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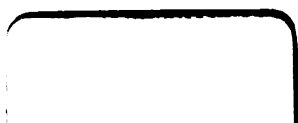
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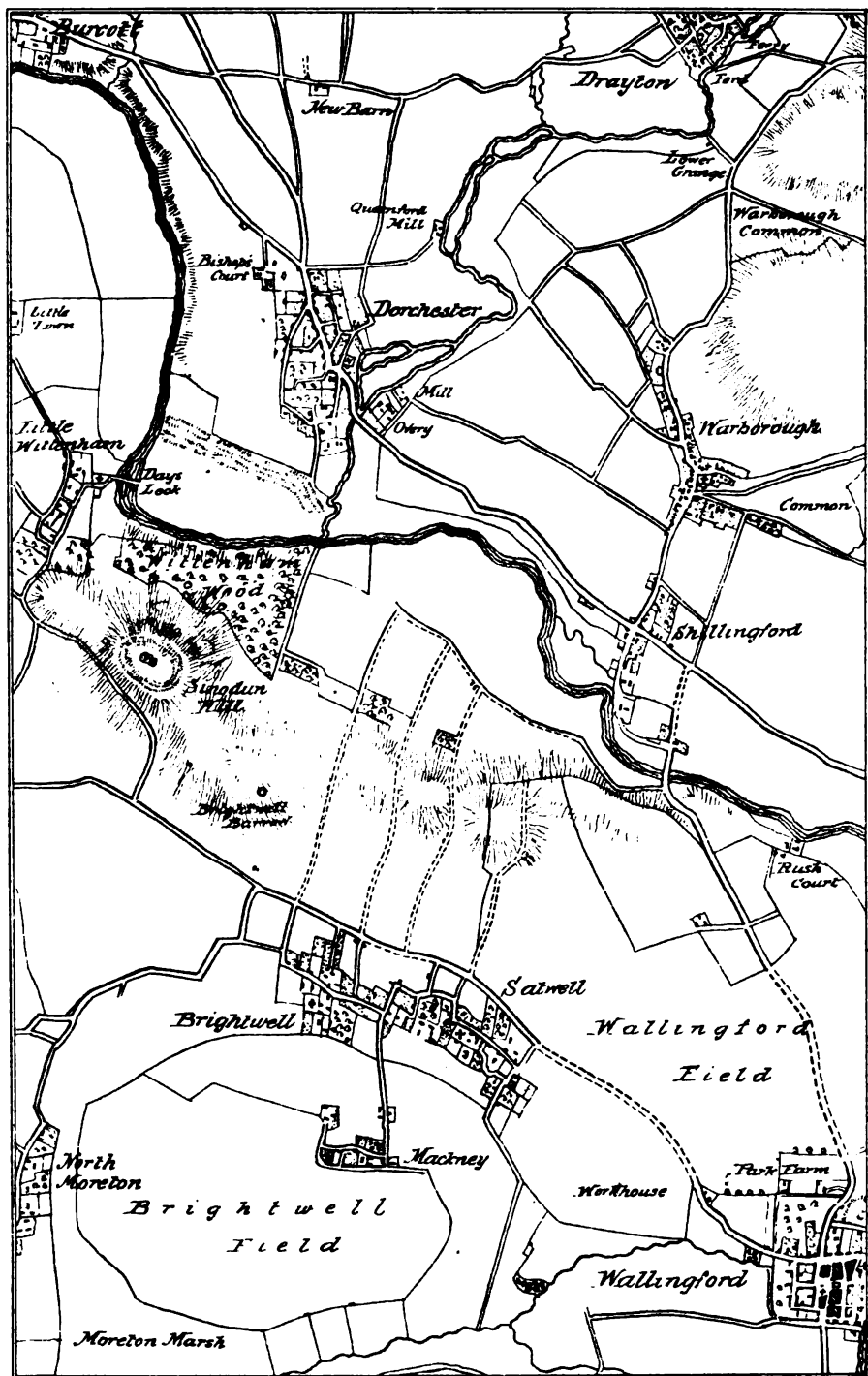












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**THE HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE,**  
**BRITISH EARTHWORKS—ROMAN CAMP—BISHOPRIC,**  
**AND THE**  
**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH**  
**COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.**

**WITH A GENERAL INTRODUCTION**  
**BY**  
**JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B., M.A., F.S.A., &c.**

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**ILLUSTRATED BY FIFTY WOODCUTS BY O. JEWITT.**

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**·PARKER AND CO.**  
**OXFORD, AND 6 SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND,**  
**LONDON.**

1882.

*Good*



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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**I**N collecting together for the use of students in Archæology all the information that is extant respecting Dorchester, I believe that I have done useful service; there is certainly no place within easy reach of Oxford where they can learn so much by merely using their eyes with sufficient care. If a beginner has the help of one better informed than himself he can, of course, get on much faster; but there was no need of another Essay on the subject, enough has been written about it, and the high reputation that Mr. E. A. Freeman has now deservedly obtained would make any one unwilling to differ in opinion from him, and his Essay was well worth reprinting, although written quite in his youth. The careful observations of Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Barns, residing on the spot, have confirmed the sagacity of what at first appeared to have been conjecture only.

There is to be a Professor of Archæology appointed in Oxford very speedily, and the whole of the Ashmolean Museum is in future to be given up for that subject. But Archæology is a very comprehensive term; there are many branches of it, and we may hope that neither Heraldry nor Architectural History will be overlooked; and for these there is no better field than Dorchester, as supplementary to Oxford

itself, which abounds with fine examples of each period, but as it happens, fewer of the thirteenth century than any other, and this is just the period in which Dorchester Abbey Church is most important. It should be remembered that in French the word *Archéologie* is usually understood to mean what we call Architectural History; this is generally the most popular branch to begin with, and often leads to other branches.

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## DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION, 1882.

By JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

DORCHESTER is by far the most interesting and most important place in the historical point of view within easy reach of Oxford, and it is very desirable that the successive sets of students in Oxford should have the best information that is extant respecting Dorchester put within their reach. In an hour's time they can get there, and pursue their studies, whenever they have an afternoon at liberty, and may thus have a key to the history of England from the earliest period to the present time. Beginning with the earthworks of the British town on Sinodun Hill<sup>a</sup>, they can see that the Britons lived in wooden huts, for there are no remains of any stone or brick buildings on Sinodun Hill. Their dwellings must have been similar to those of the Italian peasants in the Pontifical States in the time of Pius IX.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Sinodun Hill is also called the "Wittenham Hills;" it may be called either two hills united at the foot, or one hill with a forked top. The earthworks for the purpose of fortification are on one of the hills only, and this probably enclosed a British town, or dwelling-place, the other hill being the *pasture-ground* only. A fortification of this early period commonly consisted of three parts: the *arx*, or citadel, or keep, with a triple line of defence; the town, or other dwelling-place, with a double line of defence; and the *pasture-ground*, with a single one only, and that a very slight one. The entrance has sometimes as many as seven lines of defence, as at Maiden Castle, near Weymouth.

<sup>b</sup> These commonly appeared to English visitors as hayricks,

At the foot of Sinodun Hill, but on the other side of the river, is the Roman Camp, no doubt made by the legion under Aulus Plautius. With the usual sagacity of the Romans, and economy of labour, a bend of the river was chosen for the site of the camp, so that the river itself defended three sides of it. On the fourth side a high rampart was constructed, and the earth dug out to make the rampart formed a trench wide enough and deep enough to make a very efficient fosse, through which a branch of the river was made to run, so that when completed the river was made to defend the whole camp. This was not an unusual plan with the Romans; the same plan was followed at Leicester. It should be observed also that the Roman Camp is on the level ground, and we usually find one within a short distance of a British town on a hill<sup>c</sup>.

Respecting the history of Dorchester between the Roman and the Norman periods, Mr. Addington and Mr. Macfarlane have collected all the information that until they perceived that there was an aperture at one end, which served for door, window, and chimney, and to their amazement they saw a number of naked children, and their parents, in tatters, coming out of this apparent hayrick to stare at them and beg for coppers. In that part of Italy everything had remained in the same state from the time of the Kings of Rome, and the present inhabitants were called by modern Romanists "the most happy, peaceful, and contented people on the face of the earth;" making good the truth of the old proverb, that "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." See a view of Gabii in 1870, from a photograph, in Parker's "Archæology of Rome," vol. i. plate xlv., or plate i. of the Supplement, where the huts of the peasants are seen under the old wall of the time of the Kings of Rome.

<sup>c</sup> See Note A. at the end of this Introduction, p. xxix.

is extant. That it was for a time the see or seat of a Bishopric that extended over a large part of England, and which was eventually transferred to Lincoln, will be news to the generality of young students, though not to others. The Britons of the Saxon period were not more advanced in civilization than the Italians of the Pontifical States at the present time. Buildings of *cut stone or ashlar masonry* of that period are extremely rare; the earliest stone buildings that are anything more than rubble walls, which can be called Saxon, are *very rarely* earlier than the year 1000, and Dorchester is no exception to this general observation. But from the time of the foundation of the monastery in 1140, we have important remains of every period. The Abbey Church is one of the finest in England, and for the most part of the best period. The architectural history of this magnificent church has been a battle-field of the Archæologists for the last half-century.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, wrote a "History of Architecture"<sup>d</sup> in 1849. He is now considered as perhaps the best English historian of our times, and he has no reason to be ashamed of the history of Dorchester Church, a work of his youth, written in 1851. Although I never could agree with him about it in all points, yet I always saw that there was a great deal to be

<sup>d</sup> "The History of Architecture." By E. A. Freeman. (London, 1849.) The late Sir Gilbert Scott thought very highly of this work, although Mr. Freeman had never left England when he wrote it, and had only engravings by which to trace the early part of the history.

said in favour of his views at that period, and it seems very desirable that Oxford students should still have the opportunity of hearing all sides of the question. The accuracy of Mr. Freeman's observations, and of those of Orlando Jewitt in his letter to him, has been remarkably confirmed by the discoveries made during the progress of the restorations, as Mr. Macfarlane, who was always on the spot, particularly observed.

It is only recently that the great importance of chantry-chapels, so commonly added to our churches, whether parochial or monastic, has been observed; they are most commonly of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and evident additions to an older building, but sometimes, as at Dorchester, they are as early as the thirteenth.

The important eastern part of the choir, which Mr. Freeman and others call the PRESBYTERY, because it corresponds to that part of some of our cathedrals which is so called (being the place where the Priests or Presbyters assembled to form a procession into the choir), I should be disposed, at Dorchester, to call the LADY-CHAPEL, although at the same time it was a chantry-chapel of some great benefactor to the abbey in the time of Edward I. Just in the same manner as the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster was at the same time both the Lady-chapel and a chantry-chapel, and was built at the royal expense, not at that of the Canons of Westminster; so, in the time of Edward I. or II., the splendid Lady-chapel at Dorchester was probably

built at the expense of the governors of Wallingford Castle, which was reckoned as one of the royal palaces in the time of Edward I., and not at that of the Augustinian Canons of Dorchester. The endowment of the abbey\* does not appear to have been large enough for them to have built all these great works at their own expense; each chantry-chapel was built at the cost of the founder, and at least begun in his lifetime†. This finest part of the church is sometimes called the Sanctuary, and perhaps that is the best name for it; the high altar certainly stood there, as is shewn by the beautiful sedilia for the officiating priests. It would therefore be the most sacred part of the church. A piscina at the south-west corner

\* See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 324.

† On enquiry at the Heralds' College respecting chantries belonging to this church, Mr. Tucker, Somerset Herald, has kindly looked for my information, and all he could find there is given below. It relates to a lamp to be kept burning in one of the chantry-chapels. The certificate from which it is taken is evidently of the time of Edward VI., when this abbey had been dissolved, and the church had become parochial. Mr. Macfarlane has shewn that this was because it had been bought at the dissolution, in the time of Henry VIII., by one of the parishioners, and given to the parish.

*Augmentation Office, Chantry Certificates, Roll 38, No. 20.*

"The p'ishe of Dorchester, wher ar Howselyng people iiii <sup>th</sup> ."	A light ther	Certeyn lands gyven by diu's p'sons to the maynt'nce of a lampe to brene w <sup>th</sup> in the said p'ishe Church for eu'more	Incom- bent None	The value of all the said lands to the same belong- yng ys yerely	ix <sup>d</sup> .	Orna- ments, Plate, Jewells, and Stocks, to the same be- longyng	None."
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of this Sanctuary seems to indicate that the high altar originally stood there, and that this eastern part is an addition to the church of the fourteenth century.

#### THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

"Amongst the few materials relative to the history of this monastery which can now be traced, we find that in 1438, Edward Rede, Esq., lord of the manors of Borstol, Bucks, and of Standelf, Oxon (from whom are descended the family of the same name at Ipsden, Oxon), gave the sum of twenty pounds for daily prayers [masses] for his good estate during life, and that of several friends, on the feast of St. Julian, at the altar of St. Mary, in the conventual church of Dorchester; and for an anniversary for their souls after their decease, to be performed in the chapter-house, in the presence of the whole convent<sup>s</sup>."

This distinct mention of the chapter-house confirms the suggestion that the foundations of a building on the north side of the chancel are those of the chapter-house—it is the usual situation for one; and it was usually separated from the north wall of the chancel by a narrow passage called *the slype* (probably because it was a narrow slip of ground). The small doorway, of late Norman work, at the south-east corner of what was the cloister, would exactly suit for the entrance to the slype, and so from thence to the chapter-house. This does away with the idea of a transept, or a chapel placed transept-wise; the foundations are not more than sufficient for the chapter-house with the slype.

That the present north aisle is an earlier chapel than the southern one is obvious. It is not probable

<sup>s</sup> Skelton's "Oxfordshire," Dorchester Hundred, p. 6.

that the Canons of Dorchester Abbey could have built all these rich chapels; each was made for some great person, from whom they had the endowment of a chantry-priest. They would then be quite ready to build a chapel, and to make it as rich as the money given for it would enable them to do.

It is recorded that the shield of arms of the Earl of Cornwall was *five times* repeated in the windows of this church<sup>b</sup> in the time of Edward I. He also held the honour and *castle of Wallingford*, the manors of Henley, Bensington, Watlington, the hundred and a-half of Chiltern, the hundreds of Piston, Lewknor, Binfield, Langtree, &c. All these places are within twenty miles of Dorchester. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died in Wallingford Castle in A.D. 1300. He was the son of Richard, King of the Romans, who held an enormous number of manors in all parts of the country.

The arms of Lord Segrave were *three times* repeated in the windows of this church, and it is probable that the fine chapel on the south side of the choir, that has been so admirably restored by Sir Gilbert Scott for Mr. Macfarlane, was the burial-place of Lord Segrave, and that the effigy of a knight in armour, of the thirteenth century, is that of Lord Segrave himself.

Before beginning the Architectural History of this magnificent Abbey Church, it seems desirable to mention how the parish became possessed of it, which few Oxford students are likely to know.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 48 of Mr. Addington's History.



"This beautiful church, which is 186 feet 3 inches in length, by 69 feet in width, and about 40 feet high, was purchased at the suppression by Richard Beauforest, for the sum of £140<sup>i</sup>, and at his death he bequeathed it to the parish by his will, a copy of which interesting document is here introduced:—

"In the name of God Amen, the xiii daye of July, the yere of our Lorde God 1554, I Richarde Beauforest, of the Towne of Dorchester, within the Countie of Oxford, Gent, beyng sicke in bodye and hole of mynd and memory (thanks be to God), considering that nothing is more certen to man then death, and nothing more uncerten then the houre of death, doo make my laste Wyll and Testamente in forme hereafter followinge. Fyrste, I bequeth my sowle to Allmyhtie God my Maker and Redemer, to have the fruition of the Deitie with our blessed Ladie and all Saints, and my bodie to be buried in our Lady Ile within the Churche of Dorchester aforesaid. Itm, I gyve to the reparations of my Parishe church xxs. Itm, I bequeth to my two sonnes, Luke and Richarde, the one half of my goods moueable and unmoueable equally to be devyded betwyxt theym. And I bequeth to Anne Joyner, my dawghter, one sylver Cuppe p'cll gylte. Itm, I bequeth to Elizab. Hopkyns, my dawghter, one sylver Cuppe p'cll gylte. Itm, I bequeth to Ellen, my dawghter, Fortie shillings and ten sheep.

<sup>i</sup> At first sight this sum appears to amount to little more than the value of the building materials, but if we consider the difference in the value of money between the time of Henry VIII. and that of Queen Victoria, we see it in a very different light. If we compare the value of Church livings in the *Liber Regis* of Henry VIII. with that in the Clergy List taken from the Parliamentary returns in the time of Queen Victoria, we shall find that they average about shillings for pounds, so that the donation of Richard Beauforest was probably nearly equal to three thousand pounds of the present value of money.

"Itm, I bequeth the Abbey Church of Dorchester, which I have bought, and the implements thereof, to the Paryshe of Dorchester aforesaid, so that the said Parishioners shall not sell alter or alienate the said Church Implements, or anye part or p'cell thereof, with oute the consente of my heires and executors. Itm, I bequeth to everye one of my God children one Sheepe. Allso I bequeth to every one that is and shall be my S'vante at my departing out of this worlde two shillings. Itm, I bequeth to An Saunders, my S'vante, one Cowe. The reste of my Goods not bequeathed, my detts beyng payed and my bodye brought on earth, I gyve and bequeath to Alice my Wyffe, whom I make my sole executrix. Allso I ordeyne and make Roberte Joyner and William Hopkyns, my sonnes in lawe, Overseers of this my laste Wyll and Testamente, and gyve and bequeth to ether of theym for their paynes xxs. These being Witnesses, Leonarde Lynghm, clerk to Mr. John Bowyar, Roberte Joyner, Symon Betterton, James Moss, with others."

The Architectural History of this Church, now again republished, was originally written by Mr. Addington, as Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society, in 1844, assisted by myself, the other Secretary. The woodcuts were ordered by Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, and President of the Society; he was not aware how expensive Orlando Jewitt's woodcuts were, or he probably would not have ordered so many of them. But they are of permanent value, and neither Mr. Addington's nor Mr. Freeman's description would be intelligible without them, excepting on the spot, and then only by experienced eyes, not by beginners, for whom this volume is intended. The work was published for the Society, who about the same time commenced the restoration of this

magnificent abbey church, the finest church in the county of Oxford<sup>1</sup>. But, as might have been expected, the work was too expensive for their means; they could only do a little at a time, and trust for support from the public to do more.

This very fine church is little known to people out of Oxford, and probably not a tenth part of the members of the University have ever seen it, or know anything about the architectural history of it: the subject was not understood until Professor Willis perfected the system of Rickman, about the time that this Society was originally started; consequently the money came in very slowly. Great architects, too, are not generally very economical in their projects, and so the work also was carried on very slowly. But the most important parts have now been completed by the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Macfarlane, the Perpetual Curate, with the help of some of his friends. The church has not only been saved from further destruction or decay, but a considerable part of it has been restored, and this has been a real honest restoration (not a Victorian architect's project for *improving it*, as is too frequently the case). With a view to assist the work of restoration, by calling attention to the church again, Mr. Macfarlane republished the work of Mr. Addington in 1860, with a short account of the

<sup>1</sup> It is much to be regretted that the palace of the Bishop of Oxford was not built at Dorchester in the early part of the nineteenth century; there was no palace before that time. Perhaps it may not be too late to rectify this hereafter?

restoration of the north aisle (all that had then been done). Since that time the south aisles, or chapels, have been restored, including the beautiful stone vault of that of the choir, in the best manner, and no expense spared. These have evidently been originally the chantry-chapels of two great families. The architectural history of this fine abbey church appears to me to be this. The north wall of the nave with the chancel-arch, and the walls on both sides of the western end of the chancel, with a late Norman string-course upon them, belong chiefly to the time of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of the great Augustinian abbey here, A.D. 1140. This part of the walls has been cut through at some comparatively recent period by an arch on each side, merely cut through without any attempt at moldings of any kind, so that *there is nothing to go by* as to the date of the alteration.

The Norman church appears to have been intended to extend as far as the present north aisle, at the end of which there is a Norman buttress, or perhaps to the whole length, for a part of the wall under the east window is also Norman. The Norman architects commonly laid the foundations of a much larger church than they were able to complete, leaving it for their successors to finish it, but this was often not done until a century or more after the foundations were laid, and it was then done according to the fashion of the period when the walls were built<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> This is very evident in Wells Cathedral; in the nave not only the foundations, but about six feet of the walls were built

It is quite possible, and even probable, that the original Norman architect intended to have built a cruciform church with a central tower, but the design was not carried out. The west wall of the present south aisle or chapel is so much thicker than the rest, that it is probably of the same date as the transitional Norman arch at the east end of the nave, in a line with it. The wall at the west end of the north aisle, with the late Norman doorway in it, is also of that period, and a continuation of the same line. The bases of the two transept-arches are also Norman, but not the upper part of them; the present arches are quite late, and evidently cut through the late Norman wall, with the string-courses on both sides, as I have said. The present tower at the west end has been built of old materials at a comparatively late period<sup>1</sup>.

by the original architect, to connect the west front with the choir, which is of quite the beginning of the thirteenth century, but the walls were only built up by degrees, as funds came in, and at three different intervals, though all within that century. Cologne Cathedral is a still more notorious instance; the space for the nave was enclosed by a low wall from the magnificent choir to the west front, where one of the towers was built to hold the bells, but the nave was not completed until the nineteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> It is probable that these two arches were cut through the original walls of the Norman choir, which had only low arches to chantry-chapels, forming a sort of transepts, such as we frequently meet with in our old village churches; perhaps this rude cutting through the old walls was done in the time of Cromwell, when that part of the large choir was fitted up for parochial use, according to the ideas of the Puritans at that period, the nave being used as a vestibule only (as was

It is probable that the Norman church at Dorchester was never completed; the north aisle is of the thirteenth century, and also of two periods. But it was always a fine church, by far the finest in the neighbourhood. The Royal Castle at Wallingford was only two or three miles from it. This castle was a very important place, and commanded a large district. Dorchester was the nearest church of any importance, and the Governor of Wallingford Castle was, for a long period, a very important person, a sort of Viceroy, and was generally some member of the royal family. Each succeeding governor appears to have built a chantry-chapel and endowed it, and attached it to Dorchester Church, because the monks could engage that the masses for his soul should be regularly recited in the proper manner, according to the custom of the period. Of these chantry-chapels it is evident that we have two on the south side of the church; the earliest, on the side of the chancel, is of the time of Edward I. Another, on the south side of the nave, is a little later, but not much. In this last chapel a small crypt for

sometimes the case even originally). There appeared to be remains of such an arrangement some forty years since. The hideous window in a line with the outer wall of the north aisle, is also built of old materials, probably at that time. The chapter-house and the chantry-chapels may have then become private property, as the robbery of the property of the Church began with the abolition of chantries in the time of Henry VIII., and the chantry chapels would then go with the rest. The bases of these two Cromwellian arches are Norman, and have belonged to smaller and lower Norman arches.

interment was made at the east end, which gives a raised platform for the altar. The wall behind the altar has been originally external, but was plastered over, and had a fine painting made upon it, which has been carefully restored. At the same time the corner buttress of the earlier chapel, which was built diagonally, and interfered with the later chapel, was therefore moved to the west end of that later chapel, where we now see it.

There was also a chantry-chapel on the north side, which now forms the north aisle of the chancel, and is the earliest of the three that remain, being of the time of Henry III., but not early in his reign. Another piscina remains on the south side, at the west end of the later part of the chancel, which was lengthened in the fourteenth century. The very beautiful pillars and arches between the choir and south chapels are of two periods with an interval, though both are Edwardian and in the Decorated style.

The celebrated Jesse window on the north side of the eastern part of the chancel is believed to be quite unique in the union of figures carved on the mullions, with others painted on the glass, all relating to the pedigree of our Lord from Jesse. No other example of such a window is known either in England or France.

“On the north side of the chancel is the Jesse window. The figure of Jesse is recumbent at the base of the window, and from his body, which may be considered the root, the tracery, or branches of the tree, spring. Twenty-five figures are sculptured in the masonry, representing his descendants. Most of these figures have scrolls, on which

were formerly inscriptions; but these are now obliterated with whitewash, which when removed the letters disappear with it. The sixteen figures in painted glass exhibit probably more of the descendants of Jesse. These have likewise inscriptions upon them; but they are composed of detached pieces of glass, so that the letters are not in connection, and the meaning cannot consequently be made out<sup>m</sup>."

Skelton says that the glass does *not* belong to the window. His letter-press was written in 1823. He was himself an engraver only, and the letter-press to accompany his plates was generally written for him by the Rev. T. W. Lancaster, of Queen's College, Oxford, an antiquary of the old school. He says it has only been inserted by a modern glazier, but this is only part of the truth. At the time that the Oxfordshire volume of the "Beauties of England and Wales" was published, in 1818<sup>n</sup>, this glass was in the east window, and is stated to have been placed there about four years previously, having been taken from the north window, so that since that time the

<sup>m</sup> Skelton's "Oxfordshire," Dorchester Hundred, p. 8.

<sup>n</sup> [In 1818]. "In the compartments of the great east window, over the Communion-table, are various paintings, describing in the old Saxon style different passages in the history of Birinus. These curious relics of early church-decoration were formerly in the north window of the nave, but were removed, about four years back, to their present situation, under the superintendence of Captain Kennett, then residing at the contiguous parsonage-house. The occasion of removal was the danger from wantonness to which the glass was exposed; and much taste has been evinced in the mode of their novel arrangement."—"The Beauties of England and Wales," by J. H. Brewer, published in 1818, vol. xii. pt. 2, pp. 375, 376.



glass has been replaced in the window from which it was originally taken, which is on the north side of the altar. There is no other window on the north side of the church from which it could have been taken. These small figures evidently belong to a tree of Jesse, although badly replaced. Mr. Winston would probably have been able to restore them to their original places, as he did so ingeniously in a window of Oxford Cathedral, in which the glass of the fourteenth century had been scattered about in the great west window and other places, and was all carefully replaced in the window from which it was originally taken, in a chantry-chapel of the south transept on the eastern side. Perhaps some successor of Mr. Winston may hereafter be able to replace the Dorchester glass, and name the figures.

The painted glass formerly in the other windows, and the heraldic remains, described at pp. 45—48 of Mr. Addington's History, agree remarkably with the idea that the chantry chapels were the burial-places of the governors of Wallingford Castle. Of the forty shields of arms engraved in the two plates and in the text, a large proportion are those of members of the royal family, or of great families connected with it. There are the arms of Edward I. himself, and Edward of Carnarvon, the Earls of Cornwall and of Lancaster and of Arundel, all with the lion rampant; also those of Queen Eleanor and others\*, all belonging to persons living within twenty

\* See "The Painted Glass," in Mr. Addington's History, p. 48.

years of 1300 — a date which agrees exactly with the architectural character of these chantry-chapels. Nearly all of these arms also appear in the celebrated heraldic work of the siege of Carlaverock.

In the present volume Mr. Addington's account of the Church is reproduced entire, with the excellent woodcuts of Orlando Jewitt; to this are added the valuable Essay on this very puzzling and interesting church by Mr. E. A. Freeman, originally published in the "Archæological Journal," vol. ix. 1852. This was written for the Archæological Institute, when they made an excursion to Dorchester at the time of their meeting in Oxford in 1851. He differs in opinion from Mr. Addington on some points of no great importance, and as Mr. Freeman's reputation as an historian and archæologist now stands very high, it seemed desirable that his views on this subject should be reproduced.

Also Mr. Macfarlane's Essay on the Early History of the Bishopric and Abbey of Dorchester, in which he seems to have collected all the information that is extant on the subject<sup>2</sup>.

Mr. Freeman's Essay also contains an excellent account of the beginning of the *restoration* of this fine church by the Oxford Architectural Society, of which Mr. Freeman himself was then the chief leader, and this is the only record of what was then done, and the difficulties they had to contend with; and it ought to be preserved and handed on to our successors to encourage them not to be dismayed by any diffi-

<sup>2</sup> The latter is also printed separately, for the use of visitors.

culties, for Dorchester certainly seemed a hopeless case at first. Unfortunately each successive set of students in Oxford has ideas of its own; there is a fashion in this as in everything, and since the time that Mr. Freeman left Oxford it has changed, and architecture has been out of fashion for some years, but Mr. Macfarlane, though deprived of this support, has gone on steadily with the work from his own means, which are not large, and with some help from private friends. There seems now to be another change of fashion, and *Gothic Architecture* is quite coming in again, apparently with more vigour than ever. The meetings of the Oxford Society, and of all the local Societies, are attended by much larger numbers than they ever were before. This has encouraged us to make the effort to call public attention again to Dorchester, and try to raise funds enough to enable Mr. Macfarlane to complete the good work for which he has done so much. Hitherto there has been no doubt that whatever has been done has been *real restoration*, not a design of some modern architect, who wished to improve upon the original work. The western wall of the south-west chapel is in a bad state, and this should be done *the first*; it is the first part of the church to catch the eye of the visitor, and the restoration of this would be an attractive feature.

The *leaden font* is commonly one of the first objects to catch the attention of young students, because it generally happens that they have never seen a leaden font before; indeed, they are not very commonly met with, although they are more numer-

ous than is usually supposed, especially in certain districts. The Dorchester leaden font is of the twelfth century, and has a series of figures round the stem, each standing under a round arch of the character that in stone would be Norman. The lead has evidently been cast in a mould<sup>a</sup>.

As it is desirable that this volume should contain all the information that is extant respecting the antiquities of Dorchester, and as Professor Hussey's "Account of the Roman Road from Allchester to Dorchester" is an important contribution to that object, I have extracted the portion that relates specially to Dorchester. Those interested in the subject of Roman roads should get his pamphlet, with his excellent plan; it can still be had, though published in 1841, and gives a good deal more information. The road is more interrupted now than it was then, but can still be traced with some trouble. It will be observed that Mr. Hussey's views respecting military earthworks are rather vague and undecided, although he was one of the best informed historians of his time; but since 1840, when he wrote, another generation has passed, and the researches of several eminent antiquaries during that period have thrown a good deal of new light on the subject.

Dr. Guest has published an admirable series of papers in the *Archæological Journal* on the successive lines of fortresses, of which the earthworks only remain; no doubt each rampart was originally sur-

<sup>a</sup> See the engravings of it in Addington, pp. 32, 33.

mounted by wooden palisades. These extended across from sea to sea, that is, from the British Channel to the English, and were erected by the Britons in succeeding generations, as they were driven further and further to the west by the encroachments of the Saxons or the English settlers, until the Britons were driven into Cornwall, as they had been further to the north into Wales. All these earthworks consist of ramparts following the line of the cliffs at the edge of the hills, the places of refuge for the garrison being the summit of the hill. It generally happens that the earthworks of a Roman camp are found within half-a-mile of each British city<sup>\*</sup>, and these are always on the level ground, and of the regular oblong form, with a fosse on each side of the rampart, from which the earth had been thrown up to make it, but the outer fosse is usually wider and deeper than the inner one.

- A Roman legion could construct a camp in a single night sufficient to defend themselves from the attacks of the natives of uncivilized countries. I have said that when a bend of the river answered their purpose, and would protect three sides of the camp, they availed themselves of it, as at Dorchester and at Leicester. I have thus been able to give beginners in the study of archæology a slight sketch of the dwelling-places of the ancient Britons, and the

<sup>\*</sup> Many of those round British (?) or Danish (?), and rectangular Roman camps occur in the neighbourhood of Chipping Norton; the latter may be traces of the campaigns of Aulus Plautius.

fortifications of them, and the same of the Romans in Britain; it seemed desirable to give a similar slight sketch of those of the Saxons, though without any special reference to Dorchester, before entering on the architectural history and details of the magnificent Abbey Church.

Mr. Akerman, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for many years gave special attention to the dwelling-places of the Saxons. He found that they avoided the hills and preferred the valleys, living in the middle of their farms. The valley of the Thames especially is seen to be full of remains of Saxon dwelling-places by those who have studied the subject, though they are not generally understood, and are not observed at first sight. Their defence consisted almost entirely of wide and deep *moats*, without any rampart. They appear to have had more apprehension of robbers than of actual war, and they lived in wooden houses, of which of course there are no remains; only the moats remain, shewing where houses have stood. In the village of Appleton, Berkshire (which is in the valley of the Thames and near the river), there are two manor-houses; one has massive stone walls of the well-known Norman character of the twelfth century. Both are surrounded by moats; the one to the Norman house is not wide or conspicuous, but must have had a drawbridge over it, as there are no traces of a stone bridge; the other, to what is called "*the old manor-house*," by tradition only, was a much wider moat; the house is not mediæval, and is only

now a common farm-house, but the moat round it exists and is the chief feature.

Of these moats there are a great number, often admitting of no other explanation. An account of many of these will be found in Mr. Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxondom\*." Some of these I have seen myself, as at Old Windsor, where there is a large number of moats, which have evidently enclosed houses of considerable size and importance. These are about two miles from New Windsor, where the castle is situated. It is evident that the Norman castle was built upon British earthworks, or British and Saxon (?). The upper bailey of the castle appears to have been on the site of the British city, and the round tower may be built upon a Saxon mound, added to defend the approach to the city from the river, being on the slope.

In the Saxon Chronicle we have evidence that the Saxons built mounds. Several places are recorded to have been fortified by Æthelflæd and King Edward, and at most of these there is a mound. Oxford is one, and Wallingford is another. The earth dug out from the great fosses was in these cases thrown up into a mound, but at Old Windsor, and in many other instances, it seems to have been spread out on the ground to raise it, before the wooden house was built, as the low ground in the valley was often liable to be flooded. There is a remarkable instance of this variety remaining, without

\* "Remains of Pagan Saxondom," by John Yonge Akerman, 4to., 1855, London.

any house, at Binfield, in Windsor Forest, about ten miles from Windsor, in the valley of the Thames, but not on very low ground. In another instance, near Old Windsor, a mediæval stone house was built within the moat, and there are some remains of it. This probably indicates that the same thing was done in other instances.

Those accustomed to the study of earthworks in England say that such a remarkable site as that of Windsor Castle was certain to have been occupied by an earthen fortress from the earliest period; it is a promontory in a winding part of the Thames, at the end of a long range of chalk hills, and an important situation for checking the advance of an enemy either on the river or on the bank of it.

#### NOTE A.

MR. BARNES' view respecting the earthworks called the "Dyke Hills," on the bank of the Thames, about half-a-mile from those on Sinodun Hill, certainly deserves consideration; but that the Britons would have an earthwork of this kind on the opposite side of the river from their town or castle, and no other means of communication between one side and the other than a ford, only practicable when the water was low in the river, does not seem probable. Mr. G. T. Clark does not agree with Mr. Barnes' view, and he is a very high authority on this subject, as all who have seen his admirable series of *Essays on Early Castles* in the "*Archæological Journal*" must acknowledge.



EXTRACT FROM PROFESSOR HUSSEY'S  
ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN ROAD.

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OUR road has now been traced from Allchester for sixteen miles to Dorchester, which is well known to have been a Roman station<sup>a</sup>. Whither it led beyond this is uncertain. It might have passed through Wallingford, as the tradition of the country reported it to Camden. Gale denied that Wallingford was a Roman station, because no Roman antiquities had been found there<sup>b</sup>: but other antiquaries since him have ascertained that Roman coins have been found<sup>c</sup>. But Wallingford was not the next station to Dorchester in the Itinerary, which Richard calls Tamesi: for the distance there given is six miles, whereas Wallingford is distant but three. No certain trace of a Roman road leading from Dorchester in any direction which could be called a continuation of that which has been traced hitherto is yet known. The course of the road from Allchester points to Moulsham and Streatley<sup>d</sup>, through Satwell and Mackney. The straight line joining these points with Dorchester would

<sup>a</sup> Horsley, *Britann. Roman.* II. 3. Leland says of it, "In the closis and feeldes that lye southly on the town that now standith be founde Numismata Romanorum of gold, silver, and brasse." *Itiner.* vol. ii. fol. 11, ed. Hearne. See also Skelton's "Antiq. of Oxfordshire," Hundred of Dorchester.

<sup>b</sup> Gale ad Antonin. *Iter. Britann.* VII.

<sup>c</sup> Lysons' *Berkshire*, *Introd.*, p. 202, &c.

<sup>d</sup> Lysons (*Berkshire*, p. 201) refers to a paper read by Dr. Beke, Professor of Modern History at Oxford, to the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 9, 1804, on the 18th *Iter.* of Richard. I have not seen this, and therefore do not know in how much of what I have here said he may have anticipated me.

pass over the ridge by Brightwell Barrow, to the east of Sinodun Hill (the ancient camp or fortification of earth-work); and there is a farm-way now visible on the ridge, descending on Satwell, about in this direction, by a line where the hill is scarped with a deep cut. This, from the look of it, seems likely enough to have been an ancient road: but there is nothing about it to shew that it was Roman, unless it be the straightness of it, and the coincidence with the other line\*. I have not examined

\* If the road went to the south by this line, it passed too far from Sinodun to have any communication with that work, whether camp or town: and I cannot find any trace of a way looking like a Roman way leading off from this to Sinodun. This favours the opinion that it was not a Roman work. Camden says it certainly was, because Roman coins are ploughed up there (Atrebatii, Barkshire). Lysons says they have not been found there lately (Berksh. Introd.). From the style of the work no one would suppose that the entrenchments of Sinodun were built by the same people who built Allchester: nor does it seem likely that the Romans would have wasted their labour in raising such huge banks, when they could defend a low wall against any enemies in this country. It seems more probable that it was a British city, of which it formed the citadel, while the plain below on the other side of the river, cut off and defended by that remarkable double wall which joins the Isis with the Thames, and so encloses all the ground between them, was the area of the city. This low position, and the confluence of the rivers, might well give the place a name from *Dor* (water): and it is known that the Britons often chose wet ground and marshes for the sites of their cities. On this supposition Dorchester would have been a British city when the Romans invaded the country; and these which we now see might have been the entrenchments which the Romans stormed and took. It is possible that the Romans might have encamped sometimes on Sinodun Hill, or occupied it otherwise, which would account for some coins having been found. See Hearne, *Roperi Vita Th. Mori, &c.*, p. 258. It should be observed that there is just

the ground to the south of this. If the road passed here, it might be visible perhaps between Satwell and Cholsey: beyond Cholsey (if it was there) it would probably be the line of the present road. Streatley would not be much more than six miles from Dorchester in a straight line, and might therefore suit for the Tamesi of Richard. On a conjecture we cannot imagine any place more likely: for here the Ikniel Way, which led across the island from east to west, crosses the Thames; and thus the Roman street from north to south would intersect it: and the name Streatley is alone strong evidence that a Roman road passed through the place<sup>f</sup>.

such another work, except that the banks or walls are more obliterated, about three miles from Sinodun, at Aston Tirrel, near Blewberry; it is called Blewburton (burg-town, i.e. castle-town). These two are so much alike, that it might be supposed they were the work of the same people: but I never heard that Blewburton was thought to be a Roman work, nor that Roman remains have been found near it. It is worth observing, too, that this is on the line of a branch of the Ikniel Way, which was probably an old British road (see Lysons, as above). I do not know whether Letcombe Castle, which is further to the westward on the line of the Ikniel (or Ickleton) Way, may be another instance of a fortification not Roman: I should conjecture it was of the same origin as the other two, forming one of a line of settlements of the same people.

<sup>f</sup> When the cut for the Great Western railway was made, there was found near Streatley the site of a villa, with pavement, and other indications of a Roman origin. It seemed probable from the appearance of the place that this had been destroyed by violence. I was told by a friend who examined it carefully, that it was quite plain that the ground within the enclosure of the villa had been saturated with blood. Concerning the Ikniel Way, or Ickleton-street, or, as it is called now in some parts of the country, the Hackney Way, see Lysons' Berkshire, Introd.

*Dorchester in British and Roman Times : with some  
further Remarks on the Architectural History  
of the Abbey Church.*

BY THE

REV. THOMAS BARNES, B.A. Oxon.

VICE-PRINCIPAL OF DORCHESTER MISSIONARY COLLEGE ; LATE SECRETARY  
OF THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IN A LETTER TO J. H. PARKER, Esq., C.B.

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MY DEAR MR. PARKER,

In accordance with your request, I will endeavour, as shortly as possible, to state the points in which I feel compelled to differ from the position taken up in the foregoing paper on the History of Dorchester, Oxon, and the reasons which have led me to do so. The subjects on which I desire specially to dwell are the Dyke Hills and the Romanesque work in the abbey. Under the first I shall hope to shew that the Dykes are the British out-works of the hill-fortress of Sinodun, and that modern Dorchester occupies the site of the Roman camp, made for the purpose of besieging these British works. With respect to the second point, it will be my object to prove that there are traces of eleventh-century work in the Abbey Church incorporated into the fabric of the Augustinian monks.

I. From the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar it is gathered that there was a struggle in Britain between the Belgic settlers and the aboriginal Celtic inhabitants of the island. The latter wandered about the interior portions of the country, having no settled dwelling, and leading a wild pastoral life; the Belgic tribes, supposed by some, but with doubtful authority, to be of Teutonic

extraction, held the whole of the southern and eastern portions of Britain, along its coast from the Humber to Devonshire, and inland through Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire. The civilization of these tribes was very much in advance of that of the aboriginal Britons; they had permanent dwellings, were extensive cultivators of land, emulated Roman customs, and are especially said by Strabo and Diodorus Siculus to have had many strong places on hills\*. Such being the geographical position and the character of the Belgic colonists, we should expect to find advantage taken of every strong position on that frontier of their territory which was most exposed to the inroads of the wild Celts of the interior, as an outwork and defence to their lands and fields to the south and east.

This border-land was the Thames valley about Dorchester and Wallingford; there the Chilterns coming from the north-east formed the natural boundary to the west of the Eastern Belgæ, and the Berkshire Downs, stretching across westwards towards Marlborough, the northern boundary of the Southern Belgæ. The Icknield Way under the Chilterns and the Illey Downs, was the route by which communication between the east and south was kept up, and of this route Wallingford was the key. Besides the deep entrenchments on the Castle Hill, which bear a strong resemblance to those at Sinodun Hill, and which are distinct from the Roman vallum surrounding the town, the works called Grimsdyke, to the east, across the river, are probably portions of the British fortifications of this important position.

Three miles higher up the Thames is the strong hill-fortress of Sinodun, as it was traditionally called in Leland's time. The fossæ here are decidedly Belgic in

\* "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," by Thos. Wright, chap. i.

their character, but the Dykes below the hill across the Thames are not considered by many to have any other connexion with the fortifications of Sinodun than that they were made by the Roman general Aulus Plautius, for the purpose of diverting the river from the base of the British position, and thus either starving it out or capturing it more easily. Yet the two have been regarded as parts of one system of defence by Dr. Plot, in his *History of Oxfordshire* (c. x. par. 39), who, however, supposes them to be both Roman; and by Mr. Hussey, in his pamphlet on the Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester (1841), in which he regards the British village as being situated to the north of the river, between it and the Dyke Hills, and the lines on Sinodun to be the citadel to which the inhabitants might retire in case of danger.

Without going quite so far as Mr. Hussey as to the village in the Dykes, I would support his theory of the connexion of the Dykes with Sinodun as being the works of the same people, the Belgæ. Sinodun Hill lay hard by the junction of the two streams of Thames (or Isis) and Thame, the former from the north and west, the latter from the north-east. By strongly holding the outlets of these two rivers, which, after uniting, immediately enter Belgic territory, the Belgæ would completely check any inroads of the inhabitants of the interior by water, which would be a common mode of attack at that time. No other method of securing this position could be better or more suitable for the purpose than the one they chose—making a line across the peninsula between the two streams, thus guarding their camp on the bank of each from any encroachments by land, and effectually cutting off the enemy from slipping down the Thame stream below Sinodun to Wallingford, or the country lower down the river. The hill-fortress of Sinodun, with its outworks to the north of the Thames connected by a ford,

would thus be the chief defence against the tribes of the interior, as Wallingford was the means of communication between the two divisions of their own people. These two fortresses would be the outposts of the Belgæ; their second line of defence may be considered as represented on the line of the Icknield Way by the strongholds of Blewburton Hill, Letcombe Castle, and Uffington Castle.

It now remains to examine the bearing of this on Mr. James Parker's paper on the Campaign of Aulus Plautius<sup>b</sup>, which, from the minuteness in which it is worked out, is of great value in qualifying Dr. Guest's conclusion that the chief battle of the campaign was fought at Wallingford, although, as will be shewn, there is every probability that that post would not have been given up without resistance. Mr. Parker bases his whole argument on the hypothesis that the Dykes are of Roman origin; the fact (if fact it be proved) of the British origin will give still stronger support to his theory of Dorchester being the scene of a great struggle between Aulus Plautius and the sons of Cunobelin.

These sons of Cunobelin, Caractacus and Togodumnus, would appear to have ruled from Essex, through Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, to Berkshire, oppressing Tinc and Veric, the sons of Commius, in Sussex and Hampshire, and holding a sort of over-lordship over the Dobuni of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Defeated at last by Aulus Plautius at the head of the Thames, and being unable to take refuge north of it, as the Dobuni had given in their submission to the Roman general, they first of all fled westward, but knowing that they had more chance if they kept nearer to their centre of operations behind the Chilterns, they doubled back, and would certainly entrench

<sup>b</sup> Proceedings, O. A. H. S., vol. ii. pp. 90—100, reprinted in this volume.

themselves, and hold out as long as possible in the first strong position in their own territory; this would be Sinodun Hill. Not only had they there a strong hill-fort south of the Thames, but a fine position in the land of the Dobuni north of it. This would be the key to their whole position. Aulus Plautius in his pursuit would have kept to the north bank of the Thames, through the friendly tribe of the Dobuni; but on the site of modern Dorchester his progress would be arrested. Six miles distant lay the Chilterns, behind which lay the Cassivellauni or Catyeuchlani, who were hostile to him; to his south there lay the hostile tribes of the Atrebatas, between the Thames and the Roman station of Silchester, whence he had started; besides this, his enemies lay entrenched at the very junction of the two streams of the Thame and Isis, on the northern bank. Knowing the strength of the position, he constructed a camp about a quarter of a mile to the north of the British entrenchments, which he had meanwhile perhaps carried by storm.

This camp, in the form of a parallelogram, the fourth or eastern side being formed by the Thame stream, he made on the site of Dorchester, and the vallum and fosse of a great part of the south and east side may be traced to this day. Having thus entrenched himself for the purpose of watching the enemy's position, he would first of all have driven the British from their outworks, or, in other words, from the space between the Dykes and the river. This would not be done without a severe struggle, of which there are two incidental proofs: a British shield and spear were dredged up on the site of the weir by Day's Lock<sup>c</sup>, implying that its owner had taken hastily to flight, without having time to reach the ford at the south-west angle of the camp; and secondly, on the hill above the river is the burial-place of a British chieftain, now

<sup>c</sup> For an account of this, with a plan of the site where found, see *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 298.

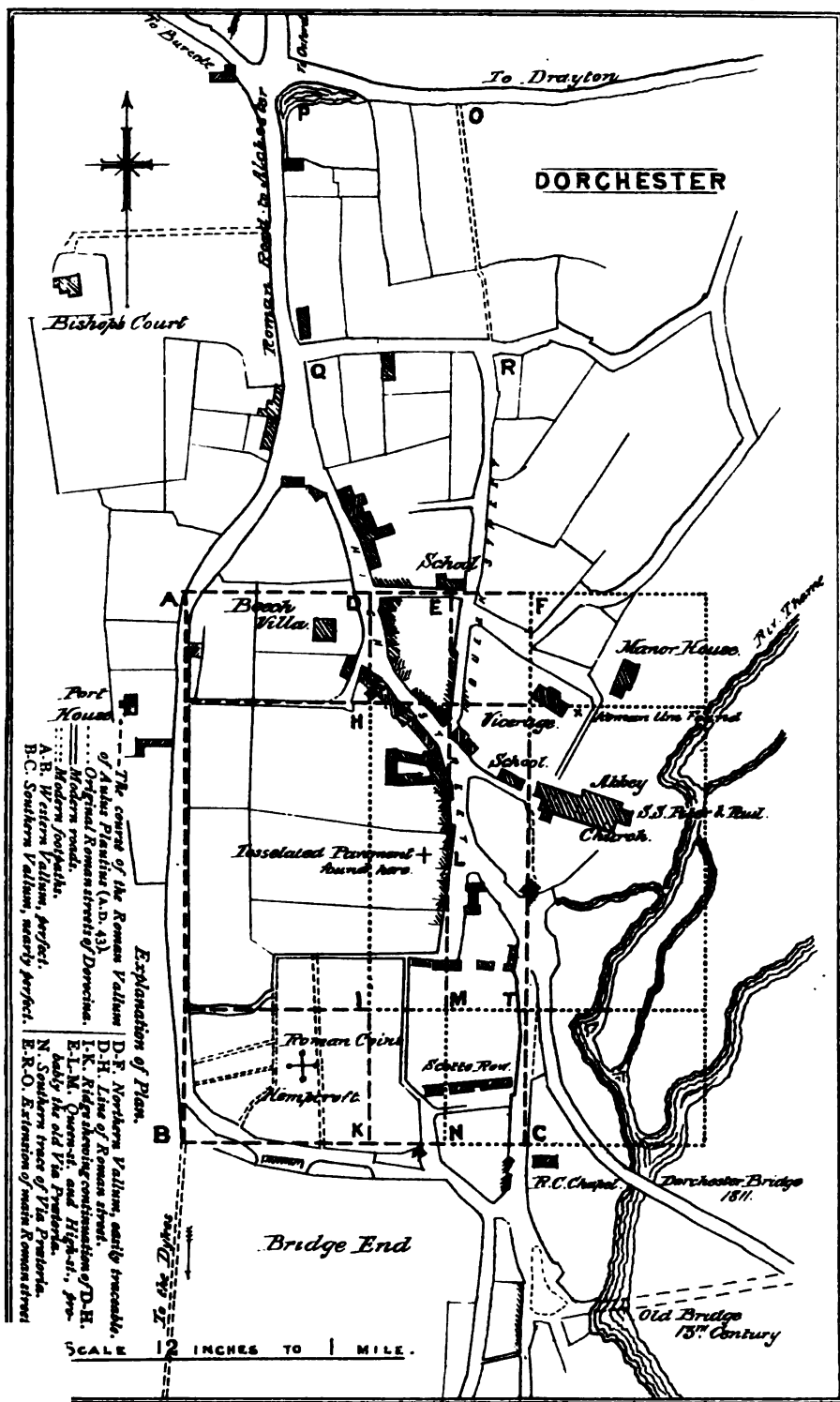


called Brightwell Barrow. Mr. James Parker mentions this as evidence of a severe conflict having taken place at this spot, but if, as he would shew, this conflict was the storming of Sinodun Hill, what time would the Britons have had to bestow funeral honours on one of their chieftains? This is in itself an incidental proof of there being a pause between the capture of the Dykes and the storming of the hill, and still further evidence for the British origin of the Dyke Hills. Driven out of Sinodun, Caractacus and Togodumnus would retreat eastward, making a show of resistance at Wallingford before finally retiring by the Icknield Street into their own territory behind the Chilterns. Aulus Plautius, leaving a small garrison in his new camp at Dorchester, continued his pursuit, and soon after closed the campaign in the defeat and death of Togodumnus.

It remains to add a few words as to the development of the Roman station at Dorchester, and the traces of the Roman occupation still preserved in the modern village of Dorchester. For a long time, probably during the first century, the station would be important strategically, for the same reason that Sinodun had been in British times, and Oxford in mediæval times, as the key to the north and central regions of England. Towards the close of the century the Britons were encouraged to settle in the Roman stations, and to erect temples, forums, and houses throughout the country; this may be regarded as the probable epoch of the rise of Dorchester. As time went on, and the Roman government in England became more firmly and systematically established, the high-road, which doubtless had before connected Dorchester to the south with Calleva<sup>4</sup> (Silchester), would be carried due north to meet the line of the Akeman Street, and after-

<sup>4</sup> Vide Mr. Hedges' "History of Wallingford" for the Roman roads in this district, and the rise of Silchester in the third century.





wards the Watling Street. This road between Dorchester and Alchester, which, since the publication of Mr. Hussey's pamphlet, may so easily be traced, Mr. James Parker considers to have been constructed only in the third century, by an examination of the work excavated on the sites of the Roman villas at Wheatley and at Beckley. That Dorchester was an important station is known from the large number of coins discovered on its site, and from the altar and tessellated pavements which have come to light from time to time. There are traces, moreover, to this day, not only of the vallum and fosse, but also of the plan of the Roman town.

The former may still be seen on the western and southern sides of the camp, and there are very considerable traces on the north. From the south-west angle of the camp (B), the foss may be traced northwards for 1,300 ft. (A), and eastwards for about 850 ft. (C); from the north-west angle (A) there are traces of the foss, which become very conspicuous at the junction of Chain-lane with High-street, running through the Vicarage orchard, under the Manor-house into the Thame (D—F). This northern side was wider than the southern, from the western angle being at a greater distance from the river, which throughout formed the eastern boundary. The camp must have been a large one, owing to the importance of the campaign; and the dimensions agree very well with those of the legionary camp at the south-east end of Sherwood Forest, Notts, 1,250 ft. by 720 ft.; the dimensions on the north side would correspond with those of Caistor, in Norfolk, which are 1,350 ft. by 1,120 ft.\*

As the place increased in importance, which is indisputable from its position on the great road connecting Akeman Street and the north with the great road-system south of Thames, the town would seem to have overrun

\* *Archæologia*, vol. xii, p. 137; vol. x. p. 378.

its former limits to the north, though retaining them to the south.

Not only does the parallel and rectangular arrangement of the less important roads and paths in the village itself point to the influence of the Roman plan, but there is a parallelism in the paths north of the village, which would imply that it passed its original limits in that direction. Through the middle of the Roman town there would appear to have run three parallel roads, at the distance of 400 ft., 600 ft., and 800 ft., from the western vallum. Of the first there is a trace opposite the White Hart Inn (D), running out of the High-street by Beech Villa; after reaching the distance of 300 ft. (H) from the remains of the northern fosse it is lost, a footpath leading from it at right-angles towards the western fosse; its line may be traced again in a footpath and a ridge for about 400 ft. from the southern fosse (I—K). The second road, starting from the northern limit of the camp at the Girls' schoolroom (E), passes by the Missionary College with the name of Queen-street, and after being absorbed in the irregular mediæval High-street for 20 or 30 ft., appears again by the George Inn, and runs down in a straight course past the Fleur-de-lys (L) to the distance of 850 ft. from the Girls' schoolroom (M); it also turns at this point westward at right angles. Further south it can only be traced in the west end of Scott's-row, and its continuation to the south of the fosse is from this point still used as a road. Both these roads are so completely inconsistent with the course of the High-street, the object of which would seem to have been the shortest line across the old town for the traffic towards Gloucester and Oxford, that nothing but the supposition that they are the remains of the old Roman plan will explain the existing lanes and paths.

But, further than this, the old road leading to Bridge

End (T—C), with the footpath in the churchyard (U), forms the line of the third Roman street, the northern portion of which has been obliterated by the erection of the Vicarage. It would have followed the dotted line from Mr. Hewitt Banister's farm (F) through the Vicarage and churchyard to the old bridge, as shewn by the dotted line on the plan.

In accordance with this plan, the Porta Decumana would have been adjacent to the present Girls' schoolroom (E), and the street running by the Missionary College, and merging into the High-street, would be the Via Prætoriana, or main thoroughfare of the camp. The path turning west beyond Beech Villa (H) may mark the position of the Via Quintana, and that running westward from the straight road (M) may be the traces of the Via Principalis. The existence of an amphitheatre towards the north is maintained by some; another theory would place it in a field beyond Bridge End.

A further incidental proof of the truth of this explanation of the works of Aulus Plautius, and the traces of a Roman camp at Dorchester being identifiable with that erected by him for the purpose of watching the British Dykes, is this: the foss at the south-west angle (B) is deeper and wider than in any other part of the camp, which would be only natural from its being the nearest point to the enemy's position; it is here and by Scott's-row that it may best be studied.

Regarding the northern side as the basis of measurement, the present roads or paths mentioned would represent the positions of the Via Prætoriana, the Via Principalis, and the Via Quintana; the road which may now be traced nearly round the town within the vallum, would represent the intervallum, and the two streets parallel with the Via Prætoriana, the Viæ Sagulares on the east and west<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Vid. Model of a Roman Camp, Godwin's Engl. Arch. Handbook, p. 24.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Hussey compared the remains at Alchester with the plan of a Roman camp, and found them to agree exactly<sup>s</sup>.

When the high road from Alchester to Dorchester was made in the third century, it would appear to have passed by the west of the old camp, in the direction of the ford at the junction of the Thame and Isis; with the growth of the town, Queen-street, or the central of the three roads, was continued northward, being connected (O—P) at right-angles with the main Roman road by the present road to Drayton from the Plough Inn. Another rectangular connexion between the two left the main road nearly opposite the south-east angle of Bishop's Court (Q), running into Queen-street where the latter now becomes merely a field-path (R). The portion of the village to the extreme south-east, known as Bridge End, would owe its origin to the old mediæval road and bridge, the roads even here shewing traces of the importance of the ford to the south, as they all point in that direction, though with no perceptible reason at the present time.

From the above considerations I am compelled to disagree with the statement as to the Roman origin of the Dykes, and to emphasize the importance of the evidences of a Roman plan in Dorchester, on the right consideration of the campaign of Aulus Plantius.

II. It is many times stated in the course of the preceding papers that there is no work in the Abbey Church antecedent to the twelfth century, and by Mr. Freeman that there is nothing earlier than 1180. If this statement referred to the plan of the present church it is true, and had Mr. Freeman seen the fabric under certain conditions of plaster, he could not have ventured upon any other assertion. But in the progress of restoration the walls in most parts of the church have been carefully

<sup>s</sup> Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester, with Plans.

examined, and now that they are clear of all plaster on the outside, masonry of the eleventh century is distinctly to be seen in two places. The portion of the northern wall of the nave, from the twelfth-century stringcourse downwards, and the wall under the south-west window of the south choir-aisle, are of that peculiar wide-jointed masonry which has been so generally regarded, since the investigations of Professor Willis, as characteristic of eleventh-century work. The junction of this eleventh-century masonry with that of the twelfth century is well shewn in the north wall, for all above the stringcourse belongs to the period of the semi-lancet windows, whose jambs have been discovered since the writing of Mr. Freeman's paper. There would appear to be traces of the same wide-jointed masonry at the eastern pier of the rude round arch on the south side. Can these indisputable existing fragments be reconciled with any external historical evidence? It will hardly be questioned now that the site of the present Abbey Church is the same as that of the ancient Cathedral, before the removal of the see to Lincoln in 1085.

There is strong reason to believe that Dorchester would not be exempt from the ravages of the Danes in the early part of the eleventh century; the unsettled state of the country during the years 1016—1034, when the see was held by Ethelric, may well have prevented him from attempting any permanent works. His successor, Bishop Eadnoth III. (1034—1049), is known to have been a good and zealous man, the builder of St. Mary at Stow-in-Lindsey<sup>b</sup>, which yet shews traces of a peculiar arrangement of transeptal chapels, such as appear in the plan of the Saxon Cathedral at Canterbury. It is possible he may have laid the foundations of a new fabric, but we have no positive evidence that he did, and the remains incorporated

<sup>b</sup> Freeman's "Norman Conquest," vol. i. p. 113.



in the present structure are not necessarily of so early a date. But we have the testimony of William of Malmesbury, an important authority at this time, to the works undertaken at Dorchester by Remigius of Fécamp, the last Bishop of the see, who was appointed on the death of Bishop Wulfig, by William, in 1067, and held it until his removal of the see to Lincoln in 1085. Mr. Freeman corroborates the testimony of William of Malmesbury as to the works of Remigius at Dorchester<sup>1</sup>, and mentions that they were left unfinished. This external historical evidence of the work of Remigius at Dorchester, taken together with the fact of the existence in the walls of the present Abbey Church of eleventh-century masonry of wide-jointed character, in conjunction and in contrast with narrow-jointed masonry of 1180, would appear conclusive against the position so long held of the non-existence of any work of a date prior to the twelfth century. One further incidental proof of the remains of eleventh-century work: the north wall of the nave is without buttresses, whereas the twelfth-century extension eastward was probably strengthened with shallow pilaster-buttresses, one of which is still to be seen, of fine-jointed masonry, in the north choir-aisle. This absence of buttresses is also a characteristic of early Romanesque work.

What the plan was which either Eadnoth III., if he did begin to build, or Remigius, when he actually began his work, devised, it is impossible to ascertain with any certainty from the small amount of early work left. The portion of eleventh-century wall in the south choir-aisle might be the south wall of a transept, or the wall of the old chapter-house adjacent to the cathedral, as in the ruins of Reading Abbey, and the Priory of St. Frideswide, Oxford. But although the presence of a south and west transept-wall on the south side of the church, and of

<sup>1</sup> "Norman Conquest," vol. iv. p. 133.

foundations of a north transept-wall on the north side, would imply a cruciform plan, it is very doubtful from the character of the work at the "cross" whether there could ever have been anything of a central tower. It is possible that the eleventh-century plan was originally simply a nave with choir under a shingle lantern-tower, and a shallow apse east of the tower, with two chapels on either side of the choir or tower; this would be in general character similar to the original plan of Checkendon Church, Oxon, and St. Michael's, Newhaven, Sussex<sup>1</sup>. But it is more likely that whatever may have been the eleventh-century plan, it was never carried out; that on the removal of the see by Remigius to Lincoln the works were left in their unfinished state until the grant of the property to the Augustinians in 1140. They would appear to have raised the wall of the nave, inserting semi-lancet windows on either side, and perhaps were for a few years content to use simply what is the present nave of the church. The second stage of the work would be the extension of the church eastward, and the throwing out of transeptal chapels, at least on the north side. It would appear sufficient to assign to this work some date in the second half of the twelfth century, without necessarily holding it to be as late as 1180. There is a good structural reason for the pointed arch in this place; the walls of the nave had been raised on the arrival of the Augustinians so high in proportion to the width of the nave, that a round arch at this point would not only have been too low as entrance to the choir, but would scarcely have been strong enough to support the weight of wall above it.

From this time to the middle of the fourteenth century the building seems to have progressed steadily, and as

<sup>1</sup> Mr. E. G. Bruton's paper on Apsidal Churches, *Proceedings*, O. A. H. S., vol. ii. p. 100.

the fabric is being more and more studied, there would appear to be every reason to hope that the mystery of its development will be unravelled.

There would appear to be some need for a few words on the round arches in the "cross." They have been called at different times and by different writers, Saxon, Norman, Cromwellian, Georgian. Paradoxical as it may appear, I would regard them as the work of the thirteenth-century architect, and Decorated, and for this reason: work which progressed so slowly, as it is evident was the case with the architecture of Dorchester Abbey, could not be allowed to interfere with the regular services held in the abbey. Hence the beautiful Early Decorated work in the north choir-aisle, the arch opening into the transept, and the windows of this and the small adjacent chapel, may be considered to have been erected *outside* the wall of the twelfth-century choir, which was pierced by the piecing-in of the three arches of the northern arcade when all without was ready; so also in the case of the south choir-aisle. This done, it was apparent that the lower arches which divided the "cross" from the north and south transeptal chapels hindered the view from the nave of the new eastern chapels; the low arches, eleventh or twelfth century as they may have been (and the impost at the south-east shews wide-jointed masonry in its lower portions), the twelfth-century stringcourse above it, and whatever window there may have been above that opening into an upper storey of the transeptal chapels (as at St. Etienne, Caen), were all cut through indiscriminately, and roughly arched round with small stones until such time as it was possible to fill in this rough arch with a moulded arch. The chamfer and stopping on this arch would appear to bear out this explanation.

A few words in conclusion respecting Mr. Freeman's

Architectural History of Dorchester Church. Taken as a whole it is most valuable, as being a sort of anticipation of that which discoveries made during the process of restoration have confirmed.

What has been said above would appear to modify the statement that "no trace remains of the original cathedral;" yet he considers it possible that the remains of the old Saxon cathedral may have been used until 1180, and this is in accordance with the evidence of the present fabric.

"Possibly," he says again, "in the original nave there were no windows at all on the north side;" since this was written wide-splayed semi-lancets have been discovered, both on the north and south sides of the nave. When were they blocked up? There is evidence on the outside of the north wall of a storey having been added to the cloister west of the Decorated insertions, probably to be used as a library or a dormitory; when this was erected, and the lancets necessarily blocked, the two large windows were inserted to supply the light which was thus excluded<sup>k</sup>.

As to the change of string mentioned on p. 62, and his note as to the impossibility of a porch, the difficulty is now explained by the discovery of the foundations of a small chapel which opened northwards of the choir-aisle at this point, of which a portion of the piscina, and the east window inserted into the present north wall west of the break in the string, still remain. One further remark as to the south nave-aisle and the sanctuary. It is suggested as possible that the buttress stated by Professor Willis as having been removed from the junction of the south aisles, is the one now built into the south-west angle of the nave aisle, and that the west window of the same aisle was removed at the same time from what is

<sup>k</sup> One of the lancets is shortly to be re-opened.

now the wall separating the south-west aisle from the rest of the church. There would only appear to be one objection to Mr. Freeman's theory as to the sanctuary having been altogether a later addition; the line of junction on the north and south walls seems to confirm this; but on the other hand, the lower portion of the east wall, and especially the moulding under the window, is very Romanesque in character, and bears a strong resemblance to the stringcourse in the nave.

In conclusion, I would only say that all suggestions made as to the architectural growth of the Abbey Church would be valuable assistance to those who, being on the spot, have the opportunity daily of examining the fabric in the minutest manner, and of shewing whether any such theories are in accord with the facts as they are. I see no reason to doubt that before long this interesting building will have imparted the secret of its growth to those who for so long a time have been watching over it with that loving care which is due to what is beautiful, and dedicated to God's honour and glory.

I am, dear Mr. Parker,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS BARNES.

## THE EARTHWORKS.

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NO account of DORCHESTER can be considered as complete without some notice of the great Earthworks, about which so much has been written at various periods, from the very first volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London to a quite recent period. To the eyes of any antiquary (or archæologist, as it is now the fashion to call persons who have given any attention to the study of antiquities) it is evident that the earthworks of Dorchester belong to two distinct periods. On the upper part of the hill, which was called Sinodun Hill at least as early as the time of Elizabeth, and is now generally known by that name, although the meaning of it is still doubtful, there was a considerable town of the time of the Ancient Britons, which was strongly fortified; there is a triple line of entrenchment, the ramparts and the deep fossæ between them are very distinct, but only one part of the hill has any such remains, the other part, which is separated from the fortress by a narrow valley, has no marks of ancient fortifications upon it. The river Thames (or Isis) runs round part of the foot of this hill, and at a short distance from it is united with the Thame, and these two streams here united form the river Thames, or *Tamesis*, as it is sometimes called.

On the opposite side of the Thames is a Roman camp, in which advantage has been taken of a bend in the river to make that protect three sides of the camp, and on the fourth side a wide and deep trench or foss is dug, through which a branch of this river was made to run, so that the water was thus made the chief defence on all sides. This was not an unusual plan with a Roman camp, although the usual parallelogram is preserved as much as possible. The ordinary plan of a Roman camp is an exact parallelogram, with four doorways, one at each end and one in the middle of each side. When a river is made the chief defence the gates could only be on one side, and there were then usually three of them, one at each end and the third in the middle. At Dorchester, part of the west end of this rampart was destroyed by the farmer in 1870, by levelling the bank and filling up the foss with the earth. This unfortunate work at Dorchester was done with the intention only of improving the farm as arable land, and giving employment to the labourers in the winter, which was a long and severe one.

The British town was always on the hill, and that the ramparts followed the line of the edge of the hill is well known; the Roman camps, on the contrary, were as a general rule always a parallelogram, and on the level ground. They did not seek hills for their camps, rather the contrary. It also generally happens that a Roman camp is found within half-a-mile of a British town, often more close to it. One object of the Romans in placing their camps so

near to the towns was, that they might place a guard day and night over the spring from which the Britons in the town obtained their supply of water. In this manner a complete blockade was established, and the Britons were soon obliged to surrender. In the time of Julius Cæsar this plan had not been suggested, the Romans took each British city *by assault*; but the Britons were brave soldiers, and although the superior discipline of the Roman legions made them almost always successful, the plan of *storming* the city cost so many lives that the Roman army under Julius Cæsar was half destroyed, and they were obliged to return, and did not make another invasion until sixty years afterwards, when, in the time of the Emperor Claudius, an army was sent under Aulus Plautius [Lateranus?], which succeeded in retaining a secure footing, because the more prudent plan of the blockade was then adopted.

An excellent account of the important campaign of Aulus Plautius was given to the Royal Archæological Institute by Dr. Guest in 1866, and this was published in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxiii. But this does not touch on Dorchester to any extent, as the place where he thought the Romans crossed the Thames was at Coway Stakes, near Walton, which is about eighty miles from the sea, the distance mentioned by Dion Cassius, the only ancient author whose account of the campaign has been preserved; this part of the history of Tacitus has been lost. The stakes in the river at that point are mentioned by Bede, in his *Chronicle*; there is not only a ford, but



a considerable length of shallow water at times in that part of the river. The place is called *Halli-ford*, probably a corruption of *Holy-ford*. Dr. Guest says :—

“The place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. Cæsar tells us (B. G. v. 11) that ‘the river called Tamesis divided the country of Cassivelaunus from the maritime states about eighty miles from the sea;’ and, in another passage (B. G. v. 18), that ‘he led his army unto the river Tamesis to the country of Cassivelaunus.’”

“This solitary place is Halliford, at the Coway Stakes. Cæsar says there was but one ford on the Thames—meaning, of course, the lower Thames, with which alone he was acquainted, and we now have but one place on its banks the name of which points to the existence of a ford. Our topography is in perfect agreement with his statement; and, to my mind, this coincidence is almost decisive of the question.”

“The campaign of Aulus Plautius, though in its results, perhaps, the most important that has taken place in Britain, has seldom engaged the attention of our historians. For our knowledge of its incidents we must chiefly rely on Dion Cassius. ‘One Bericus,’ we are told, induced Claudius to undertake the enterprise; and it has been conjectured that this Bericus was the ‘Verica, son of Commius,’ whose name appears on coins that are occasionally picked up in Surrey. If such be the case, Bericus must have been an aged man when he fled to Claudius. Plautius was the general selected to conduct the expedition, and a great force was brought together in Gaul to invade the island.”

“This expedition sailed in the year 43, and Caractacus was captured in the year 50. As to these dates there can be no doubt. But Tacitus tells us (Ann. xii. 36) that

Caractacus was captured 'in the ninth year after the war began in Britain.'"

"The Romans, on leaving Silchester, may have marched over the Marlborough Downs towards Cirencester—under the names of these Roman stations I wish to indicate the British towns they supplanted—and on the chalk hills leading down into the valley, Togodumnus may have met them. After his defeat, the Dobuni were not unwilling to exchange the yoke of the Catuvellauni for that of the Romans, and entered into an alliance with Plautius. The Roman general was 160 miles distant from his ships, and the advantages he derived from making the rich country round Cirencester a new base of operations are sufficiently obvious. From Cirencester he seems to have marched in search of his enemy down the valley of the Thames, and probably along the Icknield Way. This British trackway would lead him to Wallingford; and here, I believe, was fought the great battle of the campaign."

"The Icknield Way came from Suffolk, and ran along the chalk hills of the Chiltern across the other two trackways, coasting the vales of Buckingham and Aylesbury, which were, no doubt, the richest portions of the district. It seems to have crossed the river at Wallingford, and to have run into the vale of White Horse, for a road in that neighbourhood is expressly called the *Icenhilde Wæg* in a charter of the tenth century. For more than a thousand years the ford at Wallingford was recognised as the chief pass on the river. It was at this place that the Conqueror crossed the Thames, and following the Icknield Way to Tring, turned his steps thence to St. Albans (Verulam), and so descended upon his prey—London. At this pass, barring access to the rich country in their rear, the Britons took their stand. The fords in front of them were probably fortified, for it is said that when

Shillingford Bridge was built beams and piles were taken from the bed of the river. With guards to watch these fords, the Britons might not unreasonably consider themselves secure.

"The daring act of the auxiliaries in swimming the river must first have shown Caractacus—for he, no doubt, was the British commander—how much he had miscalculated. In the confusion that followed, Vespasian seems to have forced his way over the ford at Wallingford. Here a passage had no doubt been left to accommodate the traffic that passed along the Icknield Way, though the fords at Shillingford and Moultsford may have been rendered altogether impassable. The Romans made good their passage of the Thames; but the Britons did not fly, and how desperate was the next day's engagement appears from the account which Dion has handed down to us. The Britons withdrew their shattered forces along the same route that was followed by William a thousand years afterwards. They were too disheartened to make an attempt to save Verulam, but continued their retreat till they had crossed the Lea and placed the Essex marshes between them and their pursuers."

Mr. James Parker gave an interesting and valuable lecture on the Roman Occupation of Dorchester to the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, in 1868, from which a few extracts will be useful for this volume:—

"The object of Aulus Plautius appears to have been to make for the head of the river, and to fix there his base of operations, so as to command both sides of the stream. This being the chief river of the country, the course of proceeding and the spot chosen would be natural from a strategical point of view. . . . No incident seems to

have occurred till he reached what may be termed the key of the campaign, namely Dorchester. The river Thames here seems to have worked a passage through a great range of chalk-hills."

"Two courses were now open to him, either to gain the summit of the Buckinghamshire hills and trust to the chances of fighting his way through the territory of the Cassivelauni, or to cross again over to the south side of the Thames, and return by the same route which he had taken on his advance. Just at Dorchester the Thame runs into the Thames from the north, owing its waters to the drainage from the range of Buckinghamshire hills referred to, and along the base of which it flows. In the angle formed by the junction of the two rivers, he would find a convenient site for a camp, and there we find, on the side unprotected by the rivers, a fine double vallum with middle trench, into which still at times the water flows. It was thus, by the water surrounding it, rendered a strong position, and those lofty ramparts imply something more than a mere temporary Roman camp, such as the soldiers would throw up on an ordinary march.

"Of the two courses referred to, the passage of the Thames seems to have appeared to him as the most expedient; but then, on the opposite side, reared over against the Roman camp, stands the great fortress which Leland, following no doubt the people's nomenclature, and in it the tradition handed down by speech instead of books, calls '*Sinodun*.' It is a fine example of a British fortress, the vallum and trench complete all the way round, and of considerable depth. The top is nearly 250 feet above the level of the plain beneath. The area also is of considerable size, the circumference taken at the bottom of the trench being not less than a mile.

"The hill consists of two parts. Besides the fortress

with the trench, there is a western knoll almost equal to it in extent, but it does not seem to have been fortified. It was possibly inhabited, but no traces of hut circles have been found.

"In his westward march Aulus Plautius had won battles, but he had not subdued the tribes, and the neighbourhood of this important hill-fortress was a place where the hostile tribes would congregate to resist the general's progress. Looking down over the camp, the enemy could watch the proceedings of the Roman soldiers; while, on the other hand, the Romans must have been somewhat awed by the threatening aspect of the great fortress."

"We call the river by Dorchester the Thames, and no doubt, in the time of the Saxons, the river was so written from its source to its mouth. Still another name seems to have been handed down traditionally. When the antiquary Leland, some four hundred years ago, described this part, he spoke of the 'Isæ' as dividing Dorchester from Sinodun. The Isæ is constantly mentioned by him, and we still know the word, with its classical termination, as the *Isis*. But 'Isæ' is literally 'the river.'"

"It will be seen that if this view of the march be the correct one, the great battle of the campaign was at Dorchester. It was here that there was, so to speak, the 'Gate of the Thames,' and Sinodun Hill was the key.

"If this be not the explanation, it is very difficult to account, with any satisfactory historical evidence, for the presence of this important Roman camp beneath the British fortification, and the stream of the river Thame flowing between them. If it be, we have all the remains which we could expect to find in confirmation of such a record. We have the undoubtedly British fortification as strong as any in the Thames valley and its neighbourhood; even Silchester could hardly be excepted. We have the strong Roman Camp,—undoubtedly Roman,

even if the Roman town at Dorchester, had not in after years sprung up to confirm this view.

"Further than this, within a short distance is seen a prominent 'Barrow,' marking probably the burial-place of a chief of no small importance. It is the only other eminence in that direction besides the double-crested hill of Sinedun, and it is still marked on the Ordnance Survey as 'Brightwell Barrow.' That it has ever been opened, or its contents described, cannot at the moment be ascertained.

"And still one point more should be added. It is about thirty years ago that, in dredging for gravel in the river near here, a British buckler was accidentally discovered, low down in the old bed of the Isis. An account of the discovery, with excellent engravings, will be found in the *Archæologia*<sup>a</sup>. It is British without doubt; that it was found in the river, certainly tends to shew that a battle was fought here. There may be other weapons still preserved in the silt at the bottom of the river; but if not 'bedded' soon after their immersion in the stream, the action of the water would naturally have destroyed all traces. By themselves these incidental circumstances may not be of any great value, but being taken together, and the whole being taken also in connection with the Record, they tend to confirm the view adopted.

"We must remember that in all probability Dion Cassius in his account has simply followed that of Tacitus, of whose history the chapter on the campaign of Aulus Plautius has been lost. As in other cases he has summarized the material, so probably he has in this; if a copy of the lost books of Tacitus should ever be discovered, we should probably be able by the more exact

<sup>a</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 298.

details to trace the whole line of the march with certainty; as it is, we are forced to use this incidental evidence, and must content ourselves with discovering that line of march which is the most probable.

"Whether Aulus Plautius fixed at once a station at Dorchester is doubtful. Probably a part of his army were left behind as a garrison, and this becoming a permanent station, a town eventually grew up around it. The habitations seem to be chiefly on the site still occupied by Dorchester, that is, on the ground adjoining the River Thame, near the north-eastern corner of the Camp.

"Although, as has been said before, Sinodun is not mentioned by any of the historians, the name of Dorchester occurs not unfrequently. In the Itinerary, inserted in the history of Richard of Cirencester (and whatever doubt may be thrown on the authority of the history as a whole, this itinerary seems to have been at least based on a document of ancient authority), the name appears between the two Roman stations thus:—

ÆLIA CASTRA (Alchester) xvi.;

DOROCINA (Dorchester) xv.;

TAMESI (near Streatly?) vi.

The line of this Roman road has been discussed in the admirable treatise by the late Professor Hussey<sup>b</sup>. Its course near to Dorchester is clear, but just before it actually reaches the town, the traces have become obliterated by modern improvements. The present chief street does not seem to follow the older line. It is quite possible that the main road did not pass through the Roman city at all, but skirted it on the western side, leading directly to the camp. The lane here in one or two places seems to bear some resemblance to the present

<sup>b</sup> "An Account of the Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester. By the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D." (Oxford, 1841.)

appearance of other parts of this Roman road; in all probability the station had increased to a tolerable size, and the ground adjoining the River Thames was much built over before the road was commenced. As we find no record in the Antonine Itinerary (which is probably of the close of the second century) of this Roman way, it may be inferred that it was not made earlier than the beginning of the third century. There seem to have been villas erected at short distances along it. That at Wheatley was described by Dr. Buckland, in 1845, in the 'Archæological Journal'.<sup>c</sup> That at Beckley was described recently in our own proceedings<sup>d</sup>. In neither was there any evidence of an earlier date than the third century, and much which pointed to that age. It practically afforded a communication between the great road known as the Akeman Street, and the country south of the Thames. At the south-eastern corner of the camp there was no doubt a ford across the river. There are traces of stonework to be seen when the water is low and clear, implying probably that it was used down to mediæval times, and more than that, unless the ground be deceptive, very evident traces of a road are distinguishable still in the little copse on the opposite side."

"At the present time [Roman] coins seem to be tolerably abundant. One was exhibited containing ✠ the labarum of Constantine exquisitely perfect, by the side of the head of the Emperor himself. Most of the other coins, some from the collection of Mr. Clutterbuck, are of the third and fourth centuries.

"In the garden of the vicarage adjoining the church, a few years ago, a very large Roman urn was discovered, more than 2 ft. in diameter, and, besides the remains of

<sup>c</sup> Archæological Journal, vol. ii. p. 350.

<sup>d</sup> Report of Meeting, Michaelmas Term, 1862. "On the recent discovery of a Roman Villa at Beckley."



the ashes, two splendid glass vessels, perhaps the *præfericula*, used for the libations at the funeral ceremony, and, having been consecrated to this purpose, buried with the ashes in the large vase. These are preserved at the vicarage."

"Many examples of pottery, and especially of Samian ware, have been discovered from time to time in Dorchester."

"In reviewing the history of Dorchester as a whole, there seems to be a link between the circumstance of this being chosen as the seat of the episcopal jurisdiction over the south-midland part of the kingdom, and the importance which the place had held as a Roman city; and there is little doubt but that the city owed its importance to the Roman camp, of which we still see so clearly the remains. With the history of that Roman camp—if the view put forward be the correct one—was bound up not only the greatness of Dorchester in its ecclesiastical rule, but the success of Rome itself in bringing this island beneath her imperial power."

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF  
DORCHESTER, PAST AND PRESENT.

By the Rev. W. C. MACFARLANE, M.A.

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OF the antiquity of Dorchester there is abundant evidence.

If the name given to it by Nennius (who styles himself the disciple of St. Elbotus, or Elvod, Bishop of Bangor, A.D. 755), viz. Cair Dauri, is to be interpreted by reference to the Welsh language, then, as in the case of all other countries whose records are shrouded in antiquity far beyond historic records, we may gather that it was derived from the peculiarity of its site, which nature itself had pointed out as one suitable for defence, and selected as such by its ancient inhabitants. Cair or Caer is, on the authority of the Rev. J. Williams (editor of the *Brut y Tywysogion*), 'a wall or mound of defence, a fortress or city'; and Dauri, Dôr (Boswell's Anglo-Sax. Dict.), 'a gate.' Both which words seem to be retained in its Anglo-Saxon name of Dorcic, under which it is known in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. It would thus seem to be the city at the gate of the ancient kingdom of Cunobelin, which gate was formed by the ancient dyke thrown across between the two rivers, Thame and Isis, and lying at the foot of the ancient British fortified hill called Sino-dun, or Syno's hill, pointing to the same old British kingdom of Cunobelin and his ancestors. The dyke

hills, which are fast disappearing before the so-called improvements of agricultural science, though subsequently made use of by the Romans, may well have been remnants of British independence, and have a still higher claim on the veneration of every Englishman who can trace a connection between all the privileges he enjoys with the introduction of Christianity. For very close and intimate was the connection between the family of Caractacus, in the persons of Claudia and Pudens, and the great Apostle of the Gentiles.

When Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, he was opposed by Cassivellaunus, King of Britain; and in the time of Augustus, Cunobelin was one of the chief kings of Britain, and paid tribute to Cæsar. Gold coins bearing his name have been found at Dorchester.

In the subsequent reign of Claudius, Aulus Plautius is said to have defeated the British forces at Dorchester, and to have pursued them as far as the mouth of the Thames.

The Roman occupation of Dorchester lasted for the space of four or five hundred years, as is shewn by the succession of coins which have been found in great numbers in its vicinity.

An old Roman road from Bicester leads to Dorchester, and passing by the Dyke hills, crosses the ford at the junction of the two rivers. It then passes by the Sinodun Hill to Streatley, there joining the main Via Strata. But the most remarkable proof that Dorchester was an important military station

is the discovery, many years ago, of a Roman altar<sup>a</sup> bearing the following inscription :—

I. O. M.  
ET NUMINE AUG.  
M. VAR. SEVERVS  
B COS  
ARAM CVM  
CANCELLIS D.S.P.

which may be read thus :—

“ Jovi optimo Maximo  
Et numinibus Augusti,  
Marcus Varus Severus  
Beneficiarius Consulis  
Aram cum Cancellis  
De suo posuit.”

This altar was in the possession of Sir George Oxenden, Bart., sometime owner of Little Wittenham, Berks.

Taking into account its important military position, it may fairly be supposed that it was a flourishing Roman colony, and that it enjoyed all the benefits of civilization up to the time of the Saxon invasion and conquest.

### *Traces of Early Christianity.*

In the Diocletian persecution, A.D. 304, Aaron and Julius of Caer Leon, Alban at Verulamium, and many others, suffered martyrdom.

In 314, British bishops attended the Council of Arles.

<sup>a</sup> The figure of this altar was published in the “London Magazine” for December, 1738.

St. Athanasius and St. Chrysostom bear witness to the prevalence of the Faith in the British isles.

It is therefore very probable that, wherever the old Roman altar had been set up, there a Christian bishopric was founded; that Dorchester was converted to the Faith as early as any other important station; and that it was not till the occupation of the valley of the Thames, and the overthrow of Dorchester in or about A.D. 570, that its Christian altars were overthrown, and divine worship suppressed.

*Saxon occupation of the Valley of the Thames.*

Traces are to be found of the early Saxon occupation of the valley of the Thames in the cemeteries which exist at Kemble, in Wiltshire; at Cirencester, at Fairford, at Stanton Harcourt, at Cookham, at Long Wittenham, and at Dorchester, where the dyke hills served as a burying-place to the heathen Saxons.

*Introduction of Christianity.*

Christianity, we know, was first introduced in the south of England by Augustine at Canterbury, in A.D. 596; in Northumbria, by Paulinus, in A.D. 627; and in A.D. 634 by Birinus, at Dorchester, who was sent by Pope Honorius to labour among the Pagan inhabitants of Wessex.

The West Saxons, in the reign of Cynegils, occupied a considerable part of the south and central portions of England: they had extended their rule far beyond the Thames, their natural boundary, and had annexed a large part of Mercia, then ruled over by the heathen king, Penda.

It was at this time that Birinus was sent to labour among them; and having received episcopal consecration from Asterius, Archbishop of Milan, he came to Britain. Not wishing to enter upon other men's labours, he came to the Gevissæ, whom he found confirmed Pagans. So successful was he that, in the words of Bede, "The king himself, having been catechized, was baptized, together with his people; and Oswald, the most holy and victorious king of the Northumbrians, being present, received him as he came forth from baptism, and by an alliance most pleasing and acceptable to God, first adopted him thus regenerated for his son, and then took his daughter in marriage."

The two kings gave to the bishop the city called Doric, there to settle his episcopal see.

Few records remain of the ministry of Birinus, (a spur of the Chilterns, in Ipsden parish, is called Berin's Hill); but so great was his success, that the whole of the great province of Wessex was converted to the faith, and he earned the appellation of the Apostle of Wessex. He died Dec. 3, A.D. 650, and was buried at Dorchester, and subsequently canonized. Many years after, when Hedda was bishop, his bones were translated, and laid in the church of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul at Winchester, where they are still said to be preserved.

*Agilbert.—Wini.—Division of Diocese.*

He was succeeded by Agilbert, a Frenchman. But Cænwalch, the King of Wessex, not liking his bar-

barous tongue, appointed Wini, a Saxon who had been ordained in France, his bishop, and divided his province into two dioceses, appointing Wini his episcopal see at Winchester, A.D. 660.

Agilbert, highly offended, returned to France, and being made Bishop of Paris, there died. Wini being expelled not long after, and the province being left without a bishop, the king having experienced great losses, he remembered how he had lost his kingdom before he became a Christian, and now attributed his losses to the absence of a bishop.

*Eleutherius, A.D. 670.*

Sending to Agilbert, he entreated him to return; but he excused himself, and sent his nephew Eleutherius, who was consecrated by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 670.

*Headda, A.D. 676.*

We find Headda consecrated by Archbishop Theodore as Bishop of Winchester.

Bede says that Æda was Bishop of Dorchester; whether he was identical with Headda is uncertain; but there can be no reason to doubt that Eleutherius, as well as Birinus and Agilbert, sat at Dorchester, and probably Headda.

The changes, both ecclesiastical and civil, to which Dorchester was subjected, will be best explained by the following extract from a letter to the "Times" by Professor Freeman. He says:—"Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, has been at different times the seat of

two distinct bishoprics, the one West Saxon, the other Mercian.

"The first bishopric of Dorchester was that which began under Birinus in 634. Dorchester was then a central point of the West Saxon dominions, which spread a long way north of the Thames, while it did not stretch nearly so far westward as it did afterwards.

"This diocese lasted till the division of 705. Dorchester then ceased to be an episcopal see (the see was removed by Headda to Winchester), and it did not become one again till late in the ninth century. Then Mercia had long reached to the Thames, and Dorchester became the seat of that Mercian diocese whose seat was removed by Remigius to Lincoln."

In A.D. 705, the one West Saxon diocese, whatever may have been its previous boundaries to the west and north, was divided between Winchester and Shirburn.

A.D. 777. In about seventy years after the removal of the see to Winchester, Dorchester became part of Mercia, being absorbed into the rising power of the great King Offa.

A.D. 870. When Leicester was taken by the Danes, Dorchester became the seat of an united bishopric, i.e. of Dorchester, Leicester, and Lindsey.

From A.D. 869 to 897 we find Aldheard Bishop of Dorchester: he died, with many other Saxon nobles, after the Danish invasion of that year.

A.D. 909. Ceolwulf was consecrated bishop.



A.D. 926—934. The name of Winsey occurs in charters.

A.D. 950. Oskytel was consecrated Bishop of Dorchester, and in 956 translated to the see of York.

A.D. 974. In this year the name of Leofwyn, Bishop of Dorchester, occurs in a charter of King Edgar to the monastery of Malmesbury.

A.D. 975. That of Eadnoth I.

A.D. 979—1002. That of Escwy. In 992 all the ships of war were gathered together at London to resist the Danes. The king committed the forces to the leading of Elfrid the Ealdorman, and of Thorold the Earl, of Bishop Elfstan of London, and of Bishop Escwy of Dorchester.

It is his effigy which is supposed to be in the south aisle, in episcopal robes, though executed at a much later date.

A.D. 1002—1005, occurs the name of Bp. Alfhelm.

A.D. 1006—1016. That of Eadnoth II.

When Archbishop Elphege of Canterbury was murdered by the Danes, it was Bishop Eadnoth who aided Bishop Ælfhun of London in removing the body to London, and having it buried with all reverence in St. Paul's minster<sup>b</sup>.

Bishop Eadnoth was slain at Assingdon in Essex, in the battle fought between King Edmund Ironside and Canute.

A.D. 1016—1034. He was succeeded by Bishop Ethelric.

A.D. 1034—1049. He was succeeded by a third

<sup>b</sup> Freeman's "Norman Conquest," i. 389.

Bishop Eadnoth, a man so renowned for his piety as to be called the Good bishop. He is recorded to have rebuilt the minster at Stow, in Lincolnshire, for the use of the northern diocese, after the Byzantine or apsidal form.

This church of St. Mary of Stow, and the abbey of Ramsey erected in 969, are said to be the only examples known of the Greek cruciform style\*. But it is highly probable that the minster of Dorchester, which the requirements of the united sees must have called for, formed a third; and that the nave with the transepts, traces of which are still extant, is part of the original building.

Bishop Eadnoth died in 1049, and was buried at his minster in Dorchester.

A.D. 1049. King Edward gave the bishopric at his death to Ulf, his priest, a most unworthy successor of Eadnoth. He sided with Earl Godwin in his rebellion against the king, and fled with Archbishop Rodberd. He narrowly escaped degradation by Pope Leo IX. Ulf had come to England with Emma, wife of King Ethelred, who afterwards married Canute.

A.D. 1053. Wulfwig<sup>d</sup> obtained the bishopric while Ulf was yet living.

A.D. 1067. He died, and was buried at Dorchester.

A.D. 1067. Remigius, his successor, owed his ap-

\* See Stark's "History of the Bishopric of Lincoln," p. 438.

<sup>d</sup> "He was the last English bishop. Henceforth the great bishoprics and abbeys were to be filled by Normans. The see of Dorchester at this time was the grandest in extent of territorial jurisdiction among the bishoprics of England."—(See Freeman's "Norman Conquest," vol. iv. p. 130.)

pointment to his offering of a single ship and twenty knights at the time when William was fitting out his fleet to invade England. He was then almoner to the house of Fécamp, in Normandy\*.

A.D. 1085. The seat of the see of Mercia was transferred to Lincoln, of which Remigius became the first bishop, by virtue of a decree of a council held under Archbishop Lanfranc (A.D. 1075).

*Foundation of the Abbey, 1140.*

In the year 1140, Alexander, styled the munificent Bishop of Lincoln, founded at Dorchester an abbey of Black Canons of the order of Augustine; whence, according to Leland, "the church still bereth the name of the prebend church."

It was richly endowed out of the lands and tithes of the old bishopric, and twelve neighbouring parishes were subject to its jurisdiction, which were included in the Peculiar of Dorchester till the suppression of Peculiars. They were as follows: Dorchester, Nuffield, Bensington, Warborough, Drayton, Stadham, Shirburn, Clifton, Burcote, Overy, Baldon, Nettlebed.

A.D. 1534. The abbey, in common with other ecclesiastical foundations, was suppressed after the abbot had signed the act of submission, and the whole of the possessions of the Society were alienated by Henry VIII.

\* Remigius, the monk of Fécamp, the prelate of Dorchester, the man of small stature but of lofty soul, removed the seat of his episcopal rule to the lordliest spot within his diocese. (Vide Freeman, "Norman Conquest," vol. iv. p. 421.)

Fortunately, one Richard Beauforest purchased the eastern portion from the lay impropriators, and gave it to the parish.

A rent-charge of £32 per annum was reserved for the Perpetual Curate, which is still paid by the owner of certain lands on which it was settled, prior to the sale of the abbey-lands and tithes in the year 1808.

The old school-house in the churchyard was probably the guest-house of the abbey, and was converted to its present purpose in the year 1653 by Sir John Fetiplace of Swinbrook, the lay impropriator.

The remainder of the monastic buildings which stood on the north side of the church were pulled down, probably about the time of the rebuilding of the upper part of the tower, i.e. 1604. The extensive farm buildings are still to be seen at a little distance on the north of the church. The foundations are still *in situ*, and are extremely well built; but the barns have been destroyed to a great extent by fire; those which still remain are very old, some being of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

At the time when the Canons took possession of the old cathedral in 1140, they would have found the buildings standing which had probably been erected by the third bishop Eadnoth, at the beginning of the eleventh century. It is conjectured that this was a long nave terminated by an apse, with two side-chapels or transepts, with doors leading to them right and left of the apse. This building was lighted by a series of windows above the present string-course. The building probably extended about as

far east as the present wooden screen. Capitals of a very early date have been lately found, which may have supported the ribs of the old groined roof in the apse, and the south wall below the external string-course is apparently part of the old Saxon chapel, or transept. The Canons began at once to enlarge the building: they probably removed all above the present string-course in the nave, and built a series of lancet windows, traces of which are still to be seen in the dead wall on the north and south sides of the nave, and in the west wall of the north transept.

They removed the eastern apse, and extended the chancel considerably eastward, completing the northern transept, if it had not already existed in the Saxon buildings. They also inserted the transitional arch, c. 1180—1200, and covered the nave with a Norman roof of a lower pitch than the present.

There is a Norman buttress at the eastern extremity of the north aisle, which has been cut away for the insertion of the east window of the north aisle, which may possibly indicate the first extension eastward of the chancel. If this be so, the Norman wall was pierced for the insertion of the present colonnade of Early English arches.

The eastern wall of the transept was also removed for the insertion of two arches, in order to connect the transept with the chapel and aisle, which were added eastward in the fourteenth century<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Parker's "A B C of Gothic Architecture," p. 136, in which he gives the date A.D. 1300 for the east window in this aisle.

Shafts still are to be seen in the north wall of this aisle, indicating ancient groining; and it has been suggested that the Canons intended to have groined the whole of the eastern portion of the chancel, but that they subsequently changed their plan. The central buttress at the east end of the sanctuary may have been built with a view to the groining. It will be observed that the south columns of the chancel are of a later date than those on the north side, and are not in the same line.

There are marks in the sanctuary-walls of an extension eastward beyond the original design, and the piscina at the south-west corner of the sanctuary is of an earlier date than that which is further eastward. The windows in the sanctuary are inserted at a later date than the string-course on the south side. In fact, the present elaborate tracery in the east window may have taken the place of two plainer windows, divided by the central buttress.

It is probable that the western lancet-windows in the nave were then filled-up, owing to another storey having been placed over the western part of the cloister, and the more eastern pair changed into the present large fourteenth-century windows.

In the south aisle of the chancel alone, the groined roof was carried out; but whether the shaft which originally stood on the foundation of the present restored pillar gave way, or whether the design was abandoned, there is no record. Sufficient indications were left of the springing of the arches to enable Sir G. G. Scott to complete the present chapels, and their beautiful groined roofs.

The south aisle now occupies what were probably once detached chapelries and transept. It will be noted that the masonry underneath the external string-course in its western bay appears to be much older, and is probably part of the old Saxon (?) work. It possibly survived the destruction of the eastern apse, and was worked into the general fabric when the present aisle was constructed in the fourteenth century. It is also probable that the lower portion of the west wall of this aisle is of the same date. It was certainly once an external wall, as is clear from the doorway, with its dripstone, which connects the two aisles.

The south-western aisle was connected with the nave by piercing the old Saxon (?) wall later in the same century<sup>s</sup>. The curious steps are according to the old arrangement, and the altar is said to have been for the use of the parish. Underneath is a vaulted chamber for the relics, with a staircase leading from the aisle, now blocked-up.

The fresco-painting is of very early date, and was restored by Messrs. Clayton and Bell in the years 1862-3.

The brackets on one of the columns probably supported statues. The font is of cast lead, in three divisions, and the figures are most likely sacred figures of our Lord: it is probably of the twelfth century.

The external buttress, with three canopies at the west end of this aisle, was probably removed from

<sup>s</sup> See Mr. Parker's "A B C of Gothic Architecture," p. 135, in which he fixes the date of the west door at 1320.

the west end of the south-east aisle at the time of the building of the more western aisle, or chantry-chapel.

The Tudor porch was the last pre-reformation work.

Thus, in a manner, the building tells its own tale. It begins with the Saxon episcopate of the eleventh century, and goes through the whole pre-reformation period, giving beautiful examples of every style of architecture.

The buildings necessarily suffered much during the three centuries which succeeded the suppression of the abbey. But during the last forty years the work of restoration has been carried on, beginning first under the auspices of the Architectural Society of Oxford, under whose care the sedilia, the east windows, and the sanctuary-roof were restored.

The only portion of the original fabric of the church itself yet to be restored is on the north side, where traces are to be seen of the transept and Early English chapels. The cloisters on the north side of the nave and the great west window are still wanting.

Seeing that these works are very insignificant compared to what has been done, it is hoped that they may yet be accomplished <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Plans have been prepared for the restoration of the north transept and chapel by J. M. Bignell, Esq., under whose care the whole of the restoration during the last twenty-two years was executed on behalf of Sir G. G. Scott. The probable cost of such restoration would be about £1,500.



It now remains to say a few words on the existing monuments, and other objects of interest in the church.

On the north side of the sanctuary is the Jesse window. The figure of Jesse lies at the foot of the vine. The figure of the Virgin and Child was probably next above: on one side is an angel with a thurible; on the other, two crowned figures, one of whom is kneeling. The figure of David is in the corner; and it is thought that the other figures represent prophets, kings bearing witness to the Incarnation, or joining in the worship of the Magi. In the eastern window are groups of carved-work, representing scenes in the Passion and Resurrection. In the south window is a procession in stone figures. The coats of arms are of noble families in the time of Edwards I. and II., who were probably benefactors of the abbey.

In the floor in the chancel are first the brass of Sir Richard Beauforest, sometime Abbot of Dorchester; also of Abbot Sutton, whose left hand is grasping the crozier. Next to him lies that of Sir Gilbert Wace, Sheriff for Oxon and Berks, 46 and 49 Edw. III.

Lost.

In the choir also is a large white stone, on which is an engraved figure of an ecclesiastic (see p. 15 of Addington's "Dorchester.") He is said to be Roger, Prior of Ranton, co. Stafford, and abbot here about 1510; he seems to have been suffragan to the Bishop of Salisbury.

In the south aisle are three stone monuments, which were formerly in the chancel, of which it is

said (pp. 13, 14 of Addington's "Dorchester"), "On the south side of the chancel is a monument, with an effigy of the thirteenth century, of a cross-legged knight in the act of drawing his sword. 'His name,' says Leland, 'is out of remembrance.' [It is probably Lord Segrave, of the time of Edward I.]

"At the foot of this is another effigy, recumbent on an altar-tomb, in freestone, of Decorated-work, representing John de Stonore, a judge of great note in the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third.

"On the north side of the chancel is a highly-ornamented altar-tomb of Perpendicular character, with an alabaster effigy of a knight in plate armour, his head resting on a tilting-helmet, a lion at his feet, and on his breast the lion rampant of Segrave with a bendlet."

Near the screen lies also the effigy of a bishop in full robes. This may be the image of free-stone of Bishop Æschwine, mentioned by Leland in the extract, p. 103, in Addington's "Dorchester."

This effigy had been subsequently buried, and was dug up in the south aisle, and placed on the raised steps in the south-west aisle, until it was placed in its present position.

Under a wire case is some beautiful carved canopy-work, which was found carefully built up in the Norman door leading from the cloisters. It is supposed to have been the canopy over the shrine of S. Birinus, erected about 1342, (Higden's *Polychronicon*).

The mutilated brasses in the south-east aisle belong

to the Draytons, one of whom married an heiress of the Segraves about the close of the fourteenth century.

Under the stove-pipe in the nave are several fragments of capitals of very early date, of bases of cloister-shafts and other work, which were found in a chimney at the north end of the village two or three years ago (in 1878). They shew to what extent the abbey and the adjacent buildings have served as a quarry for the neighbourhood, as well as indications of its former extent and magnificence.

The tower and belfry have been thoroughly restored: it now contains eight bells. The tenor weighs about 18 cwt., and bears the following legend:—

*"Protege Birine quos convoco tu sine fine."*

*Progress of Restoration in the Abbey Church,  
Dorchester.*

A.D. 1840—1852. Restoration of sanctuary, with east window; north and south windows of ditto; sedilia; roof over sanctuary, according to plans of H. Butterfield, Esq.

A.D. 1853, 1854. Restoration of chancel-roof; screens; re-seating in oak the body of the church, according to plans of H. Butterfield, Esq.

A.D. 1859. Restoration of north aisle, according to plans of G. G. Scott, Esq.

A.D. 1861. Restoration of south-west aisle; porch; altar in ditto, according to plans of G. G. Scott, Esq.

A.D. 1862. Restoration of nave-roof; repairs of floor; discovery of lancet-windows in north and south walls, and trace of Norman roof, according to plans of G. G. Scott, Esq.

A.D. 1868, 1869. Restoration of tower; re-hanging of bells, and addition of two treble bells and new clock, according to plans of G. G. Scott, Esq.

A.D. 1873. South-east aisle-roof restored to original pitch, according to plans of G. G. Scott, Esq.

A.D. 1874. South-east chapels restored, with groined roof; altar to the memory of Bishop Wilberforce in chapel; marble steps and base of reredos to high-altar, all after plans by Sir G. G. Scott.

During this period stained glass was added by Clayton and Bell in east window, and in south-east

chapels by Hardman; also a large organ by Mr. Walker of London.

During the restoration of the north aisle traces were laid bare of extension northwards, viz. the central pillar of two arches connecting the western and eastern chapels; the jamb of a Norman window in the west wall of the transept; a piscina in east chapel wall: and externally, the foundations of the chapel and transept, which are marked by the stones *in situ*.

A.D. 1856. In addition to the above restorations, the parsonage-house was built in the year 1856-57, after designs by the late D. Brandon, architect.

A.D. 1869. A school-chapel was built in Burcote, a hamlet attached to Dorchester.

A.D. 1872. New Girls' and Infants' schools were built in Dorchester, both after the designs of Sir G. G. Scott.

A.D. 1877, 1878. Buildings in Queen-street were adapted by Sir G. G. Scott for the purpose of a Missionary Training College, and were formally opened by Archdeacon Pott on Oct. 30, 1878. They are intended to contain about fifteen Students.

## ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ABBEY CHURCH OF DORCHESTER\*.

By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.

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NEXT to the monuments of ancient art which our University itself contains, and second to none even of them, if we except the Cathedral and perhaps Merton Chapel, we may fairly rank, among the architectural remains coming within the scope of the pre-

\* The first and third sections of the following paper, or at least the greater part of them, were read at a meeting of the Architectural Section of the Institute at Oxford [in 1851]. The substance of the second was delivered as an extemporary lecture at Dorchester, to a large body of members of the Institute. The two other sections are printed nearly as they were read; some parts of the second I have recast, to enable me to introduce several suggestions of importance made by Sir Charles Anderson, the Rev. J. L. Petit, the Rev. W. B. Jones, Mr. J. H. Parker, and others. Wherever it was possible, I have formally mentioned my obligations to those gentlemen; but, in many cases, their remarks were so mingled up with my own observations of which they were modifications, or with further inferences of my own to which they led, that it would be almost impossible to disentangle the component parts of the theories in which they resulted. I have also especially to thank Mr. Parker for communicating some observations subsequently made by Professor Willis. Anything proceeding from such an authority is so valuable that I trust the Professor will excuse my having thus availed myself of them without formal permission. I was also extremely pleased to find that while the Professor's inquiries explained several points of difficulty, and threw doubt on a few minor portions of my view, they completely coincided with my theory of the history of the building, in all its essential features.

I am extremely pleased to find that the money now in the

sent meeting, the Abbey Church of Dorchester. Its great size, its historical associations, its treasures of detail, conspicuous equally for rarity and beauty, form a combination of attractions surpassed by few existing buildings. And though to grace of outline and justness of proportion it can lay no claim whatever, yet this very deficiency forms a new ground of interest. What is lacking in beauty is made up in singularity, its ground-plan and general character being nearly unique among churches of the like extent and ecclesiastical dignity. Had I addressed you on this subject a year ago I should probably have said altogether unique, instead of nearly; but the investigations which during that period it has been my good fortune to make among the little known and greatly undervalued architectural remains of South Wales, have revealed to me more examples bearing a greater or less analogy to the subject of our inquiry than all my previous inquiries in other parts of England.

It is to these peculiarities to which I would now more especially draw the attention of the Institute. Dorchester Church was a few years back made the subject of an elegant volume published by the Architectural Society of this University. In that work two branches of the subject have been completely

hands of the Treasurer of the Architectural Society, owing to a collection made on the spot, and to other sources, is sufficient to extend some measure of repair to the north aisle; at all events, to put some of the beautiful windows into a state of safety.

exhausted; every document and historical reference bearing upon the vicissitudes of the city and abbey has been carefully brought together; and the architectural details of the building have been described and engraved with the greatest minuteness, and, in almost every case, with the greatest accuracy. What is left for me on the present occasion is happily just what is most agreeable to my own taste, a general survey of the church regarded as a whole, and of its several parts as specimens of successive styles of architecture; to which I may add an attempt to trace out the successive steps by which the building assumed its present form, from its foundation in the twelfth century to the great work of restoration commenced in the nineteenth.

The history of Dorchester, its extensive Roman antiquities, its important place in the early ecclesiastical history of England, form no part of my present subject. Obscure as the place may now seem, there was a time when it was the seat of one of our greatest bishoprics, the fellow of Canterbury and York and Winchester. But those times had passed away before the present fabric, or even the foundation to which it belonged, had any existence. The present church can hardly be considered as in any sense the representative of that ancient Cathedral which was the mother church of a diocese extending, it is said, for a brief space over the whole of Mercia and Wessex. No portion of the present building is older than the translation of the see to Lincoln in the time of Lanfranc, or even than the re-establishment of the



church in 1140 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, as a Monastery of Black Canons.

§ 1.—*General Characteristics of the Building.*

The most striking point about the church is that, Outline and Ground Plan. notwithstanding its great size, and ecclesiastical rank, it has in no respect the architectural character of a minster. In what that character consists, it is hard to say, but very easy to feel<sup>b</sup>; but it is clear that it is not possessed by Dorchester Abbey, while it is possessed in its fulness by many churches of the same, or even a much smaller size. We have the phenomenon of a church which, by its dimensions, might rank with Romsey and Bath, which not only is not cruciform, but which has no clerestory in any part of its length of above two hundred feet. From this it is clear that it does not so much as resemble a parish church even of the second order, much less such vast piles as Boston and St. Michael's, Coventry, which exhibit the parochial type on what I cannot but consider as an exaggerated scale. Dorchester is, in fact, a church of the very rudest and meanest order, as far as outline and ground-plan are concerned, developed to abbatial magnitude, and adorned with all the magnificence that architecture can lavish upon individual features. A nave with a single south aisle, a choir with an aisle on each side, a projecting presbytery, and a low and massive western tower, constitute the whole building.

<sup>b</sup> See the "Builder" for 1852, p. 4, 117.

The length is unbroken by tower or transept ; within, triforium, clerestory, and vault, are unknown. That such a pile is beautiful, few will argue ; but it is strange, and awful, and solemn in the highest degree ; and the inquirer might go far enough before he finds anything to surpass the consummate beauty of the choir arcades, or which, for singularity at least, if not for elegance, can be compared with the vast and wonderful east window which now again terminates the whole vista in renovated grandeur.

I remarked above that, though England has hardly any building which can be compared with this abbey, several examples, more or less analogous, may be found in Wales. There are not wanting points of resemblance between it and Llandaff Cathedral, as I have drawn out at some length in the remarks I have lately put forth on that church. And I have there remarked that where a church was, like Dorchester, at once parochial and conventual, it was not uncommon for the parochial element to prevail, and to give most of its character to the whole building<sup>c</sup>. This is not uncommon in England, and still more frequent in Wales. Since I wrote that account, I have seen a Welsh church which illustrates those remarks more fully than any with which I was then acquainted, and which affords a closer parallel to Dorchester than any other building that I have ever seen or heard of.

This is the Priory church of Monkton, in the suburbs of Pembroke, which really, in point of general effect, may be considered as Dorchester adapted

<sup>c</sup> Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral, p. 9.

to the ruder architecture of the district. The village churches of South Pembrokeshire are highly interesting; though of the rudest character, they are always pleasing, often from their varied and picturesque outlines, always from their strange and slender towers, half fortresses, half campaniles. Within they are indeed possessed of the finish which is ordinarily denied to English village churches; they are very generally vaulted with stone, but the vaulting is of such a character as only to produce fresh rudeness, giving the interior in many cases the appearance of a cavern rather than a church. Aisles are rare, and when they occur, the arcades are commonly of the roughest kind. In Monkton Church we have this type, adapted, one would have thought, only to the smallest and meanest chapels, developed to conventual proportions. If Dorchester, instead of the complicated ranges of arcades and clerestory usual in churches of its size, has merely aisles with distinct roofs, Monkton goes yet further; it is without aisles at all, a mere nave and choir, with, as is not unusual in the district, a single transept. I did not measure the building, but to judge from the eye, it must be full a hundred and fifty feet long, Dorchester measuring about two hundred. A long dreary nave, as rough as those of the rudest village churches, with hardly a single window in its north side, remains as the parish church; beyond this is a choir, now roofless, and deprived of all its ornamental work; this must have been, when perfect, a fine specimen of Decorated architecture, but it is still only a parochial

chancel on a large scale. The outline is more varied than that of Dorchester, as the tower, one of the ordinary Pembrokeshire type, is placed, as is not uncommon, at one side, in this case the south, being matched on the north by the transept now destroyed. A large ruined chapel stands close to the choir on the north side, looking from the south-east like an aisle to it, but having in reality distinct walls, and no direct communication with it, much like the Lady Chapel at Ely, or the present chapter-house of St. David's<sup>4</sup>.

This church is, on the whole, the nearest parallel I know to Dorchester; and, allowing for the difference between Oxfordshire and Pembrokeshire, it may be thought a very exact one. Both were at once conventual and parochial—that the choir of Dorchester has not shared the fate of that of Monkton, or a worse, is due to an individual benefactor of the sixteenth century—in both the parochial element has swallowed up the conventual. The latter character is shewn only in increased general size, and in the especially large proportions of the choir; in both it is merely the rudest type of village church which has swelled to this gigantic scale; so far from acquiring the character of a minster, it does not even approach to that of a large parish church.

That this fact diminishes from the positive beauty of these individual buildings requires no proof. Yet

<sup>4</sup> From remains of arches and vaults against the north wall of the choir to the west of this chapel, it appears that conventual buildings were attached to the church at this point.

in the case of Dorchester the fact is far from being one to be regretted. If it were merely that the failure of these attempts to construct a large church on the plan of a small one, teach us more forcibly than anything else the totally distinct character of the two types, the gain would be no slight one either for the theory or the practice of ecclesiastical architecture. But besides this, and besides the interest and pleasure called out by what is strange and unique, as well as by what is more strictly beautiful, the effect of this peculiar character of Dorchester Church on its individual portions is well worthy of our attention. We shall find that the very arrangements which detract from the beauty and just proportions of the whole greatly conduce to the striking appearance, sometimes even to the actual beauty, of individual parts. I will proceed to mention two or three illustrations of this, reserving the strongest case for the last.

For instance, the south view of the church is exceedingly imposing; the long extent of  
South View. wall, broken only by the buttresses, and by the large and lofty windows, forms, meagre as is the tracery of the latter, one of the most striking ranges in existence. An extreme preponderance of any dimension, especially of length, is always effective, even when not actually commendable. This is here gained by throwing the aisle of the nave and that of the choir into one unbroken range. The effect is better from their being thus unbroken; mark the commencement of the choir by any differ-

ence of height or breadth, and the charm would be lost; the ideas of vastness and unity presented by the present arrangement would be shattered, and the mere disproportionate excess of length would stand out in its natural deformity. The break produced by the interposition of a transept promotes the effect of unity, that effected by difference of size does quite the contrary. But besides the unbroken length, the unbroken height is to be taken into account. The absence of a clerestory, while it detracts nothing from the real grandeur of the effect of length, does in a manner correct the disproportion. I need not go about to show how the whole appearance would be marred if the height of the wall were divided between an aisle and a clerestory, and cut up into two ranges of little windows. In such a case the excess of length which now disarms criticism by its bold and striking effect, would amount to a simple deformity. The present arrangement then secures this effect in its fulness; it also produces a magnificent range of windows and buttresses, which, under any other circumstances, could only have occurred in a church of much greater positive size.

The east end again, whether strictly beautiful or - East End. not, is striking and majestic in the highest degree. Now this also could hardly have assumed its peculiar character consistently with any other general arrangement of the church. For instance, if the choir had been vaulted, this superb window could never have possessed its present proportions, and any change in its proportions would at once destroy its

whole character. The main idea of the east end, within and without, is clearly that it should be one mass of tracery, divided by the central buttress, which may very probably answer a constructive purpose, and which most certainly serves to enhance the effect of vastness. In no way could this be effected except by the forms of arch and gable employed; with no other could so great an extent of wall have been occupied by the window. This hardly need to be shown at greater length. Now if the choir were vaulted, the window would lose about a third of its height; its proportions would thus be rendered intolerable, the width becoming excessive; the present arrangement would have to be deserted. Externally also the window would no longer be the whole that it now is; if the roof were high, there would be a gable window, turning it into a composition in stages, and destroying the whole unity of effect; if it were low, besides the general loss in appearance, a spandril would remain a great deal too large for the animating idea of the design.

Again, the large projecting bay forming the *Presbytery*, with the great windows on each side, is in itself a striking object, and greatly helps to set off the east window. Were it not thus recessed from the choir, but placed level with the eastern responds, half its grandeur would be gone. On the other hand, it is no less clear that a very much deeper recess would tend to spoil the effect equally the other way. Now a little consideration will show that no other arrangement could so well

have admitted of a recess of this particular size. If the choir had been designed on the usual plan with a clerestory, and such a recess been introduced, this bay must have had on each side either a blank space or a small window beneath the clerestory range, the bad effect of which may be estimated from the similarly recessed eastern bay in the Cathedral; or, if large windows like the present had been introduced, the change of design in a single bay, not forming a distinct addition, like a Lady Chapel, would have been far from pleasing. But with the present quasi-parochial arrangement, the recessed bay is introduced without any difficulty, and indeed actually improves the outline. It gives, as I have just said, great additional internal majesty, and externally I think it is clear that the peculiar character of the east window would not have been so well carried out, had the addition of aisles made it merely a part of a front.

In like manner, the peculiar arrangement of the South Aisle of Choir. south choir aisle, another of the striking characteristics of the church, would have been altogether inadmissible in a building of the ordinary type. This portion of the fabric is even now extremely effective, though it has lost very much, both within and without, by its high gable having been destroyed, and its contemplated vaulting never having been completed. This choir aisle is fully as large in every dimension as the choir alone, without the later addition of the presbytery; in breadth I think it exceeds it. It forms in fact a sort of second church of itself, and can in nowise be regarded as an



ordinary aisle, a mere accessory and subordinate to the choir. Now whether this be or be not either justness of architectural proportion or propriety of ecclesiastical arrangement, it is beyond all question a source of extraordinary effect. The appearance of spaciousness produced is wonderful. But it is clear that such a structure as this could not have been introduced into an ordinary Cathedral or Conventual Church, without interfering in an unpleasant manner with its unity of design; once granting the peculiar arrangement of Dorchester Church, this was by far the most majestic form that it could have received. The absence of a clerestory involves a distinct roof to the aisle; how necessary this is may be shown by looking at the north aisle of this very choir, where the low wall and steep lean-to roof are only adapted to an edifice furnished with a clerestory. As the south aisle is rather the later of the two, the architect may reasonably be supposed to have taken warning by this failure. He built then his aisle with a distinct gable; but, once give an aisle a distinct gable, and its character is altogether changed; it is no longer the mere adjunct, dependent upon the larger building to which it is attached, and as it were crouching under its shadow: it at once assumes a character of independence, and must be treated accordingly. The builder at once grasped this idea; he gave his aisle the full dimensions of the choir, and we see what a majestic structure is the result.

And we may remark the pains taken to prevent the east ends of the presbytery and the aisle from

presenting a double of each other. I am not here speaking with perfect historical exactness, as the present east end of the presbytery is later than that of the aisle; consequently, whatever commendation is due on this score belongs to the architect of the former. There is a certain analogy between the two, so strong, that the earlier probably suggested the later; still there is a remarkable diversity, amounting even to contrast. In both there is an attempt to occupy the whole space, but in quite different ways; in the one it is by actually filling it up with an expanse of tracery; in the other by scattering distinct windows over its surface. In both we find the central buttress; but, while in the presbytery it divides a single vast window, in the aisle it is placed between two of smaller size.

This arrangement is in fact only the greatest development of one by no means unusual in the smaller churches of the neighbourhood, during both the Early English and Decorated styles\*. A west front is often found consisting of a buttress running up between two small windows, either single lancets as at Ellesfield, or small two-light windows as at Wilcot and Clifton Hampden. The form is adapted only to a front without a tower, the buttress naturally running up to support a bell-cot. That at Wood-Eaton has suffered much by the subsequent addition of a tower.

\* See the author's *History of Architecture*, p. 358. This localism has been judiciously followed in the new chapel of Cuddesden Palace. Local peculiarities are too commonly neglected by modern architects.

A similar front occurs at Wantage, but it is less pleasing, being carried out, without modification, on a scale much larger than that for which it is adapted. Besides that the buttress prevents the presence of a doorway, which the west front of a large cruciform church clearly demands, the windows, running up into the gable, just as in the smaller examples, leave an unpleasant space unoccupied below<sup>f</sup>.

The Wantage example failed from the architect not modifying the form to the requirements of its position. The designer of that at Dorchester succeeded by adapting the idea suggested by the village west fronts to the necessities of much larger dimensions, and an eastern position. In an east end his buttress was not required to support a bell-cot; to carry it up far into the gable without such a purpose would have been both useless, and, as that at Wantage proves, æsthetically unpleasing. Several small east ends occur<sup>g</sup>, though I am not aware of any in the neighbourhood of Oxford, in which an arrangement is followed similar to the Oxfordshire west ends, except that the central buttress is finished much lower down, and a quatrefoil or similar figure pierced in the gable. In the east end at Dorchester, from its greater size, something of this kind is still more imperatively demanded. The width required much larger windows, and larger windows could not pos-

<sup>f</sup> For the first suggestion of the analogy between Dorchester and Wantage I have to thank the late President of Trinity [Dr. Ingram].

<sup>g</sup> See the author's Essay on Window Tracery, p. 6.

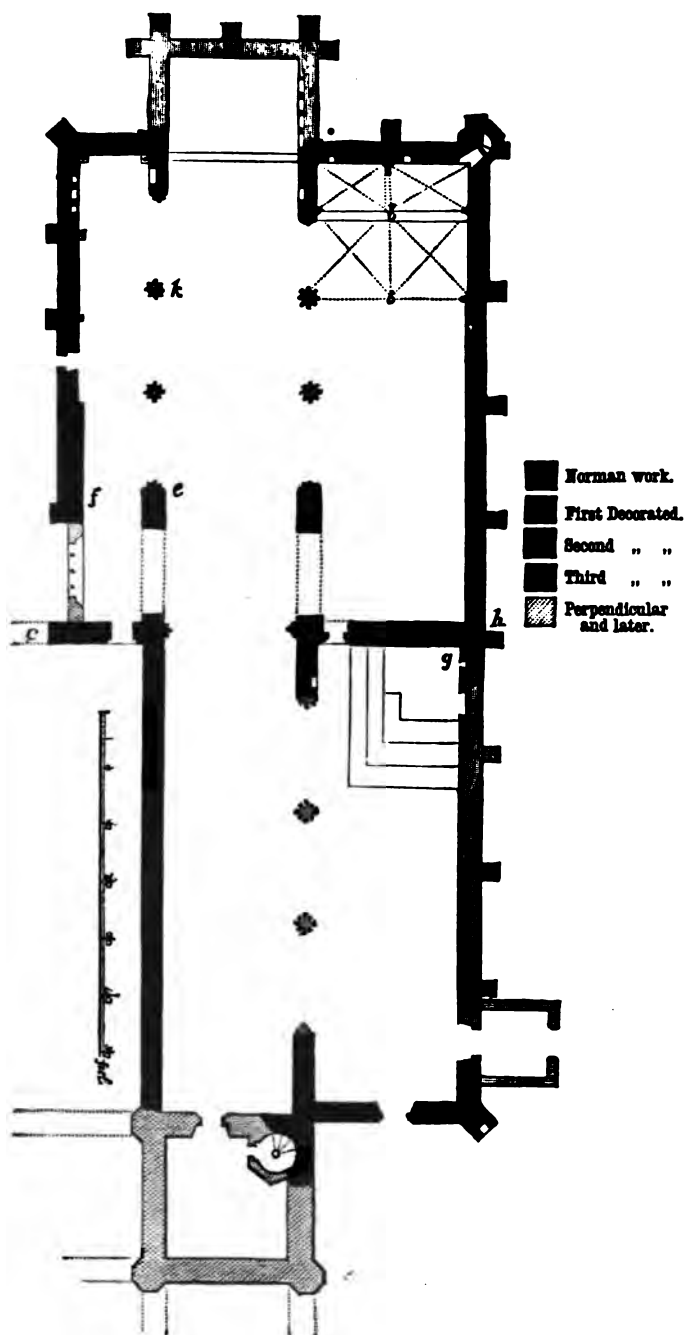
sibly run into the gable; they must, together with the central buttress, terminate at a point not higher than the level of the side walls. It follows then that some third figure must occupy the gable, just as in the smaller examples just mentioned. Unfortunately the gable has been destroyed, so that we cannot recover the exact nature of the original arrangement. But certainly that best adapted to the position would be a single window, rather smaller than those below, and forming a triangle with those below. The front would thus exhibit, in a later style, and on a larger scale, the same principle as the west end of Llanbadarn-fawr in Cardiganshire, or the east end of Barming in Kent. That such *was* the original composition, I will not positively affirm; I only say that it would be much the most appropriate one, and that I cannot think that the small square-headed openings on each side, at all prove that it was not really that employed.

Now within it is clear that such a composition would not have the same good effect as without; a gable window is something essentially external, in no wise calculated to form any part of an inside view; if it were merely because, in a building of this size, it proclaims itself as being over a vaulted or other ceiling. Hence, instead of the high-pitched open roof, rendered necessary in the choir by the nature of its east window, the aisle must be vaulted, so as to exclude the gable composition. But it would be hard to find any of the ordinary forms of vaulting which would appropriately cover so wide a space

with two windows at the end. Something would have been wanting in the head, which the external arrangements could not have permitted; and it may be doubted whether, with any sort of roof, the two windows, side by side, with no such provision as the buttress provides without, could ever have been an agreeable arrangement<sup>h</sup>. This difficulty was avoided by using a single bay of sexpartite vaulting—sexpartite at least as far as the east wall is concerned—over the eastern bay; by this means flatness is avoided, and no space left unoccupied, each window fits into its own cell, and the vaulting-shaft runs up between them within, just as the buttress does without. The arrangement is the same which is adopted, and apparently for the same reason, over the eastern bay of the choir of St. Cross. We can there judge of its actual effect, and, though decidedly open to the objection that it is a sort of mimicry of an apsidal termination, yet it is clearly the best design that could have been adopted under the circumstances; the best internal finish for a front divided into *two* vertical compartments. At Dorchester, however, as I said before, the vaulting unluckily has never been completed, so that we have nothing beyond the arches traced out for it. Its general effect one can of course pretty well appreciate, but one would wish to know how one point would have been managed. The vaulting system extends only over the two eastern bays, there being no traces of it whatever in the western part of the aisle. It is difficult to understand how

<sup>h</sup> See the next note.





the vaulted and vaultless divisions can have been harmonised together, as there is no trace of any arch between them. It follows of course that a void space must have been left above the vaulting at its west end, which must have been displeasing, whatever means might have been taken to fill it up. There is a somewhat similar one in Ely Cathedral, where it is filled up with tracery; and, though of much smaller extent than this at Dorchester would have been, the effect is by no means satisfactory<sup>1</sup>.

In all these cases the peculiar character of the building has allowed, and sometimes even  
 Arcades of Choir. required, the introduction of individual fea-

<sup>1</sup> I have left the above passage as it was written originally, as it expresses the view which I think would, at first sight, occur to any one, and the criticism it contains appears to be, in its main features, a just one. I must, however, state a suggestion made to me by Sir Charles Anderson, which, I am now convinced, contains the true solution of the whole matter. He remarked that the appearance of the springing of the transverse arch from the first pillar across the aisle (marked *a* in the ground-plan) is such that it could hardly have been that of on-spanning the whole aisle. He conceives then that the system of vaulting included two pillars (at *b b*) so that it would consist of four bays of quadripartite vaulting, the eastern pair being much the narrower. Each of the altars, which doubtless occupied the east end, would thus have stood under its own distinct vault; and at the west end would have been a complete couplet of arches, such as forms the entrance into several Lady Chapels, so that the difficulty of connecting the two forms of roof would not occur. But as the vaulting was clearly never added, it is very possible that these pillars were not really erected; or, if they were, it is probable that they would be removed as incumbrances, whenever the intention of vaulting was finally surrendered. An examination of the foundations might probably settle the question.



tures of unique character and extreme splendour, for which no place could have been found in a church designed upon either of the ordinary types. We have finally to observe the most remarkable instance of all, in which, what in a general criticism of the building we must consider a defect, proves the means of introducing a feature which, in its own class, is very nearly unrivalled. The extreme splendour of the arches on each side of the choir must strike every one who contemplates them even in an engraving, much more in all the majesty of their actual presence. Their beauty is not at all derived from mere ornament, for, though all their detail is well and elaborately wrought, and the section of the arch-mouldings is very complicated, yet there is no great amount of actual enrichment even here, and the pillars, where we should certainly have looked for floriated capitals, are without that most effective of enrichments. Their real merit consists in their perfect proportion, the exquisitely balanced relation between the arch and its pier, and the beautiful form of the former. Now we may at once see that these arches could have stood nowhere but where they do, in a church of large size, but without a clerestory. From a common village church of course their size would exclude them; in most churches with the same height in the wall as Dorchester, we find a clerestory, which would at once cut down the dimensions of the arches. Nor can we conceive arches of exactly this proportion carrying a clerestory in a church of greater height. They would never do, like some other forms, such as the

tall Perpendicular pillar with its lower and narrower arch, to carry a *low* clerestory. The span and shape of the arch alone might not be amiss in such grand compositions as the presbyteries of Lincoln and Ely ; but in this case the superincumbent mass would require a far more massive pier, and so completely destroy their effect. In fact no other arrangement could have admitted this arcade ; no other arcade would have suited so well with the arrangement employed. They are, on the whole, considered simply as arcades, the finest I know, and their beauty is wholly the result of that capital error in the general design, the omission of the clerestory. Arches of not dissimilar proportion are found, from the very same reason, in the choir of Stafford Church, which has the advantage over Dorchester of a much longer vista. Though no more suited to bear a clerestory than these at Dorchester, they had been compelled to groan under one of the poorest character, which our own times have seen happily removed.

§ 2.—*Freeman's Architectural History.*

Having thus contemplated the effects produced on the several parts of the building by the peculiarities of its general arrangement, we will now proceed to the second part of our subject, the history of the fabric. And I imagine that in so doing we shall easily find the key to those peculiarities. Dorchester, like Llandaff, is an instance of a church growing up from small dimensions to a considerable size, without any thorough reconstruction either of the

whole or of any essential portion. And it is to this circumstance that each owes its peculiar character. But, with this striking analogy in their general history, in its minuter circumstances we shall find but little resemblance, except the accidental circumstance that in both the whole extent of the Decorated period was a season of extraordinary activity, while there is very little work of a later date. At Llandaff also the changes which the fabric has undergone are of the most complicated and perplexing character; while the history of Dorchester, since the time when we can first call it complete, is comparatively simple; additions have been numerous, but, for the most part, they are merely additions, with no reconstructions or insertions of any importance. Also at Dorchester there has been comparatively little extension in the way of length, while Llandaff has received the addition of that stately Early English nave, built almost entirely to the west of the original Norman church, on which it grounds its best pretension to an architectural rank equal to its ecclesiastical.

We have then the explanation; no one would sit down and design such a church as either Llandaff or Dorchester is at present. An original architect would probably have preferred to produce something of the comparatively humble scale of Llanbadarn or Leonard Stanley. But in both cases successive benefactors, finding an originally small fabric, and, adding to it each after his own taste, with but little reference to other portions, have gradually produced what we now

see; only at Llandaff the addition of the nave gave an opportunity of constructing one important part of the church on the full cathedral type, which at Dorchester never occurred.

No part of Dorchester church is older than its re-  
 foundation as a monastic establishment by  
The  
 Romanesque  
 Church. Bishop Alexander in 1140. No trace re-  
 mains of the original cathedral, or of the  
 buildings commenced by Remigius before the removal  
 of the see to Lincoln. Indeed I greatly doubt the  
 existence, in the present church, of any work of so  
 early a date as Alexander himself. The most dis-  
 tinctive features of the earliest work now remaining,  
 Mr. Addington truly says, cannot be earlier than  
 about 1180. Probably till then the Saxon cathedral  
 remained in use as the Abbey Church. This will  
 appear from several considerations. Remigius is said  
 to have begun to build; but whatever he built, which,  
 after all, need not have been a new cathedral, he left  
 unfinished. The old cathedral, or part of it, would  
 doubtless stand till the new one had advanced some  
 way towards perfection. Now, between Remigius  
 and Alexander, we might fancy the Saxon cathedral  
 pulled down, but we can hardly fancy another church  
 built. From Alexander we should naturally have  
 looked for a new church; but he does not appear to  
 have built one; at least the oldest work in the pre-  
 sent is forty years after his foundation, and one can  
 hardly imagine a church of his erection being swept  
 away so very soon. Unless then the monks of Dor-  
 chester went on for forty years without any church at

all, we must suppose that the Saxon cathedral survived the loss of its rank about a hundred years, and was immediately succeeded by a Transitional Norman building not earlier than 1180.

To ascertain the exact nature and extent of this, the first building with which our architectural history is concerned, is the question of most difficulty which we shall meet with in the course of our inquiries; and even here, it is tolerably plain sailing through a good half of its dimensions. The nave was clearly co-extensive with the present one, but the extent of the chancel is less certain.

The portion which fixes the date of the original church is the chancel-arch of Transitional date; its band, being continued as a string both to the east and west, shows the whole to be of one piece. The north wall of the nave remains untouched, except by the insertion of windows and a doorway. The two large Decorated windows are quite near the east end, and, while the cloister remained against this side of the nave, must, from their height in the wall, have had very much the appearance of a clerestory. But by far the greater part of the wall is left blank; possibly in the original nave there were no windows at all on the north side<sup>\*</sup>. If there were any, they must, from the level of the string, have been placed quite as high in the wall as the present ones, and from the same cause, namely the position of the cloister, just

<sup>\*</sup> At Monkton there is only one window in the north side of the nave, in the position occupied at Dorchester by the Decorated insertions. Did they supplant a similar one?

as at Leonard Stanley. On the south side the string is continued a little way, but is cut through by the arches into the subsequent south aisle. The Norman nave then was without aisles, and exactly corresponded with the present one.

Going east of the chancel arch, we find the Norman walls of the nave continued for a little way on each side, and marked by the same string. A rude arch on each side has been cut through the wall, but evidently, as Mr. Addington says, at quite a late period. There was originally a solid wall on each side up to the point where the Decorated arches of the choir now commenced<sup>1</sup>. The south wall was an external one, and the external plinth may still be seen in the south aisle. But to the north there was a building attached which had a west door opening to the cloister, which still remains. At present this is part of the north choir aisle; but we must remember that, when originally built, there was a solid wall between it and the choir, so that, whatever it was, it was not in strictness an aisle. This part of the church has been much tampered with by the insertion of a late and ugly window, and the addition of an awkward buttress (at *c*), apparently when the cloisters were destroyed. Probably some considerable portion of the conventual buildings abutted upon the church at this point.

Thus much is the whole extent of the undoubtedly Transitional work contemporaneous with the chancel arch. The extent and finish of the choir is not clear

<sup>1</sup> This wall is expressed in the plan by dotted lines.

from our evidence. Did it actually terminate at this point, possibly with the addition of an apse? or was it continued to a considerable distance eastwards? Mr. Addington has marked out as the eastern boundary of the Norman choir a point (*d*) to which we shall have again to refer; but we shall soon see that if it extended thus far, it must have extended very much further. The Norman choir either stopped where the Norman strings terminate at *e*, or else reached as far as the present east ends of the choir aisles. The most probable view is that a small choir such as suggested above was originally designed, but that, during the progress of erection, the design was altered, and the choir carried out on a much grander scale, with such little advance of style as the length of time required for carrying out so great a design almost necessarily involved.

I ground this belief on two facts, each of which appear to me to prove one half of it. That such an extended choir was carried out at a period not very distant from that of the erection of the nave is shown by the certain traces of it which still remain. But that such a choir was an after-thought, not a part of the original design, is, perhaps, not absolutely proved, but at least rendered extremely probable, by circumstances tending to show that the point (*e*) where the Norman string terminates, is no arbitrary break, but marks some constructive division of the church.

First, it will be observed that at this point an entire change takes place in the external wall on the

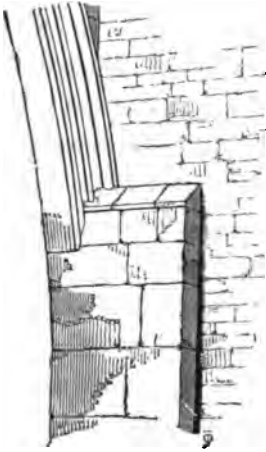
north side. It is not continued of the same width, but the eastern portion is very much thicker, the excess being external. An arch also, having, as Mr. Addington observes, "much of Early English character," is here thrown across the aisle (at *f*), dividing the original Norman building attached to the choir from the aisle added to the east of it. Again, the course followed by the Decorated architect when the splendid arches of the choir were added, might possibly tend to show that the Norman wall did not continue any further than it does at present. For in that case one does not see why he should not have cut a fourth arch through the part where the round arch has since been cut, rather than leave a blank wall to the great disfigurement of his choir. For though the arch across the north aisle would<sup>m</sup> have prevented a perfectly continuous arcade, yet the difficulty might have been obviated by the employment of a more massive pier—one for instance formed of two responds—at this particular point, as is often done in similar cases.

It is therefore most probable that the choir was originally designed to terminate—allowing, perhaps, as was before said, for an apse—at this point. But the extent of the actual choir, which, on this ground,

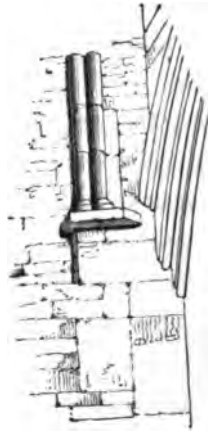
<sup>m</sup> This arch, as we shall presently see, is contemporary with the north arcade, at all events part of the same design, though perhaps actually erected earlier. But if it was thought that the difference in the wall at this point required to be cloked by an arch, it would, even if absolutely contemporary, have had just the same effect on the design of the arcade as if it had been found previously existing.



I consider to be an afterthought, is quite certain.



Norman Pilaster. N.E. Angle of Original Choir.



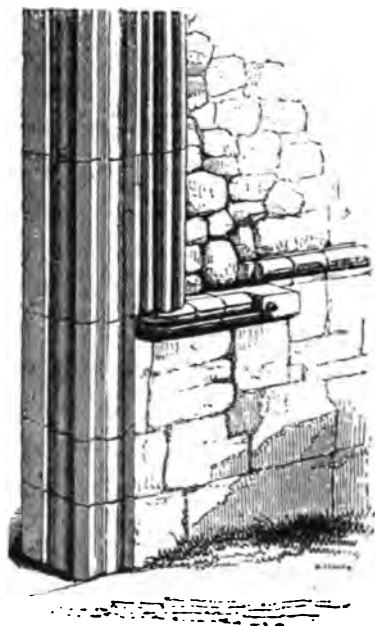
Remains of Norman Turret. S.E. Angle of Original Choir.

There can be no doubt, though the fact is one which, as far as I am aware, has hitherto been unnoticed, that the choir was extended as far as the present termination of the choir aisles at some time during the transition from the Norman to the Early English style. It will be remembered that the north choir aisle is transitional from Early English to Decorated, certainly not later than the time of Edward I. Now looking attentively at the east end of this aisle, we shall find that it is built up against a flat pilaster buttress (*a a*), which has clearly formed part of an east end of the choir. A portion of the pilaster may also be discerned inside, where it has been cut away. In the corresponding position on the south side a similar buttress may be traced, though less distinctly; its set-off may be seen, and also the way in

which the masonry of the aisle has been worked into its original quoin. Just above the buttress may be clearly traced part of a clustered angle-shaft and the string below, the projection of the latter making its angular position distinctly visible<sup>a</sup>. Besides this, in taking down the masonry which formerly blocked the circle in the head of the east window, there was found a stone with tooth-moulding on it, which apparently formed part of a jamb. We may therefore conclude that at one time the choir terminated at this point with an Early English front, flanked by pilasters, the one to the south (as being on the show side) carried up into an ornamental turret; also that some of its windows or arcades were enriched with tooth-moulding; and that this front existed before the present north aisle was added.

In the external wall of the north aisle there is also a considerable extent of masonry, which seems to belong to a period intermediate between the original Norman erection and the early Decorated work of the greater portion of that aisle: this includes the western bay of the aisle, reckoning from the transverse arch at *f*. A little westward of its doorway is a most conspicuous break in the wall, with a change of string (at *d*); somewhat clumsily effected, as they are not on the same level. Internally also we can distinctly observe the seam, and trace the original wall in its basement, the thickness having been, as

<sup>a</sup> For a more complete explanation of these appearances—I believe the first actual observation of them on both sides I may fairly claim to myself—I have to thank my friend Mr. Jones.



Junction of Norman and Decorated Work. North Aisle of Choir.

Mr. Addington remarks, diminished during the Decorated reconstruction. That is, this part of the wall was rebuilt from the string, while to the east of this point it is an original Decorated erection.

From this we may infer that the choir, whose east end we have just discovered, had, or was designed to have, a north aisle; but as it is clear from the remains of the east end that it could not have extended so far eastward as the ends of the present aisles, we may most probably conclude that it reached as far as the point where the masonry breaks in the north wall, and no further. If we suppose an arch, or two small arches, dividing the choir and its north aisle, where the westernmost of the three Decorated arches now

stands, while the eastern part of the choir had merely an external wall, one can understand better why the Decorated architect should bring this whole space within the scope of his new arrangement, and leave the Norman wall to the west untouched, than why he should cut through the Norman wall up to a certain point and there leave off. The irregularity of the arches would be a greater eyesore than the mere blank wall beyond the whole range. Again, as he reconstructed the whole north aisle from the Early English transverse arch at *f*, this involved a change in the choir from that point eastward; while to make any alterations to the west of it might have been very desirable in itself, but had no connection with the particular design which occupied the mind of the brotherhood or their architect at that particular moment.

The second idea of the church then included a choir with its new portion commencing from what we may imagine to have been designed as the chord of the original apse, with a north aisle extending along about half its length. Whether it had any south aisle or not we have no certain means of judging. But though we may fairly consider this as, in idea at least, a second form of the church, it seems on the whole most probable that it never actually existed distinct from the first. We must remember how very late is the character of the Norman work, fast verging upon Early English; while the scanty remains of the choir, in their pilaster buttresses and angle-shafts, are hardly more advanced in character. No great extent of time could have

elapsed between the two. We may then on the whole most probably conclude that though this extended choir was the second in idea, it was the first in existence after the days of Alexander ; most likely, as was above suggested, the short Norman choir was never finished, but the design was changed in its progress, and continued on a more extended form, in a slightly advanced style.

The third period embraces the Decorated changes, which have had so permanent an effect upon the appearance of the building, introducing all its most rare and beautiful features, and bringing it in its most essential portions to its condition immediately before those days of destruction whose works we are now endeavouring to undo. In this, as I have before remarked, it resembles Llandaff, as also in the circumstance that the Decorated alterations were not effected all at once ; in each three distinct stages may be traced : but there is this important difference, that at Llandaff all the work of this age was executed from one general design, with merely the changes of detail consequent upon the gradual manner in which it was carried out, whereas at Dorchester there is no such general design ; there is certainly a clear attempt to bring each of the two later portions into harmony with that which immediately preceded it ; but the differences between them are not merely in detail ; each retains a remarkable independence, and, as it were, isolation from the rest.

The first portion of the Decorated work includes the greater part of the north aisle (all, in fact, except the portion of earlier masonry in its

North Choir  
Aisle.

western bay), together with the three grand arches on the north side of the choir. The style here is rather to be considered as Transitional, than as fully developed Decorated; the windows indeed contain complete Geometrical tracery, and, except in the eastern one, not of the very earliest kind; but much of the detail is hardly removed from Early English; the shafts against the wall have square plinths; the tooth-moulding occurs in their capitals and in those of some of the jamb-shafts of the windows; the east window, the diagonal buttress at the north-east angle, and the transverse arch already mentioned, might all, taken by themselves, pass for Early English. Yet there is no occasion to suppose them to be parts of any other design; they were probably merely the first instalments of a design which took a considerable time to accomplish, and of which the great arcade and the tracery of the windows are the latest. In other respects, too, the details of this whole aisle are well worthy of attention, both from their singularity and beauty. For instance, there is an early instance of a doorway with a square-headed label<sup>o</sup>; the same also presenting a singular and extremely unpleasant example of the discontinuous impost. This is the strongest case of a tendency towards that disagreeable form which is continually recurring throughout the church at most of the periods of its architecture<sup>p</sup>. The tracery of the windows on the

<sup>o</sup> One still earlier, and with a still more complete anticipation of Perpendicular, is found among the conventual buildings of Gloucester Cathedral.

<sup>p</sup> It will be remembered that this doorway is placed imme-

north side is also a valuable study, two of them presenting singularities in the way of filling up the circle in

diately east of the seam in the wall and change of string at *d*. The Decorated string here has a curious appearance at the point where it terminates, or rather commences, as if it had been intended to continue it along some building at right angles to the wall of the church. There is, however, this difficulty, that no important part of the conventual buildings could possibly have joined the church at this point, as they would have interfered with the window to the west, and would also most probably have left some trace of their presence. On the other hand, one cannot imagine why a mere breast-wall, which is all that seems capable of having existed, or being designed here, should have been so elaborately treated, or so studiously identified with the church, as by this continuation of the string.

It has indeed been suggested to me, and that on the very highest authority, that there was, or was to be, a porch over this doorway, and I therefore infer, that this string would have been continued along the inner face of the western wall. From this opinion I must beg leave to dissent. A porch in such a position, though, I believe, not unique—I do not distinctly remember whether that at Wimborne Minster is original or otherwise—is certainly extremely unusual; and this particular doorway, from its whole character, and its intimate connection with the strings, windows, &c., seems peculiarly ill-suited to such a finish. A porch of any sort could hardly fail to have cut through the window above, whose sill comes down immediately upon the head of the doorway. Again, if the string were turned to be carried along its western wall, a similar treatment would doubtless have been applied to its eastern also; and there is no break or other noticeable appearance in the string to the east of the doorway. It seems to me perfectly clear that no porch was ever actually erected, and I cannot bring myself to believe that any was ever contemplated; at all events, not when the aisle was built, an opinion which would seem involved in any argument built upon the appearance of the string.

It is to be noticed that on either side of the window over

the head. The aisle seems never to have been designed for vaulting; its steep lean-to roof has been already commented on. There are shafts, already mentioned, against the north wall, but far too low to be connected with any vault or other roof; they were doubtless designed for pillar brackets.

Besides this north aisle of the choir, there is reason to believe that a south aisle to the nave was commenced at this time, though only commenced. The present south aisle is indeed, in its most important features, both within and without, of a later date, and we shall presently have to consider it at length. But it contains one very important portion which can hardly fail to belong to this first stage of the Decorated enlargement. Its west end, though now wretchedly defaced and mutilated, must have originally been not the least attractive portion of the church, and, from its peculiar arrangements, it derived unusual importance. It was in fact the west front of the church, as some of the conventual buildings must have come close up against the tower. It has a west door, and over that a large window which is now completely built up, so that it can only be seen from within. At the angle is a very

this doorway is a vertical string, projecting from the wall like a label, running up a considerable portion of the height of the jamb. It is not quite clear whether they were continued to join the label of the window: if so, the effect must have been very bad. These strings, which are not easily understood on any view, but which form an additional argument against the porch theory, are not correctly given—a rare instance of inaccuracy—in Mr. Addington's engraving.



fine buttress, almost amounting to a turret, with niches, high pediments, pinnacles, etc. Now, it so happens, as Mr. Addington has observed, that the details both of this buttress and of the west window are altogether dissimilar to anything in the rest of the aisle, and appear at least as early as the south choir aisle, to which they present a much greater resemblance. Indeed he might have safely gone still further, and pronounced them to be contemporary with the *north* choir aisle<sup>9</sup>. The whole detail of the buttress and window, especially the square plinths to its internal jamb-shafts, might be safely called Early English. Probably a south aisle was commenced, but was carried no further than the west wall; this part remaining unfinished, while the greater works were being effected in the choir. We shall only observe in this place that this front received some alterations, to be hereafter described, during the later Decorated changes.

The second portion of Decorated work includes the South Choir Aisle. great south choir aisle, with the southern arcade. This must have followed upon the completion of the other with very little intermission. The style is somewhat more advanced, and is now confirmed Decorated, but it still retains quite the character of Early Gothic, in its marked distinctness of parts, the bold shafts, deep mouldings, bands, &c. The arcades on each side the choir are identical in

<sup>9</sup> They resemble it more nearly in general character; yet the string on the buttress is one used in the south choir aisle, but not occurring in the north.

general effect, the architect of the south aisle having evidently intended to bring his work, in this respect, into the most perfect harmony with that of his predecessor; but on a more minute examination, differences of detail may be discovered, some of which have been pointed out by Mr. Addington. The section of the piers is not identical, and the bases are very different; the later ones having more numerous mouldings, as well as much bolder and more projecting plinths, all of which also are octagonal, while on the north side that of every alternate member is round. Those on the north side, however, are not identical among themselves.

The two eastern windows of this aisle belong to the same general type as those on the north side, but they have peculiarities of their own rendering them well worthy of examination. The occurrence of a spherical triangle as the centre-piece of a subarcuated window is by no means usual, and it is accompanied by that strange, though much less uncommon, form which I have elsewhere<sup>r</sup>, for want of a better name, denominated spiked foliation. Those on the south side have Intersecting tracery, to which the round foils of the piercings in the head give somewhat of the character of Arch and Foil<sup>s</sup>.

I have already commented on the most remarkable features of this aisle, considered as a part of the gene-

<sup>r</sup> An Essay on the Origin and Development of Window Tracery in England, with nearly four hundred Illustrations, by Edward A. Freeman, M.A., &c. Oxford, 1851, p. 79.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid, 55; 46, note o.

ral composition and arrangement of the church. Its extent westward is clearly marked, as its west wall still remains perfect; for when the south aisle of the nave, in its present form, was added to the west of it, the two were not, as usual, connected by an arch, but they were separated by a blank wall, the only approach from one to another being by a small doorway. This strange proceeding was probably occasioned by a ritual consideration; the very elevated altar-platform just west of this wall might not have been so well introduced, had the two aisles been architecturally continuous; but a greater æsthetical blunder can hardly be conceived, than this complete blocking off of one portion of the building from another.

The church then, as standing for a while complete at this point, consisted of a nave without aisles, a choir with an aisle on each side, that to the south of almost unparalleled dimensions. We must remember that the choir at this time did not project eastward beyond the aisles, so that the termination of the choir and the two aisles were embraced in one continuous eastern front. In this extensive range were comprised three somewhat heterogeneous elements; the two large gabled extremities of the choir and its south aisle, of much the same height and breadth—though with the advantage in the latter respect somewhat on the side of the aisle—the one with its Decorated windows, the other, we may conceive, with a composition of lancets; and finally the small lean-to of the north aisle. Now this last must

have looked like a mere insignificant excrescence, and must have given the whole an unpleasing effect of irregularity. And indeed the other two grand compositions must have lost much from their position; they were both intended to stand out independently as the terminations of distinct buildings, not to form mere component parts of a single extended front.

Again, the great size and grandeur now assumed by the choir and its accessories must have tended to throw the nave into complete insignificance. We may also doubt whether the south choir aisle, standing distinct with a soaring high roof, could have been at all a satisfactory object. A similar arrangement on quite a small scale is pleasing and effective, as improving the picturesque outline; but on the vast scale on which it was here presented, it could only have caused the exaggeration of a smaller type to have been even more strongly felt than at present.

These two deficiencies then probably caused the additions which constitute the third period of Decorated work; having suggested the prolongation of the choir to its present extent, and rendered still more imperative the addition commenced some time before of an aisle to the south of the nave. I place these together, as they cannot be very far removed from each other in point of date, and are so manifestly remedies for the faults of the structure as completed by the preceding additions. But there is no particular resemblance in the work of the two, or any reason to believe that they formed in any sense parts of the same design. Most probably one was the

work of the convent, the other of the parish; and in this we may perhaps find a key to the strange obstruction between the nave aisle and choir aisle. Forming, as they apparently did, altogether distinct chapels, one belonging to the conventual, the other to the parochial establishment, their independence and isolation may be a little better understood.

A south aisle then was now added to the nave.

South Aisle  
of Nave.

The contrast between its internal and external arrangements is very striking. I have just remarked its extreme isolation within from the choir aisle to the east of it. Outside, on the other hand, the two form one continuous range. The seam, indeed, where the masonry of the two dates is united, is perceptible enough, and a more minute examination will show that the details of the two portions are by no means identical. They are, however, so well harmonised together, that the first impression of every visitor would be that they formed parts of one uniform design. In comparing, however, a bay of the choir aisle and one of the nave aisle, we shall find that though the proportion and general effect is unaltered, a considerable change of style had taken place in the interval between their erection. The sharp pedimental head of the buttress has been exchanged for a very long set-off, and indeed the whole air of the buttresses, when minutely examined, is very different. The size of the windows and the lines of their tracery remain as nearly the same as possible, but in the foliations we may remark the minute, yet not unimportant difference already al-

luded to. The mouldings, too, are totally different; the deeply moulded architrave rising with a discontinuous impost from the chamfered jamb is exchanged for a form of later and more meagre character, that variety of the ogee which Mr. Paley calls the wave-moulding; one, I may remark, almost monotonously prevalent in the Decorated work in St. David's Cathedral. Similarly, within, the bold distinct jamb-shaft of the choir aisle has given way to a mere slender bowtell with a capital. In like manner the three arches which divide this aisle from the nave, though evidently adaptations to those in the choir, are of a later and inferior character. They would by themselves be called extremely fine arches, but compared with the others, they are far less pleasing both in proportion and detail. The pier is too slender, of quite another section, and with a rather awkward base; the arch mouldings, too, are not nearly so rich, and exhibit an approach to the Perpendicular cavetto. Other differences will be found externally in the section of the strings, in the labels of the windows being terminated with heads, while in the choir aisle they are continued as a string, and in the presence of a distinct basement-moulding.

The south wall of this aisle, and the arcade within, present no difficulty, and require little comment. The latter was cut through the Norman wall, which remains to the east and west of it. But the junction of the work of this period with the earlier portions to the east and west presents some remarkable features. At the east end we have the blank wall

already spoken of, which is clearly part of the work of the choir aisle, as is proved by the string of the latter being continued along its eastern wall. In this wall we have a window and a doorway, usually considered to have been the original west window and doorway of the choir aisle before the addition of that to the nave. The window is, on any showing, a difficulty. It is now, as will be remembered, blocked; on the eastern side it leaves no trace, but it has a western face of the most remarkable meagreness, quite unlike anything else in the church, and such as one can hardly conceive to have been the original condition of the principal window of a building so highly finished as is this aisle. Moreover, this rude opening, ill proportioned, without moulding, without splay, looks at least as much like an internal as an external face. Yet, as the wall belongs to the eastern and not to the western chapel, the internal face of a strictly external window it can never have been. It might possibly have been designed as a window between the two chapels, left incomplete, or subsequently blocked. Fenestriform perforations of solid walls between the different parts of a church, though rare, are not unknown. A very graceful example occurs in the chancel of Rushden church, Northamptonshire<sup>1</sup>.

With regard to the doorway, I for a long time supposed, in common with Mr. Addington, and, I believe, with the generally received opinion on the

<sup>1</sup> Engraved in the *Architectural Notices of the Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton*, 1849, p. 176.

subject, that it was an original external doorway to the eastern chapel, previous to the addition of the western. But repeated examinations have convinced me that it was cut through the wall after the addition of the latter. In character it agrees much more closely with the later work to the west than with the earlier work to the east. Its label is of a late section, which does not occur in the eastern chapel, but forms the external string of the western. In its jambs, too, we find the same wave-moulding employed in the windows of the latter, but unknown in the older work. Again, its position, thrust into a corner, is not what we would expect for an external doorway, which would, moreover, have been for some while a principal entrance into the church, and, as far as effect is concerned, the substitute for a western portal. How different its treatment would have been in such a case, we may judge from the prominent position and ornamental character of that in the existing west front of the aisle. It is clearly thrust into its place to make room for the great altar platform (at *g*), and is a mere passage from one chapel into the other. In like manner, in St. David's Cathedral, the approach from the nave aisles into the transepts is not, as usual, by open arches, but by doorways exactly analogous to this, and similarly having their external face to the west, as indeed is but natural.

The external juncture of the two chapels also presents some apparent difficulties. I have already alluded to the perceptible break in the masonry between them (at *h*). The appearance presented at



first sight is that of an eastern buttress to the western chapel with the wall of the eastern chapel built up against it. But besides that this is rendered impossible by the relative dates of the two chapels, otherwise distinctly proved, the piecing in the upper part of the wall is such as to show that it can hardly be a real buttress so treated. In part of the seam, however, we may most certainly discern a quoin to the west with rubble built up against it to the east. This would, at first sight, seem to show that this wall is older than the south aisle of the choir. Yet in another part of the same seam the respective positions of the rubble and ashlar are reversed; which brings the evidence back to where it before stood. The key to these perplexing appearances has been supplied by Professor Willis. The traces are traces of a buttress, not however of an eastern buttress of the western chapel, but of another of the pedimented buttresses of the eastern one, destroyed at the time of the western addition. A little consideration will readily show that its removal, and the consequent patching, might easily account for all the appearances already recounted.

At the west end also, some alterations were made in the front previously erected. I am indebted to the same high authority quoted in the last paragraph for the fact that the small buttresses were now added to the turret in a different stone. Perhaps also the small pinnacles were added or tampered with. A western doorway was inserted, exactly similar to that in the south wall. The external string over this is of

the later form, the same as that employed on the south wall, while the original one, similar to that of the south choir aisle, is preserved on the turret<sup>u</sup>.

The last instalment of the Decorated enlargement consisted of that eastern addition to the choir, which constitutes the Presbytery of the church, and forms one of its most magnificent portions. I have already commented on the æsthetical grounds, both of internal and external effect, to which this great change was probably due. No such extension of the church in this direction could have been contemplated during the earlier Decorated changes, as a piscina of that date (z) marks the original site of the high altar just against the old east wall. A presbytery perhaps existed screened off within the choir, as appears from marks against the base of the first pillar. A screen in a similar position still remains in St. David's Cathedral.

There is probably no existing building which shows a greater number of singularities crowded together in a small compass than this eastern bay. The large windows by which it is lighted are all of a very singular character; each has its own peculiarities, but two remarkable characteristics extend through all three: one is a tendency to carry the tracery through the whole window, instead of confining it as usual to

<sup>u</sup> The juncture of these strings is effected far more artificially than the similar change in the north choir aisle; at both points of contact they are worked in the same stone. It has been ingeniously remarked by Mr. Jones, that the later string, which contains a cavetto, might have been hollowed out of the elder one.

the head; the other to mix up with the actual tracery sculptured figures and other details which cannot be considered as forming any real part of its design. Neither of these tendencies is unparalleled elsewhere\*, but I am not aware of any other development of them nearly so extensive.

With regard to the tendency to extend the tracery lower in the window than usual, I need only remind you that, whenever the window-arch is of the simple-pointed form, the tracery should spring from a point level with the impost of the arch. Windows with square and other flat heads form a legitimate class of exceptions, but with the usual form any difference sufficient to catch the eye always produces awkwardness. As an instance, I may refer to the elaborate window in the small chapel attached to the south transept of Oxford Cathedral. This is a sort of half-measure, and is consequently unsuccessful; at Dorchester the same notion is more fully carried out with much better effect. For here each side of the east window is one expanse of tracery; the design for the head indeed commences at the usual point, but below that the mullions are crossed by two ranges of Reticulated figures, forming a magnificent species of transom. Within there is much rich sculpture, pinnacles, &c., not forming part of the design of the tracery.

In the Jesse window on the north side, the two tendencies run so much into one another that it is

\* For examples of the latter, I may mention the east windows of Barnack Church and Merton Chapel.—*Essay on Tracery*, pp. 46, 47.

hard to distinguish them. The actual tracery is of a form common enough, an intersection incomplete at the top; but besides the images with which the mullions and jambs are loaded, the branches thrown off between the mullions must be considered as something intermediate between real tracery and mere extraneous sculpture. The window is rich, and, from its unique character, extremely valuable; still there is something of a confusion of ideas about it, which prevents its being altogether pleasing. Seen from without, it is still less so; here the display of sculpture being not seen, the branches assume the character of mere tracery-bars, and, as such, are very unsatisfactory.

The south window is remarkable as being an early instance of Perpendicular tracery, for such, though there is no reason to consider it as of later date than the rest, it decidedly is in its main lines. The fondness for sculptured ornament comes out here nearly as conspicuously as in the other two, and the other tendency alluded to is at work also, though less busily. The tracery is of the Alternate kind, the basement-lights being of equal width with those beneath them. It may be considered to spring from the transom, as the mullions of the range above it are not a continuation of those below, but spring from the apices of the lights below, just like the basement lights. Consequently, while the lower part has four lights of the ordinary arrangements, the upper has three whole lights and half a light, so to speak, on each side.

The late form of the tracery in this window is an exception to the general character of this portion of the church. In its other details it more frequently reproduces forms earlier than from its date we should have expected. Thus the east window has distinct and banded jamb-shafts, very different from the mere bowtells in the south aisle of the nave, and its tracery, as well as that of the north window, is as much Geometrical as Flowing. Externally, too, in one of the buttresses we have that most singular phenomenon, a niche of the fourteenth century adorned with the chevron of the twelfth. There can be no doubt whatever as to this being a mere individual freak; but it shows the independent and eclectic animus of the architect<sup>7</sup>.

Another singularity is to be found in the four little windows at the back of the superb sedilia and piscina. These form externally a sort of rough arcade; within, their form is a Flowing modification of the spherical triangle. It is well worthy of notice that the glass which they now contain—old glass of the twelfth century—has only been in them about twenty years, though it is so well adapted to its position that Mr. Addington seems to have supposed the peculiar form of the openings to have been specially accommodated to its reception.

It is to be noticed that these sedilia, though part

<sup>7</sup> Professor Willis thinks that this is a case of old materials being worked up again. Still, as they are worked up in a position, and probably for a use, quite different from their original one, such a freak of preservation has no essential difference from a freak of imitation.

of the same work as the rest of the presbytery, must have been an afterthought, inserted after the window was finished<sup>2</sup>, as they cut through the string beneath it. Also this string is prolonged quite to the east end, so that the jamb-shafts of the east window can never have been added<sup>3</sup>. The capitals and bands stand ready for them; probably distinct Purbeck shafts—a late instance again—were contemplated, but never added.

I have now gone through the history of the whole building, except the timber porch on the south side, and the western tower. The former, as a mere Perpendicular addition, the only one in the church, sufficiently tells its own story: so that I need only call attention to it as a good specimen of its own date and material; and remark that, as in several other instances, as the school-house at Higham Ferrers, its original low roof has been raised in plaster.

The tower appears to be chiefly a reconstruction of the seventeenth century, but portions both of Norman and Decorated work seem to have been preserved or worked up again. There is some

<sup>2</sup> I have to thank Mr. Jewitt for a suggestion, that they may have been removed from some other position. It is not, however, easy to see what, in this case, could have been their original position. I might mention that the sedilia now occupying an anomalous position in the north aisle of Dursley Church, Gloucestershire, have also apparently been moved.

<sup>3</sup> Professor Willis doubts this, remarking a break in the string a little to the east, and considering that the eastern stone has been thrust out of its proper place.

extent of the former at the S. E. angle, against which the west front of the aisle is built up. The round-headed windows may possibly be the original ones built up again, but they cannot be in their original position, as the break in the masonry is visible enough. The octagonal turrets of alternate flint and stone-work are, if I mistake not, a localism, not indeed of the country about Oxford, but of a district more to the south; at least they occur again at Reading and Wallingford. Their effect would be good, except that they stop in a most awkward manner just below the battlement. The belfry windows are hideous, and the tower, on a near inspection, is altogether poor and clumsy; yet it is not without effect in a distant view; its low and massive proportions are by no means out of character with the general appearance of the church, and I am sure it would be very ill exchanged for a loftier and more elaborate specimen. It has always struck me as having somehow or other a very monastic air; from many points of view any one would suppose it to be central.

### § 3.—*Decay and Restoration of the Church.*

I will conclude my subject with a brief account of the disfigurements which the church has undergone in later times, and of the efforts recently made to restore it to its original beauty.

The church of Dorchester, as I before stated, was all along parochial as well as monastic, the nave belonging to the parish, the choir and its appurtenances

to the abbey. This was also the case at Tewkesbury; in both cases doubtless the parochial portion alone would have been left standing, just as was the case some years later with the collegiate church at Fotheringhay, had not private munificence rescued the conventual portion from destruction. The choir, &c., of Dorchester Church was purchased for 140*l.*, by Richard Beauforest, of Dorchester, Gentleman, (a relation most probably of Abbot Richard Beauforest, who put stalls in the choir, where his brass remains,) and by him bequeathed to the parish by his will, dated 1554, with the curious proviso "that the said parishioners shall not alter or alienate the said church, implements, or any part or parcel thereof without the consent of my heirs and executors." I must leave to lawyers to decide the possibility of a future alienation of the choir of Dorchester Abbey; as to the prohibition of any alteration, I am afraid I shall soon have to show you that here at least the wills of founders have not been too superstitiously observed.

The condition of Dorchester Church is, even now, very deplorable, and it was still more so when the attention of the Oxford Architectural Society was first directed to it in 1844. It had shared the fate of almost every parochialised abbey church; its size at once exceeding the means of a poor agricultural parish to maintain, and being also much larger than was actually necessary for church accommodation, the result has been twofold. The whole building fell into a general state of decay, and the neces-



sity, real or supposed, of blocking off only a part of so extensive a building for purposes of divine service, has led to those strange internal divisions and partitions, which at a first visit altogether baffle the inquirer in his endeavours to make out the original arrangements, singular enough, as we have seen, in themselves.

The part of the church now in use consists of the choir and aisles, and a small part of the nave, completely blocked off to the west and south from the remainder. And within the choir itself, its two eastern bays are again screened off to form a secondary chancel. The effect of these cross-purposes, till one gets thoroughly familiar with the building, is extremely puzzling.

But besides all this, some extreme cases of barbarism had taken place at Dorchester. These chiefly concerned the roofs. In the south aisle of the nave a most unaccountable freak had been practised; the single high-pitched roof had been in 1633 exchanged for one with a double ridge, which, while singularly ugly, is, I should imagine, weaker than the usual form; it could not have been any saving in actual quantity of materials, though it may possibly have allowed the old ones to be more extensively employed in the reconstruction. This seems also to have been the cause of the blocking of the west window. The original gable, which must have existed between the nave and choir aisles, was also lowered, as may be clearly seen inside. Then, throughout the choir and its south aisle, and through nearly the whole extent

of the nave, the roofs had been completely lowered, leaving only a small piece at the west end of the nave, which still remains, and has a very odd effect. The two eastern gables had been destroyed with the roofs; this, in the south aisle, had involved the destruction of nearly everything above the contemplated vaulting; while in the choir the loss was still more serious, the upper part of the great east window being completely destroyed. These were the chief portions which called for repair, besides numerous smaller mutilations in every part of the building.

In the autumn of 1844 an estimate was first made of the cost of the several portions requiring restoration, and in the spring of 1845 the energies of the Society began to be practically directed to its accomplishment. Some delays were met with on account of the extraordinary circumstances of the parish. The church was formerly a peculiar and impropriation in private hands, but the tithes had been sold and dispersed among a great number of individuals, so that there was no one responsible Lay Rector, and in any case, considering the curious tenure by which the choir is held, it might be very doubtful on whom the repairs would legally fall. Besides this, the parish was then a sort of ecclesiastical oasis, it had no Ordinary whatever; since the sale of the property the impropriation had been divided, but the jurisdiction had completely vanished; no Official of the Peculiar had been appointed for years, so that it was very doubtful whether there were any legal churchwardens. In these circumstances, it was by no means

clear to whom to apply for the necessary permission to commence the work. However, the Perpetual Curate and the acting Churchwardens entered zealously into the scheme; and the gentleman who was supposed, if any one, to be chargeable to the repairs of the chancel, gave every facility in his power, which, in one not a member of the Church of England, deserves to be recorded to his great honour. Consequently no practical difficulty was found. A subscription was accordingly opened, collections were made in the parish of an amount most creditable to one so poor, and immediately after the long vacation, the most necessary portion of the work, the repair of the sedilia and piscina and south window of the presbytery, was commenced. These were completed in March, 1846. The principle pursued throughout has been strictly conservative, a diligent repair of what remained, and careful adaptation of what was necessarily new. In this first portion of the restoration, the only absolutely new work required were four finials and four small statues, to have entirely omitted which would have left the sedilia very imperfect.

This much being effected, the efforts of the Society were directed to the restoration of the remainder of the presbytery. This, as involving a new roof, and the completion of the mutilated east window, was a very serious undertaking. Little doubt could be entertained but that the design for the east window originally made, and of which an engraving is given in Mr. Addington's work, contained a centre-piece far too elaborate for the remarkably bold work of the

tracery below. A question had also been raised by a writer in the *Ecclesiologist*, whether the centre-piece had ever been filled with tracery at all. The Society then called in Mr. [James Park] Harrison as architect, who, when in Oxford, had been one of its most active members; he at once discovered fragments showing that the circle had contained tracery, and indeed enough to ascertain its general character, and some even of its actual lines. But a fresh difficulty was presented by the extreme liberality of Mr. Harrison<sup>b</sup>, who, while willing to give the work all the benefit of his skill, positively refused to act in any but a gratuitous capacity. As the Society could not possibly accept of his services on those terms, this most important portion of the restoration was finally placed in the hands of Mr. Butterfield. The design which was the result of his investigations, was not quite identical with Mr. Harrison's, though both preserved the same appropriate character of great width and boldness in the piercings. In one respect Mr. But-

<sup>b</sup> Mr. James Park Harrison was one of the earliest members of the Oxford Architectural Society, and continued to take an active part in it so long as he remained in residence. After leaving Oxford he became an architect, and St. George's Church, in Oxford, is one of his buildings, in which he had to contend with a difficult site, between George-street and Gloucester-green. A more important church that he had built in the New-road, in London, was swept away to make room for a Railway Station. He soon afterwards retired from the profession. His works were always distinguished for good taste, judgment, and economy, but he was a gentleman of independent property, and declined to be paid by the Committee of the Dorchester fund; it is to be regretted that his gratuitous services were not accepted.—I.H.P.

terfield's completion of the window appears to me open to very great doubt and criticism ; he has made the circle not complete, but flowing into the lines of the arch. I do not remember that the remaining fragments gave any grounds for supposing that so unusual and unpleasing an arrangement, one in this window peculiarly inappropriate, formed part of the original design. I strongly opposed this freak—for it is nothing more—at the time ; but I believe I may truly say that it is the only part of our restoration liable to any serious objection.

While these negotiations were pending, the restoration of a smaller portion was actually effected. This was the Jesse window, which was a mere case of repair, involving no original work. Indeed two places where the design was irrecoverably lost, and no more could be done than guess at the subjects, have been left in their mutilated state. These appear to have represented the Blessed Virgin and the Crucifixion ; but as there was some difficulty in obtaining an appropriate design, they have, I believe, without any formal intention, been left in their former state to this day. Perhaps it may be thought that, as their destruction was clearly the result of a formal purpose, and not of mere decay or negligence, it forms a portion of the history of the fabric, and, as such, ought not to be repaired.

The east window was commenced about May, 1846, the stone and timber work was completed by June, 1847, and the glazing of the window, and the necessary fittings of the presbytery were accomplished

during the course of the same year. The work of restoration, like the original work of erection, has been very slowly carried on, chiefly owing to the very small amount of funds at our disposal; for as subscriptions continued to drop in, though slowly, it was thought better, on many grounds, to keep something going on, than to stop and recommence. But I am sorry to say that for more than two years\* nothing has been done at all; the small amount raised has been quite exhausted by the restoration of the sedilia and windows, and the erection of the portion of roof rendered necessary by the opening the head of the east window. About twenty feet of the eastern part has been raised to its original pitch, and this, on account of the great size of the timbers required, has been the most costly portion of the undertaking. Yet the roof is a very simple one, a mere pointed cradle-roof, and, from want of funds, we were most reluctantly compelled to have it plastered between the rafters, and to employ slates—Stonesfield slates however—instead of lead as the external covering. This roof, however, plain as it is, is one capable of admitting any amount of future enrichment in the way of panelling.

I shall not be surprised if I am asked why, while we were able to accomplish only such a small part of the necessary repairs of the building, a large sum was spent on the luxury of modern stained glass for the head of the east window. I believe I may safely say that no part of the general restoration fund would ever have been devoted to such an *ὑστερον πρότερον*

\* From June, 1850.

kind of proceeding. The little we had at our disposal was all expended on substantial restoration. But as this glass was an individual gift, we could not too narrowly investigate whether the discretion of the donors had been equal to their liberality.

Five years ago I certainly expected more to have been done for Dorchester Church than has been done up to this time. The exertions made on the spot are beyond all praise ; but the interest taken in the subject by the University and county at large has been far less than might have been reasonably looked for, when we consider the architectural splendour of the building, its historical associations, its peculiarly unfortunate and helpless state at the present day. Yet we have done something ; it is not a small matter to have restored that wonderful and unique east window to its original proportions, a change the extent of which can only be appreciated by those who have seen it in its former state of mutilation. And I think we may fairly say that what we have done we have done well ; the execution everywhere reflects the greatest credit on the several contractors, and shows that in mere workmanship at least we are in nowise behind our ancestors. Still it would have been more gratifying could I have concluded the architectural history of Dorchester otherwise than by stating that the work of repair has as yet been extended hardly more than twenty feet from the east wall, and that the north aisle of the choir still remains in a state which I believe is positively dangerous.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

## INTERIOR DIMENSIONS.

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Length of Choir and Presbytery . . . . .	100	0		
Breadth . . . . .	23	5		
Length of Nave . . . . .	87	3		
<i>North Aisle of Choir.</i>				
Length . . . . .	83	4		
Width at East end . . . . .	12	1		
Width at West end . . . . .	10	5		
<i>South Aisle of Choir.</i>				
Length . . . . .	82	0		
Width at East end . . . . .	27	8		
Width at West end . . . . .	25	5		
<i>South Aisle of Nave.</i>				
Length . . . . .	81	2		
Width . . . . .	24	10		
Tower (square inside) . . . . .	21	10		
Total Length . . . . .	209	1		

P.S. I have great pleasure in adding to my account of Dorchester the following letter from Mr. Jewitt. The theory it contains had not occurred or been mentioned to me when I last visited Dorchester; but, speaking from memory, I should say that, while Mr. Jewitt's view of the use of the eastern portion of the aisle and of the chamber which must have existed over it, is extremely probable, I do not think it proves that this chapel ever existed in a complete state before the aisle was added. The east end is certainly of earlier character than the rest, but this is just the same phenomenon which we have seen in the north aisle, and does not seem to me to prove more than that it was actually built first, not that it formed part of quite another design. Such an addition to the choir as Mr. Jewitt imagines, would surely be very anomalous.

"HEADINGTON, OXFORD,

"March 31, 1852.

"DEAR SIR,

"My idea of the south aisle of Dorchester Church is, that the eastern portion, as far as where the vaulting shafts extend internally, is of an earlier date than the rest of the choir aisle,



and of the same date as the south-west angle of the nave aisle, both being but little later than the north aisle. I write only from memory, but will, as briefly as possible, give you my reasons for thinking so.

"The windows at the east end of this aisle have Geometrical tracery (though of rather later character than that of the north aisle windows), while those on the south side have Intersecting tracery. The angle stair-turret with its internal doorway, and the piscina, are of the same date, as are also the vaulting shafts, and the wall as far as the first buttress shown on the plan. This will be further proved by observing the different thickness of the wall in this part, and that this difference is exactly co-extensive with the remains of groining in the interior. There is likewise on this part a buttress which, though it ranges in its upper part exactly with the rest, does not, like the rest, reach the ground, and consequently does not appear in the plan.

"All these reasons induce me to think that this portion of the present aisle was either built, or *intended* to be built, as a chapel; that it had its east end terminating in a gable, as the two square-headed windows above the others clearly point out; that the chapel itself was groined; and that the staircase led to an upper room which was appropriated to the officiating priest, and which the two square windows above-mentioned were intended to light. This was a not unusual arrangement, and the situation of the doorway between the altar and the piscina, seems to favour the idea of this being the use of the room.

"I imagine that this design was afterwards abandoned or altered, and the chapel thrown into part of a new aisle, and in order to give an uniformity to it, the turret buttresses were copied, and one of the new windows (which have Intersecting tracery) inserted in the chapel, where probably a Geometrical window had formerly existed.

"The beautiful buttress at the S. W. angle of the nave aisle, seems to have been begun at the same time as the chapel, though the nave aisle was not built until after the choir aisle was completed.

"I have written the above hasty remarks at your request, but merely intend them as suggestions for your consideration.

"I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,

"E. A. FREEMAN, Esq."

"O. JEWITT."

## MR. JAMES PARKER'S LECTURE ON THE CHURCH.

GIVEN TO THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 6, 1874.

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"Soon after the Conquest, William appointed Remigius, a monk of Fécamp, to the see of Dorchester, and it would appear that after he was appointed he became displeased with the place, and desired to remove the seat of the Bishopric. If our notions of the military character of William's bishops be right, it would easily be perceived that on the flat expanse on which Dorchester lies there was no opportunity for erecting a fortress, such as we might suppose such a Bishop would delight in. Sino-dun Hill, it is true, rises up grandly, but then that is on the other side of the river, and was not in his diocese. At Lincoln, with its rising rock, he found perhaps the most perfect spot for a fortress in the whole of his episcopal dominion, and so he decided to remove not only the Episcopal palace, but the cathedral church itself, to the newly-chosen site. He began, indeed, at once, we learn, to build a new cathedral on the hill of Lincoln, and though we do not know any of the particulars, or what was passing at Dorchester meanwhile, we are told that his new cathedral was sufficiently advanced to be consecrated on May 9, 1092, but that the Bishop did not live to see it. He died on May 7, two days before the work was completed.

"His successor in the see of Lincoln (Bloet) in 1094 (for the see was vacant for two years) appears, so far as we know, to have had no sympathy with Dorchester; yet, in all probability, the palace grounds there still remained in his possession; for after he, in turn, was suc-

ceeded by Bishop Alexander in 1123, land was granted by the Bishop of Lincoln for the foundation of a monastery of Austin Canons at Dorchester. This was in 1140. There can be no reasonable doubt but that this was the land belonging to the see, i.e. the old palace-grounds, and with them the old church, and hence that the old cathedral church was the same as, or rather became the church of the monastery, having in the interval, i.e. between 1092 and 1140, been the parish church of the place. That there is no work to be seen in the church of the time of King Stephen need not surprise us. We, unfortunately, do not know anything of the original endowment, as all the early records appear to have been lost, but it may well be supposed that what money there was to spare went towards rebuilding, or at least putting in repair, the buildings assigned to the monastery on the north side of the present church, for if the Bishop of the diocese had deserted the place for fifty years it may well have fallen into a state of decay; and this circumstance may even have weighed with Bishop Alexander in transferring its charge to a monastery.

“What we find, however, is that there is a great deal of building remaining of which the architectural character must be undoubtedly assigned to the time of Henry II. The chief feature is the tall pointed arch dividing the nave from the choir, but it will be observed that the columns of this arch are banded by a marked string-course, and this string-course is carried down each side of the nave for about ninety feet, and each side of the choir for about twenty feet, with some interruptions which will be noticed. The width being less than twenty-four feet, we have a long unbroken narrow building as the new church of 1180. Possibly the foundations of the walls may be those of the old church, or probably the same stones may have been used

up again; but there is no architectural feature remaining, and all above the string-course must be the work of the later period, even if the rough walling of the nave, as seen on the north side, is assigned to the earlier date.

"It has been contended that the church had transepts, and that the two large arches are original; but it has also been contended on the other hand, that the wall here was absolutely continuous, and that the arches were cut at a comparatively modern date. 'There was originally a solid wall on each side up to the point where the Decorated arches of the choir commenced,' is the line of argument adopted by Mr. Freeman in his account of Dorchester read before the Archæological Institute in 1850. The view which is now suggested as the more probable one is something between the two theories. That there were not transepts after the usual manner must be apparent. The builders of that one arch would never have erected the other two as we now see them, or anything which could have been converted into them, if they had intended that there should be transepts opening into the church in the ordinary way. Yet, on the other hand, there must have been a small opening leading into some building or other on either side, and it could therefore not have been a solid wall. The evidence of this is twofold. First, the irregular way in which the eastern side of each arch has been cut away, while the western appears to present the original even surface; second, a plinth on the western side of both the arches, which cannot be otherwise than original, that plinth being continued round each of the piers. It is therefore probable that the original archway did not extend higher than the string-course, and that the width was not more than three or four feet. If slightly higher, the string-course may have followed the line of the arch, and presented the appearance it now retains when it was cut through, and the larger opening

made, which we see now. That these low arches belonged to the earlier church, and were retained while the nave was rebuilt in the twelfth century, is just possible; but unless the plaster were cleared off we are left with little or no evidence.

"As to the extension of the choir eastward, beyond the twenty feet, which the wall with the Norman string-course proves to have been undoubtedly part of the original work, there are three views. Mr. Addington had fixed a point in the north wall of the aisle where there was the appearance of a change in the construction. Mr. Freeman argued that either the choir stopped where the moulding ceased, or else reached to the end of the choir-aisles. Mr. Addington's argument was based upon a misunderstanding of the wall in question, which, since it has been uncovered, exhibits features which he would probably have admitted presents many difficulties to his theory; besides, it was based on the assumption of a transept with aisle then existing. That the choir stopped at the first arch involves a plan giving a most disproportionate extent for choir and nave, especially when it is remembered that this was a monastic church, and erected at a time when it is evident the monastery must have been flourishing. The evidence as to the extension eastward as far as the traces of the early buttresses, depends for its value upon the character of those buttresses. They might be of Henry the Second's time, but the character of the masonry is certainly not that of the rest of the work of that age. They seem also to be connected with the support of the arches on either side of the choir, which belong to later work, and moreover on the southernmost of the two there appear to be some mouldings marking it to be of distinctly thirteenth-century character. On the whole, then, the evidence is of so unsatisfactory a character, that it is best to admit that alterations in the thir-

teenth century, or afterwards, have obliterated all traces of the extension of the original choir towards the east, unless they exist in the shape of foundations beneath the present pavement of the church.

"Before passing on from the church of Henry the Second's time, it must be added that there are evident traces above the string-course of four tall windows, possibly lancet-shaped, on the north side of the nave, and there is sufficient evidence also in the portion of wall not cut through by the fourteenth-century arches that there was the same series of windows on the south side as well. On the exterior of the northern side there ran the cloister, and at the eastern end a characteristic late twelfth-century doorway, leading from the cloister into the compartment which has already been referred to as a kind of transept.

"Remembering that this was an Augustinian monastery, it is highly probable, judging by analogy, that the chapter-house was on the north side of the choir, but separated from it by a passage. There are no cases in which the chapter-house absolutely abuts upon the church, and in most cases there is an opening from the cloisters into the passage or slype between the two. In the case of Dorchester, the passage in question must have communicated with the church originally by the small archway already described, but it would appear by the architectural evidence that about the middle of the thirteenth century another archway was thrown across, and the object aimed at seems to have been to utilize the space and to turn it into a chantry-chapel, although it must have been separated to some extent from the church, but still access to it obtained through the small archway. It would appear that very soon after, a much more extensive scheme was adopted, and not only a chapel, but a north aisle to the choir was determined on. This was to

have been vaulted, and opening with comparatively low arches into the choir, either as it then existed, or as it was intended it should exist when the work was completed.

“It may be perhaps considered indulging too far in pure conjecture to suggest the exact circumstances, still the following supposition may tend to illustrate the kind of influence which may have produced the results which we see. There is preserved in the church, amongst other tombs (which have been shifted about from their original places, and have now found a home in the south choir-aisle), one of a cross-legged knight, with a most determined countenance, and whose armour agrees with the date given to it in Mr. Addington’s book, namely, of 1273. Leland did not know of whom this was the memorial, and it is not probable that it will ever be known; but if the date assigned by Mr. Addington is tolerably near the mark, it might explain why a chantry-chapel should have been erected with an arch of the especial character which marked Henry the Third’s reign; but connected with it is a much larger work, bearing all the architectural features which came into fashion early in Edward the First’s reign. The chapel may have been built by the knight during his lifetime, in order that his tomb might be placed there at his death; the money which he bequeathed at his death to the church may well have been spent in carrying out the more extensive design. But this design, from some cause, probably from additional funds coming in, was again still further extended. The design of vaulting the aisle, which would have involved low arches between it and the choir, was abandoned, as is shewn by the unfinished vaulting-shafts, and instead those splendid lofty arches which give such grace and dignity to this church, beyond, perhaps, any other in the diocese, were adopted.

"It may here be suggested that the eastern buttress, on which more stress has been laid, as proving an earlier eastward extension, may have been intended to support the three small arches corresponding to the vaulting of this aisle; but the alteration of plan involved a more lengthened abutment for the more lofty arches, and the arch of the east window being made higher than perhaps was at first intended, it was struck from the outer edge of the buttress which had only just previously been erected. At the same time, as no doubt an eastern wall was then carried across that end of the choir, the south buttress was also erected, but whether the end of the southern wall was then built or not is doubtful. While the arches on the northern side are of the early part of the reign of Edward I., i.e. c. 1275 or 1280, those on the south side could not well be earlier than 1295 to 1300.

"During those twenty years the eastern part of the choir may still have been incomplete, as there would have been sufficient space in the western half to carry on the services of the church; or, on the other hand, a temporary wall might have been erected on the south side, to be destroyed when no longer needed. The former hypothesis is perhaps the more probable. At this time, it must be remembered, the eastern wall of the choir was in a line with that of the two aisles.

"The state of the church, then, towards the close of the thirteenth century, was something thus: a long narrow twelfth-century nave, and a part, if not nearly all of the original choir, pierced by two small openings. On the north side a chapel to the west, erected some forty years previously, and opening on the east by an arch into a square space which had been left by change of plan. To the north of this space an additional chapel, or else a passage, forming a new means of access to the chapter-house, when the former was converted into a chapel.



This chapel or passage was lighted on the east side by the window which has been since erected across it; but when this was done there is no evidence to shew—possibly at the time of the dissolution. The quoins, as seen in the wall, prove some extension northward. On the exterior, the cessation of the plinth and the return of the string-course proves the northerly direction of the same wall. It will be observed also that the hood-mould of the window, which, it has been suggested, has been removed, ceases on the west side, where it might well have joined on to the corresponding hood-mould of the next window, when they stood at right angles one to another. The absence also of the shaft, with its mouldings and capital on this side only, points to some change of position, and this marked irregularity would further suggest that the architect was cramped for space, and had to place his window close up in the angle. It will also be observed by the opening which has been made in the cross-wall on the interior, that the remains of a stoup (if not piscina) are visible in the east wall of this passage, pointing to the fact that there was access provided by this way from the chapter-house or other monastic buildings *into* the church.

“While at this date, i.e. 1300, the north aisle was about twenty years old, the south aisle was only fresh from the hands of the builders, similar to the earlier aisle in respect to its vast arches opening into the choir. It was designed to be nearly double the width, the space being in no way circumscribed by buildings of the monastery, as had been the case with the northern side when that aisle was first projected. Here, too, with the greater space at his command, the architect was able to introduce at the eastern end a fine vault, and, although we do not possess the original, we possess all that the skill of Sir George Gilbert Scott could effect from the traces which

remained, to represent what it was when it left the hands of its first builder.

"Little more remains to be told, and this little is very simple. There had, no doubt, been a marked distinction between the parish church and the monastic choir; the latter had been provided with splendid aisles, but the nave remained untouched. When, therefore, in Edward the Second's reign, funds were forthcoming for building an aisle to the nave on the south side, they did not take down, or even pierce (except by a small doorway), the western wall of the choir-aisle. This small doorway at one side gave access for the priest to serve at the altar, which was placed on the west side of the wall. The altar was raised to allow of a crypt being placed beneath it, and a recess made above to receive sculpture or painting. There is one peculiarity, namely, that the buttress now at the south-west corner of this new aisle is of an earlier date than the aisle itself; consequently it must have been removed from elsewhere, probably from the south-west corner of the south choir-aisle. At the same time, the west window of this aisle presents features of a still earlier date, but, as at this time the choir was lengthened by the presbytery being thrown out, it is more than probable that instead of destroying the east window of the church, they made use of it at the western end of the new aisle, so that we have the west wall made up of work of two different dates, and both anterior to the time when it was erected.

"The western tower must have been erected on the site of an older tower about 1680. There seems to have been no attempt at exact copy, but the general design has been probably, though somewhat awkwardly, followed.

"Possibly at the same time the alterations on the northern side were effected, and the flat traceried window was inserted, and even the piercing of the two flat spaces

of wall, giving the appearance of the transepts, may then have been carried out."

Mr. Parker concluded his Lecture by referring to the great work which had been done in the way of restoration, partly by the Oxford Architectural Society, and this at the commencement, now twenty years ago, but, since that time, much more extensively by the energy and generosity of the present Vicar. "The vicissitudes," Mr. Parker observed, "which the church had undergone since the time when Remigius first inflicted so serious a blow to its welfare by removing the episcopal see, down to the present time, when the Vicar had so nobly restored it to its mediæval beauty, and caused it to take a rank amongst the finest parish churches of the kingdom, were full of instruction, and, he thought, of interest. He trusted that the Society, as had been suggested by the Vicar, might find some means of forwarding the work of restoration as regards the northern chapel, almost the only part which now called for the hand of the restorer."

It should be observed that this Lecture of Mr. James Parker's was given to the Oxford Society twenty-four years after Mr. Freeman's Lecture to the Royal Archæological Institute, and after some more details had been brought to light; and it was understood that this was done with the concurrence of Mr. Freeman, who agreed with the slight difference of view that Mr. James Parker takes.

# NOTE ON *BIRINUS*, p. 18.

Seȳn Bȳrȳn þe byssop an holy man was,  
 þat in to þys lond þoru þe pope Honorȳ ȳsend was.  
 To turne kȳng of Westsex Kȳngȳls to Cristendom,  
 And þat lond of Westsex, in to þys lond he com.  
 Seȳn Bȳrȳn hȳm to Cristendom turnde þoru Gode's grace,  
 And, as God wolde, Seȳn Oswald was in þulke place,  
 And of holȳ vantston þȳs grete kȳng nome,  
 And ȳs godfader was in ȳs Cristendom.  
 Seȳn Oswald and þȳs oþer kȳng, þoru vr Louerde's grace,  
 Porueȳde Seȳn Bȳrȳn to ȳs wȳlle an place,  
 þat Dorchester <sup>a</sup> ȳs ȳcluped, þat bȳsyde Oxenford ȳs,  
 As in þe Est Souþ, an sene mȳle ȳ wȳs.  
 þer Seȳn Bȳrȳn bȳssop was, þe vorste þat was ȳwȳs.  
 Vor þe see was þer of bȳssop þo, þat at Lyncolne nou ȳs.  
 þer he deȳde, & þer he laȳ vorte supþe þerafter long  
 þat he was to Wynchester ȳlad, as <sup>b</sup> ȳs ȳut vayre auong.

<sup>a</sup> That Dorchestre me clepeth by side Oxenford, That is Southward by the water of Themese vi. myle thenne y wis. Seynt Beryn bisshop ther was the furste that there come, And after othur bisshopes hure se at Lyncoln nome. Berin deide at Dorchestre, & lay ther ful longe. To Wynchestre were his bones lad' sutthe, & faire a vonge *Ar.*

<sup>b</sup> *Id est*, being honourably received in that place where he is yet. *At de Birino, pariter atque de Dorcestria, lectu dignissima sunt hæc quæ sequuntur, à Ranulphi Higdeni Polychronico (à Joanne Trevisa Anglice verso) L nâini edito A.D. M.D.XXVII. à nobis exscripta. Sic nimirum illis, l. v. c. XIII. Saynte Biry-nus the confessour was sent of Honorius the pope for too preche too Euglysshemen. And whyle Biry-nus sayled in the see of Brytaine | he bethoughte on his restellis [pallulam intelligit (sibi à papa Honorio donatam) super quam corpus Christi consecrabat, corpusque Dominicum in eadem involutum, quod collo suspensum semper secum portabat, inter sacrandum super sanctum*

*altare ponere consueverat, ut ait Joannes Bromton, chron. col. 755.]* that he had foryete in the hauen | and yede vpon the see & fette hs restellia. ¶ *Beda libro tertio: capitulo sexto.* This Byrinus conuerted Kyngilsus kyng of Westsaxons | and crystned hym at cyte Dortyk | that is Dorchesster. There was kyng Oswalde present and was Kyngilsus godfader | and wedded his doughter afterwarde. And bothe the kynges gaue that cyte for too ordeyne there a bysshops see. And there Byrinus deyed after the. xiiii. yere of his bysshoprych and was beried there. But at last by Hedda bysshop of Whynchester Byrinus was translated too Wynchester in to the chyrche of saynt Peter and Poul. ¶ R. But the chanons of Dorchester saye naye | and saye that it was another body than saynt Byrinus body that was so translated. Therfore a byer<sup>1</sup> of a wonder werke is yet seen at Dorchester aboue the place of his fyrste graue. That Cyte Dortyk or Dortinga that now is called Dorchester is vii. myle bi south Oxenforde sette bytwene two ryuers of Tame and of Temse. . . . The Cytee Dorchester longed to the bisshops of Mercia fro that tyme vnto the comynge of the Normans. But in Willyam conquerours tyme the bysshops see was chaunged vnto Lyncolne.

*Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, ed. Hearne, 1724, p. 247.

<sup>1</sup> In Ranulphus's time there was a Shrine at Dorchester, to which a very great Veneration was paid. But now, after all, if Trevisa's byer (and Ranulphus's *feretrum*) should prove to be nothing but a coffin, it was strangely wrought, different almost from all the coffins of the Saxon times. Nor must it be taken for a plain, Stone coffin, like those we often meet with, especially in the cemeteries of Abbeys and old Churches. One of the biggest coffins of this nature is that which I saw in the back side of one Richard Elton's at Dorchester on Sept. 29, 1722, when I walk'd through that place. This Coffin was taken out of the Priory Church of Dorchester, and is now called the Horse Trough, from the use to which it is put.—*Ibid.*, vol. ii., *Glossary*, p. 628.





View of the East End,  
DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH.

SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,  
AT  
**Dorchester,**  
OXFORDSHIRE.

BY THE  
REV. HENRY ADDINGTON, B.A.,  
VICAR OF LANGFORD, BEDS.

*RE-ISSUE,*  
With Additional Notes, and a short Account of the Restoration  
of the North Aisle,

BY THE  
REV. W. C. MACFARLANE, B.A.,  
PERPETUAL CURATE OF DORCHESTER.

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Oxford & London :  
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1860.





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## PREFACE TO THE RE-ISSUE.

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IN re-editing, at the request of the Publishers, Mr. Addington's account of the Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, it will be perhaps sufficient to state, that it has not been the design of the present Editor to add to the historic information conveyed in that work, nor to correct the architectural details there given. Indeed, in the opinion of a very competent authority, "These two branches of the subject have been completely exhausted. Every document and historical reference bearing upon the vicissitudes of the city and abbey have been carefully brought together. And the architectural details of the building have been described and engraved with the greatest minuteness, and, in almost every case, with the greatest accuracy\*." His purpose is rather to give a brief detail of the restorations completed since the publication of that work, and to invite attention to the discoveries recently made during the recent renovation of the north aisle; leaving it to more competent authorities in architecture to give their *imprimatur* to the

\* E. A. Freeman, Esq., in the "Archæological Journal."

conjectures herein hazarded, and to some more able pen to excite such a general interest in the work, as to bring about at some subsequent period (should these conjectures meet with a favourable reception) "the complete restoration of the Norman transept, and its adjoining Early English chapel, which contained, as he supposes, the shrine of St. Birinus; to which 'oblacions' were offered up till the year of the purchase of the abbey and its possessions by Edmund Asshefeld from Henry VIII<sup>b</sup>."

<sup>b</sup> Vid. p. 171, Appendix.

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\* The coats of arms in these plates, to which names have been assigned from the best contemporary authorities, are numbered as they stand in the manuscript, and comprise all the arms which were existing in the windows of Dorchester Church A.D. 1574. The numbers omitted are either duplicates of others which are given, or have a similar outline with only a difference of colour. The blazons of all those which now remain are given in the letter-press immediately preceding the plates. The account of those formerly existing on painted glass, together with several others belonging to various monuments, will be found in the Appendix.







Capital at the corner of the North Transept.

(Uncovered by Mr. Scott in 1858.)

DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH.

## INTRODUCTION.

---

MUCH having been done towards the restoration of the chancel-roof and re-seating of a considerable part of the nave, from the years 1846 to 1852<sup>a</sup>, it was determined in the early part of the year 1858, by the sub-committee of the Architectural Society of Oxford, to call in the aid of G. G. Scott, Esq., to complete the restoration of the north aisle of the chancel, for which purpose a fund of nearly £200 was at their disposal. On Mr. Scott's first visit, he opened the wall which inclosed the shaft of the arch mentioned in page 21 of Mr. Addington's account as being without shaft or capital, and found that it had been inclosed in masonry: and from its appearance was led to suppose that the column would prove to be the centre of three columns bounding the old transept to the east and connecting it with chapels in that direction. Subsequent investigations proved this to be the case.

The old roof-line was also made out a little

<sup>a</sup> These restorations included the east window from the design of W. Butterfield, Esq., the side windows north and south of the sacarium, the sedilia, reredos, re-arrangement of chancel, screens, pulpit, reading-desk and lectern, re-seating the whole church as it now appears as far as the lath-and-plaster screen, and a new high-pitched roof as far as the chancel gates. The work was done at various times, first under the incumbency of the Rev. J. Cooper, and secondly, under that of the Rev. W. F. Addison.

above the corbels, which were still remaining. This part of the church had always presented great difficulties. There was the appearance of a Norman stringcourse on the north side, and also there were indications of buildings having abutted against this aisle a little west of the north door, but whether they were part of the abbey buildings, or belonged to the church, it was impossible to determine. When, however, the plaster was scraped off the walls, it was seen that the church itself had extended in a northern direction. At the western corner of the aisle a Norman window-jamb was laid bare, shewing that the transept must have extended to the north; then, again, there was a sharp outline of a corner a little to the west of the north door, shewing that in that direction also the church had extended. And in that same line was found the arch of a piscina, marking the position of an ancient altar. It was evident, therefore, that the existing wall connecting these two points was of recent date, and that it had been built across the centre column and had completely inclosed it, leaving only the upper portion of the arch visible, as shewn in Mr. Addington's sketch. It was also evident that the window to the west of the north door had been taken down from some other place, and had been inserted in this recent wall in its present position, this window having probably been the east window of the chapel, of which the piscina indicates the position.

On close examination, it is easy to discover the

remains of columns, jambs of doors, and other fragments, which were used to build up the wall in question. The debased Perpendicular window inserted in this aisle may possibly be a clue to the time at which this mutilation of the fabric of the church took place, namely, some short time after the suppression of the abbey.

The condition of this aisle would have been, prior to this mutilation, a Norman transept with a series of three Early English columns connecting it by two arches with two chapels to the east, one of which still stands, while the smaller and more northern one has been pulled down. In the progress of the work it was thought desirable to take out the stonework<sup>b</sup> which filled up the two doorways at the west end of this aisle.

It was soon found that the large black stones which filled up the doorway were hollow<sup>c</sup>; and, on further examination, that they were the backs of the beautiful canopies now lying in the south aisle of the nave. The first series was found in the doorway leading into the nave; the second, which is identical with the canopy of the sedilia in the sacarium, was found in the doorway leading into the aisle.

Both series were carefully preserved, as the hollow was filled with loose sand and stones, and it is therefore to be supposed that they were placed there for safety, when the shrine or tomb to

<sup>b</sup> Stone canopies.

<sup>c</sup> These stones are accurately represented in the drawing of the Norman doorway, p. 4.

which they belonged was taken down. This may possibly have been done, soon after the suppression of the abbey, by those who were anxious to preserve what were then objects of veneration. It will be borne in mind that the nave was the parish church at that time, and that after the suppression one Beauforest purchased the church and bequeathed it to the parish. This part then, no doubt, underwent some change to adapt it to the reformed mode of worship; and the debased Perpendicular window in the aisle may be some clue to the period at which this was done, viz. the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. What these canopies in question were it is now difficult to say. It is recorded by Robert of Gloucester that the monks of Dorchester erected a shrine over the burial-place of Saint Byrinus, see p. 63; and in Appendix, p. 173, another chronicle is quoted, which asserts that this shrine was erected in the year 1320; and again, in the valuation of the church lands in Dorchester, sold by the Crown to Edmund Asshefield, occur the following words, "Inde deducte for the decaye of the oblacions of St. Buryan xxvis. viiiid.," evidently shewing that the shrine had been recently removed and the revenue consequently diminished.

There were found, together with these canopies, a mutilated capital of a Norman pillar, a boss, richly gilt and painted red, of two dragons biting each other's tail, similar to the one now in the canopy of the sedilia, and several other fragments of Purbeck marble (richly gilt) and

crockets and other fragments<sup>d</sup>; all which are placed together in the south aisle of the nave, but are too imperfect to be joined together.

It is worthy of remark that several fine Norman mouldings and capitals were found built into the wall above the east window of the north aisle, and all along the north side of the aisle, evidently shewing that a good deal of Norman work had been taken down and the old materials used again. The mullions of the east window when taken down were found to have been old stones with old tracery on the back: and as this window had probably never been disturbed since its first erection, about the end of the thirteenth century, it is clear that considerable alterations took place at that time, when the aisle was built. It will be observed that the aisle is not tied into the wall at the eastern end, but simply built against a Norman pillar-buttress. It has been observed that the original condition of the north aisle and Norman transept, had entirely disappeared.

There is every reason to suppose that the round-headed arch was the transept arch, and that the transept extended about sixteen feet further than at present, being about twenty feet wide, the eastern wall falling where the colonnade of pillars now stands. On digging deep into

<sup>d</sup> It is therefore highly probable that these canopies formed part of the shrine in question, and that they were secreted in these doorways by those who still wished to preserve them from desecration, though they could no longer be objects of veneration.

the external ground, foundations were found of a wall running parallel with the debased Perpendicular window at the distance of nineteen feet, and terminating at a point opposite the colonnade of pillars to the east, and the corner of the extreme buttress of the aisle to the west. The foundation then turned inwards in the line of the colonnade, and in this part the solid stones were left in the ground and turned as close to the present external walls as it was safe to dig. At the point where the third pillar would have pitched, the foundations were more solid, but it was evident there had been a continuous wall in this direction\*. It is thought that this may have been the old Norman eastern wall of the transept. It is presumed that the Norman transept was left standing, but that in the thirteenth century the eastern wall was taken down, and the colonnade of two arches built in its place to connect the transept with two chapels then built, the one probably to contain the shrine of the patron saint, the other to some other, probably the Lady-chapel, mention of which is made in the old records. This alteration would have taken place at the same time that the north wall of the old Norman church or chancel was pulled down, and the colonnade which connects it with the aisle built on the north side; the buttress at the extreme

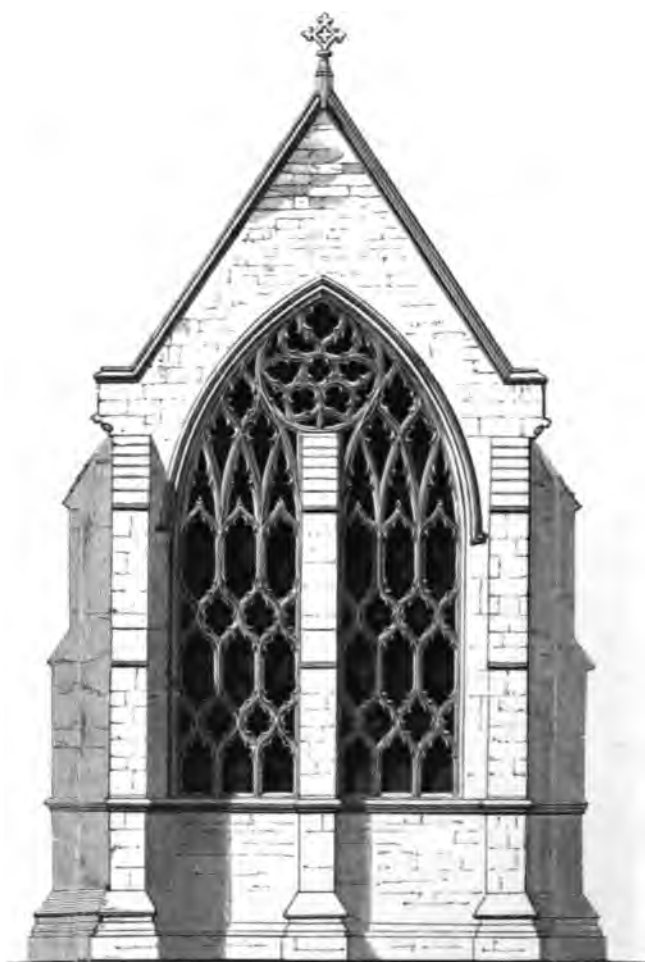
\* The foundations of a wall were also turned at about eleven feet distant from the external wall, terminating to the east a little below the north door, and joining the old external eastern wall of the transept. This would have been the north wall of the small chapel spoken of above.

east and the round-headed arches in the centre being left to retain the original character to some extent.

From these remarks it may be inferred that the original Norman church was cruciform, and that the additions began first on the north by the addition of two chapels to the east of the transept; another chapel was added to the south of the chancel, and this was subsequently connected with the transept. In the meantime, the sacristy, with the Jesse window and the great eastern window, was added. Subsequently the aisle was added to the nave; each of these additions being effected by pulling down most of the external wall, and building a colonnade to connect the aisle with the original fabric.

It is impossible to speak with precision as to the south transept. No opportunity has been afforded for excavating the ground or scraping off the plaster, without which it is impossible to speak with accuracy. The writer has been induced to record what he has seen himself in the restoration of the north aisle, and trusts that the record may add additional interest to one of the finest monuments of mediæval art in the midland counties.





Elevation of the East End,  
(The upper part restored by Mr. Butterfield.)  
DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH.

## ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

SHORTLY before the Annual General Meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society in the year 1844, the Author of the following pages was requested, by the Committee of the Society, to furnish a paper to be then read, and the illustration of the Church and Abbey of DORCHESTER was proposed to him as a suitable subject.

From the short notice given, this was, as may be supposed, hastily and imperfectly compiled; and, in the recital, many valuable particulars were omitted, which further enquiries and examination of a large mass of documentary evidence have since supplied: consequently it became necessary to remodel and almost re-compose the whole of what was delivered last year, and hence delay has unavoidably occurred.

It is hoped, that on perusing the paper now presented, the reader will bear in mind, that it does not pretend to give a complete history of Dorchester, but simply to exhibit a few notices which appear to throw light both on persons and things connected with the Church described.

The extracts from the Patent Rolls, and records of the Augmentation Office, etc., printed in the Appendix, having never been before published, may justly claim attention: documents of this

kind being, as has been truly said, the “genuine sources of history.”

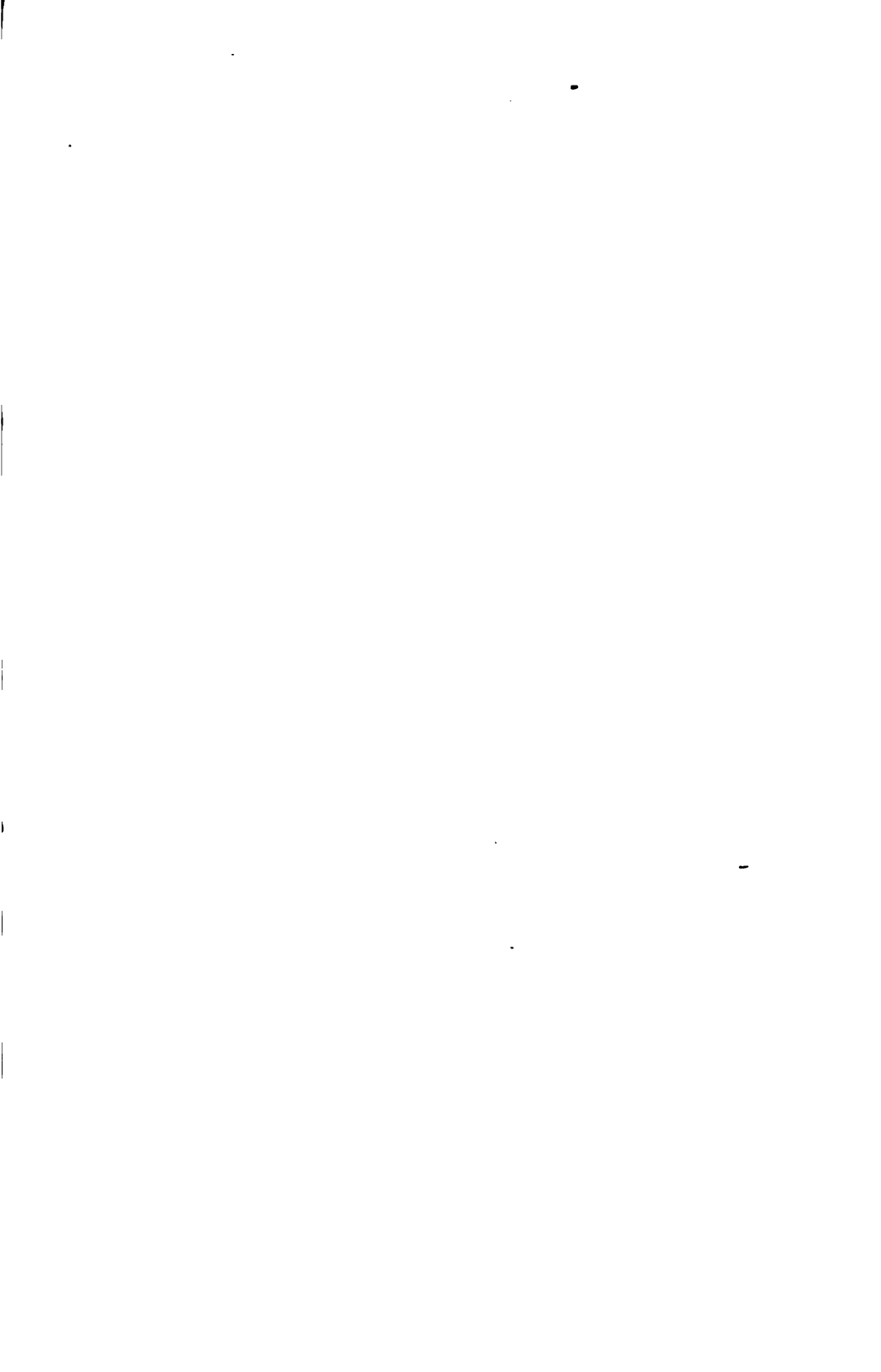
The Author begs to render his grateful acknowledgments to the many kind friends who have aided him in preparing the present account. His thanks are especially due to Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., for several important additions; to the Rev. J. Baron, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, for many valuable notices tending to explain the history of the monuments and heraldic remains that are to be found in various parts of the building: and to the Rev. Henry Wellesley, M.A., of Christ Church, for the use of the beautiful drawings by Mackenzie, originally prepared for Skelton's *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*.

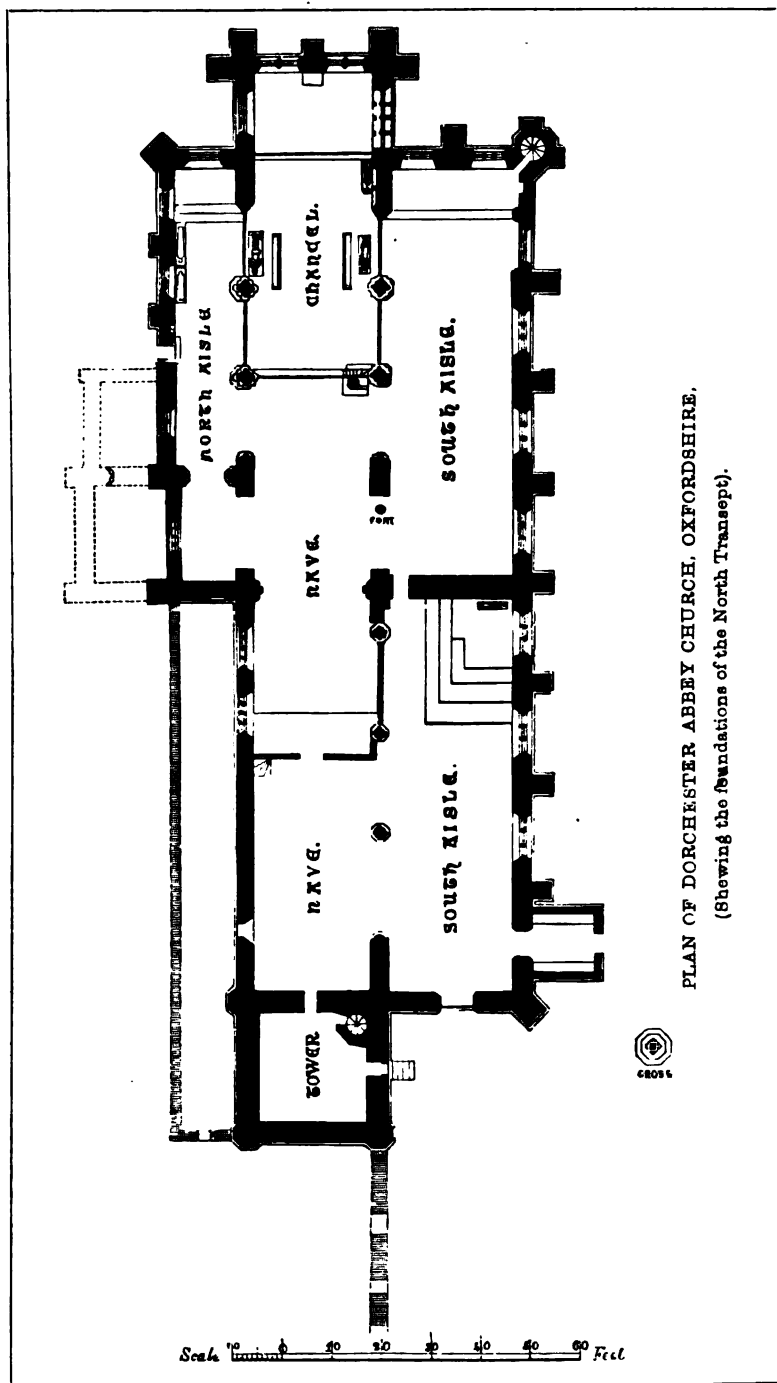
In submitting the following remarks to the Society with which he has the honour to be connected, the Author cannot but congratulate them on having so nobly commenced the restoration of this most interesting specimen of mediæval ecclesiastical architecture; and he trusts that the present short history, by calling attention to a subject with which few persons are, at present, adequately acquainted, may be one means, under the auspices of the Society, of assisting and promoting so worthy an undertaking.

HENRY ADDINGTON, B.A.

*Castle Ashby, near Northampton,  
May 27th, 1845.*

\* “*Archæological Journal*,” No. 4, p. 369, art. Rockingham Castle, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.





PLAN OF DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.  
(Shewing the foundations of the North Transept).

SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,<sup>a</sup>  
**Dorchester,**  
OXFORDSHIRE.

---

WHETHER the site of the present church is that once occupied by the fabric built by the Saxons<sup>b</sup> is a point which cannot with certainty be ascertained. It is plain, however, that no portion of the present building is earlier than Norman times, or indeed than the latter part of the twelfth century. Probably it is the work of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who is considered as the second founder of the abbey.

In the following description care has been taken to observe as nearly as possible a chronological arrangement, with little reference to the present appearance.

The church, as it now stands, is a large, lofty,

<sup>a</sup> Some ancient records state this church to have been dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Birinus.

<sup>b</sup> Chron. John Bromton, p. 756. Bede, Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 7.

and spacious structure, of great length in proportion to its breadth. It is in a state of much dilapidation, being too large for the present wants of the parish, only a portion of it is used for Divine service, and the rest being partitioned off is either wholly unoccupied or used for the reception of the parish engines. These divisions, which are modern lath and plaster erections, render it difficult, on first entering the church, to understand its plan. It will, however, be found, on examination, to be divided into nave and chancel, the chancel being of unusually large proportions, and having a north and south aisle, commencing from the original Norman chancel-arch, though the part which is now used as a chancel commences nearer to the east end. As here defined, however, it is by far the most beautiful part of the church ; its pillars and arches are lofty and well-proportioned, and its windows magnificent, and if restored to its original design there are few buildings which could excel it.

The Norman church appears to have consisted of the present nave (exclusive of the south aisle), and to have extended for some distance beyond the chancel-arch, including the north aisle of the chancel nearly as far as the present door. In this part of the wall a late window has been inserted, and from this window to near the north door the thickness of the wall has been cut away on the inside, so that only the lower part of the wall for a

few feet from the ground has been left, but this serves to mark what has probably been the extent of the original church.

The chancel-arch is pointed, and of transition Norman character, and cannot be earlier than about 1180. The capitals are richly sculptured; they are half octagonal, but are irregular in their plan, the outer sides being much longer than the inner ones, which gives them a somewhat awkward appearance. The shafts to which they belong are square, with a round on each side. There is a bold string-



Stringcourse.



Capital of Chancel-arch and Section of Shaft.

course of similar character, which runs along both the walls of the nave, and is carried round the shafts, which affords a convincing proof of the date of this part of the building.

In the same wall as the chancel-arch, and at the

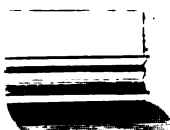


west end of the present north aisle, is a doorway,



Norman Doorway, west end of North Aisle.

now built up, of the same age as the nave, which formerly led into the cloisters, the traces of the roof of which may yet be seen on the north wall of the nave. The head of the doorway



Abacus, Norman Door.

itself is a low segmental arch carried forward from the



Arch of Norman Door.

abaci, and supported by shafts, above this is a semicircular arch, the space between being filled



BASES AND SECTIONS OF PILLARS.



NAVE.



SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.



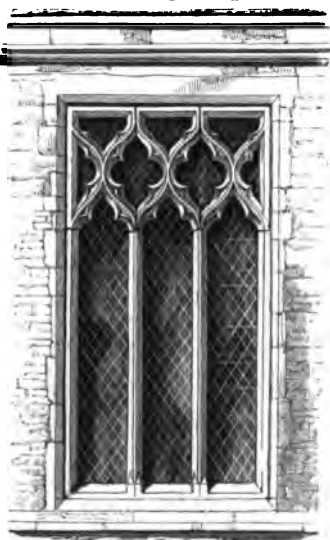
NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

with lozenge masonry, cut in plain fret-work. The capitals are richly sculptured, and the execution of the whole is particularly good.

The *Norman* string-course on the outside of the nave is continued round the angle, and on the west wall of the aisle over the door, shewing its position to be the original one.

In the north wall of the nave, at the east end, is another small doorway, the arch of which is not complete, but dies into the wall of the north aisle; this doorway is pointed, and of Decorated date. On the north side of the nave are two square-headed Decorated windows, which have been inserted in the original wall. The parapet on this side has the slope of the coping more upright than usual, and there is a bold round moulding in the cornice.

The south wall has been almost entirely rebuilt, in order to introduce three fine Decorated arches, opening to the



Square-headed Window, north side of Nave.



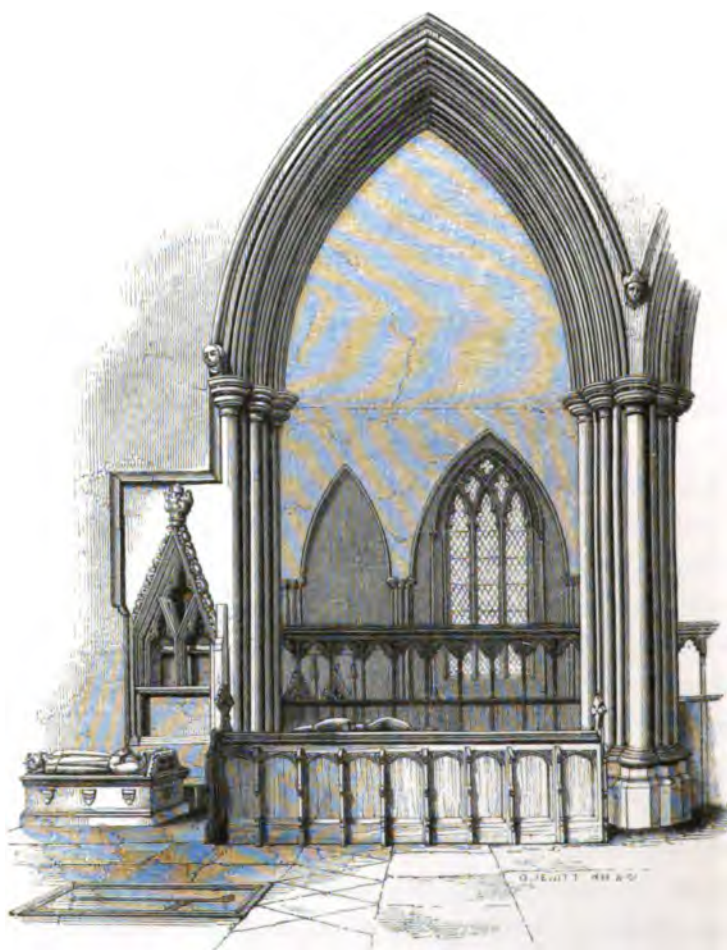
Parapet, north side of Nave.

south aisle; one of these is now plastered up, and another plaster partition also divides the original nave into two parts.

Eastward of the chancel-arch, on each side, is a plain round-headed arch, commonly supposed to be, and called, Saxon; these arches have, however, evidently been cut through the Norman walls, in a rude and abrupt manner; the string-course plainly proves such to have been the case, as it is continued for about a yard beyond these arches, to the termination of the Norman walls, which have been cut through and left unfinished. These two plain arches were probably constructed in the time of Charles II., at which time the church underwent considerable repairs, having sustained much damage in the civil wars. Of the same period, and opposite to these arches, is a rude and clumsy window, before mentioned, in the north aisle, its mullions have a round moulding on the edge, which was not unusual at that period, and the centre one is carried up to the point of the arch of the window.

Proceeding eastward from the Norman chancel-arch before mentioned, we come to three very fine lofty and graceful arches on either side; they are of early Decorated work, about thirty feet high, and very nearly alike, but those on the north side are a little different from those on the south; the pillars are clustered with numerous shafts; the capitals are without foliage, (see section in next page,) but



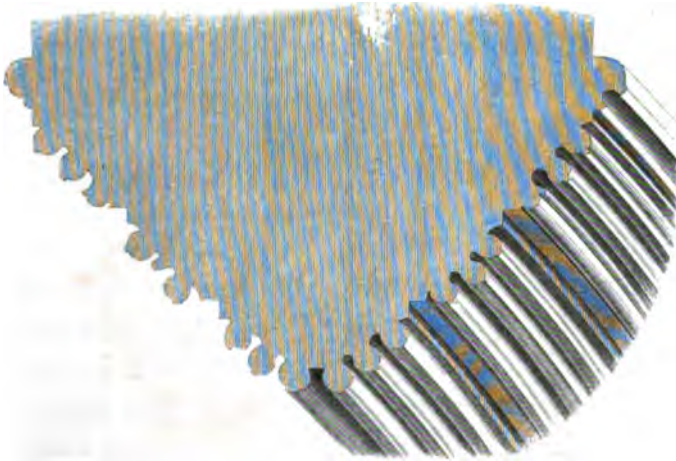


ARCH, &c. IN THE CHANCEL.

are beautifully moulded ; the pillars, as well as the bases, differ a little on the two sides of the chancel, the bases on the north side being alternately octagonal and rounded to each shaft, while those on the south side are all octagonal. The mouldings of the arches, too, are very fine, rich, and deep, and consist of three series, with a label, terminated by heads in the costume of



Section of Capital, Chancel.

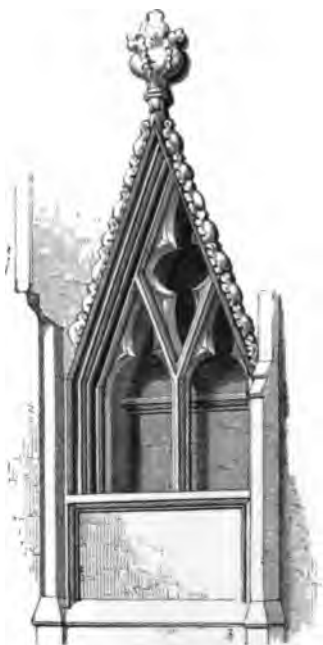


Section of Arch, Chancel.

the period of Edward I. Immediately to the east is a good double piscina, with credence-shelf of the same date (see next page); it has two openings, divided by a mullion, and a quatrefoil in the head, and has a pedimental canopy, with oak-leaf crockets and a rich finial. The occurrence of a piscina



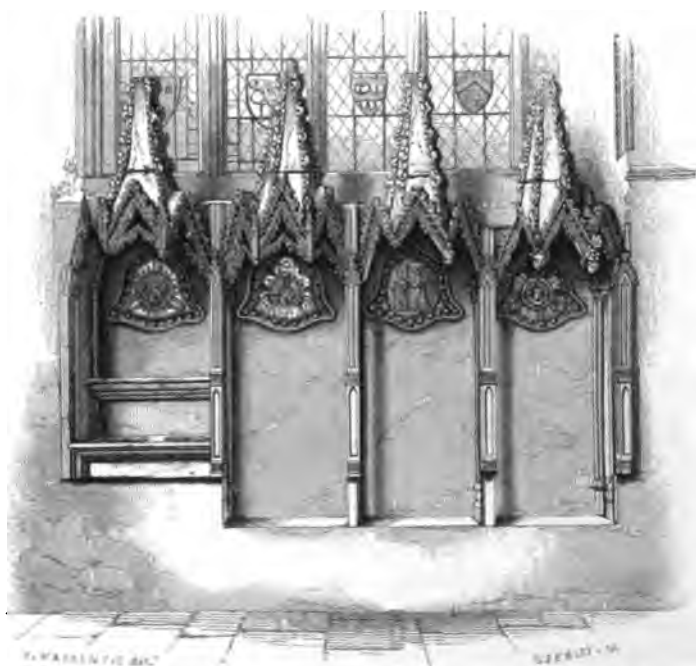
in this position marks the site of an Altar, and that the chancel formerly terminated a little beyond, in a line with the east end of the north and south aisles, the part eastward of this having been added in the time of Edward III. This addition includes the east window, the Jesse window on the north, and another on the south, under which are the sedilia and piscina.



Piscina in Chancel.

The east window is a remarkably fine specimen of late Decorated, and is singular in its design. It is not, as is usual, divided by mullions into lights as far as the springing of the arch, but is filled with tracery almost its whole length, that in the head being intersecting, and that below flowing, alternately with the upright mullion. It has up its centre on the exterior a buttress, and in the interior a solid piece of masonry, which gives it in its present state the appearance of being two separate windows, but originally these were united by a large circle in the head, no doubt filled with tracery, and forming to-





SEDILIA AND PISCINA IN CHANCEL.

gether one magnificent window. A great part of the window is filled with stained glass, which has evidently been brought from some other window, most probably from the one which was removed when this part was added.

The window on the south is of somewhat similar character, with much of the appearance of Perpendicular, the mullions appearing to be carried through to the head; but on examination it will be found that this is not the case. This window is divided by a transom, on which at the junction of the mullions, are small sculptured figures representing a procession; the first figure is scattering holy water; then follow five figures bearing processional implements; after these a bishop is represented, and the procession is closed by three choral figures. In this window are a number of shields of arms. Under it, and of the same date, are the sedilia and a double piscina of very rich and beautiful design, but much mutilated. They are divided by slender shafts and square panelled buttresses, supporting projecting and overhanging pedimented canopies, richly crocketed, and ornamented with the ball-flower. These canopies terminate in pinnacles, which are crocketed on the angles, but have lost their finials. The pinnacles which terminated the buttresses are likewise gone, and the lower part of the canopies in two of the sedilia is entirely broken off, but enough re-

mains to shew the original design, which must have been peculiarly chaste and elegant. The design and execution of the smaller details of the sculpture are exquisite. The figures of animals, the foliage, and the heads which serve to support the pinnacles, &c., are all well worth careful examination.

Under the canopies are four small openings, of the shape of spherical triangles, cut through the thickness of the wall, apparently formed for the reception of the stained glass with which they are filled. In the centre of each window is represented a figure, or a group of figures, in a circle of twelfth-century glass, while the glass which fills up the corners is of the fourteenth century, shewing that the circles had been preserved from an earlier building, and placed here at the time the windows were made. The subjects are the administration of the Eucharist; the figure of a pope holding up his right hand, in the act of giving the blessing; Birinus receiving the pope's order and power to preach the Gospel in these parts; under this are the words 'S. Bernius;' and the fourth is another mitred figure, with his right hand elevated also in allusion to the Trinity. It is most probable that these circles formed part of the original Norman east window, and that when this chancel was enlarged, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, they were, from containing the history of the founder, religiously preserved, and





THE JESSE WINDOW

placed in the new east window, and surrounded with glass of the period. When, however, this window in its turn was removed to make way for the present one, they were with the same feeling again preserved; and as their form was not suitable for the tracery of the east window, they were placed in their present situation. The sedilia are now boarded up as high as the piscina with the modern panelling which surrounds the chancel; on removing which, however, the original seats and the bases of the shafts may be seen, but the front has been entirely cut away to make room for the woodwork.

Opposite to this, on the north side, is the celebrated Jesse window. It is a window of four lights, with intersecting tracery in the head. The centre mullion represents the trunk of a tree, its branches crossing over the intermediate mullions as far as the jambs. In the centre, at the base of the window, is sculptured the recumbent figure of Jesse, and from his body rises the tree. The branches are ornamented with foliage their whole length, and with a figure sculptured at each intersection of a mullion; that of David occupying the lower angle on the east side. Some of them are male, some female, several are crowned, and some have wings, and all seem originally to have had their names painted on the labels, which they in general hold in their hands. On the upper part of the centre mullion, representing the tree, has been apparently a figure of



the Saviour, and at the base of it appears to have been a figure of the Virgin, crowned, but both these have been willfully mutilated. The tree terminates in a large finial formed of leaves. The label is ornamented with foliage, and the head of this, as well as of the other two windows, has two rows of ball-flowers.



Moldings of Arch of Jesse Window.

The east window is disfigured by a large painted modern Altar-screen and panelling, which is also carried along part of the side walls ; the sedilia as before mentioned having been cut away to make room for it. The Communion-table is *ingeniously* contrived to serve likewise for a chest.

The chancel within the rails was in Camden's time paved with glazed tiles ; these, however, have all disappeared, and were probably removed to some more ignoble situation, when the pavement of the chancel was relaid at the expense of the Fetteplace family, in 1745, at which time the Grecian screen behind the Altar was erected, and a ceiling added to the roof.

"The chancel wall," says Leland, "hath all been painted verie gloriously with all sorts of beastes ; there yet remains a lyon, a griffin, and a leopard."

Traces of painting yet remain also on the sedilia,

and indeed are visible on nearly all the stone monuments in the church.

On the south side of the chancel is a monument with an effigy of a cross-legged knight in the act of drawing his sword. He is in ring mail, with a coif de maille and surcoat, the chausses having plates on the knees; his shield is mutilated; at his feet is a lion, and his head



c. 1272.



rests on a cushion; his upper lip is bearded, and his countenance exhibits an expression of fierceness

strongly marked. "His name," says Leland<sup>c</sup>, "is out of remembrance<sup>d</sup>."

At the foot of this is another effigy, recumbent on an altar-tomb, in freestone, of Decorated work, representing John de Stonore, a judge of great note in the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third. At the head of the canopy is a cross

<sup>c</sup> Itin., vol. ii. fol. 10, 11.

<sup>d</sup> See Appendix.

fleurée, and on the sides and ends of the tomb the arms of Stonor are four times repeated.

On the north side of the chancel is a highly ornamented altar-tomb of Perpendicular character, with an alabaster effigy of a knight in plate armour, his head resting on a tilting helmet, a lion at his feet, and on his breast the lion rampant of Segrave with a bendlet.

On the floor are several slabs, many of which have been inlaid with brass; among the earliest of which is a slab for John de Sutton, who died 1349. The brass-plate has been torn off, but the indent shews it to have been a hand holding a crozier\*, and round the verge of the slab is this inscription:

*Johannes de Suttona  
dictus quem Christe corona  
Abbatis gessit  
Vices hic qui requiescit†.*

In the choir also is a large white stone, on which is an engraved figure of an ecclesiastic, representing Roger, prior of Ranton, c.



Monumental Slab of John de Sutton.

Stafford, and abbot here. This stone, though much

\* More properly a pastoral staff, or crook. See Gloss. of Arch.

† This inscription may be also read—

*Abbatis gessit vices hic qui requiescit,  
Johannes de Suttona dictus, quem Christ⁹ corona.*

worn from persons passing over it, still shews the portraiture of an abbot, with a gown on, and holding a crozier in his hand; the following inscription runs round the slab, inlaid in black letters :—

*Hic jacet Dñs Rogerus quondā prior prioratus de Rowton in com. Staffordie, postea abbas monasterii de Dorchister, Lincoln Dioc. nernon Epus Aldensis, cuius anime p'picietur deus. Amen.*

This abbot presided here about 1510, and seems to have been suffragan to the bishop of Salisbury. But among the few remaining memorials of the abbots of Dorchester, that of Richard Bewfforeste is particularly deserving of attention.

The memorial of this abbot is an engraved brass, which represents him in the canonical habit of the Order of St. Augustine, with the pastoral staff under his right arm, his hands being united in supplication. Over the cassock (?) he wears a surplice, the long hanging sleeves of which are seen, and over all the cappa with a capucium. Around his throat is seen the almu-  
cium, formed of fur, the pendent extremities of which ap-



Brass of Richard Bewfforeste.

pear falling almost as low as the knees. The abbot's crozier is introduced again on the carved end of the adjoining stall-desk, having a scroll twined around the staff, and inscribed **Richard Newforest**; the scroll is appended, as if it were the infula or scarf which is seen frequently in England attached to the crozier.

These stall-desks are very good specimens of Perpendicular work, with large and well-executed poppy-heads of various design, one of them having the keys of



Stall-desk Choir.

St. Peter, but their effect is much spoiled by modern coats of paint.

The NORTH AISLE is a very fine and beautiful specimen of early Decorated work, but little removed from Early English; indeed, the east window, if

taken by itself, might be considered Early English ; it has three foliated circles in the head, and its mouldings, which are rather singular, differ much from the rest of the windows, but there can be no doubt of its being built at the same



String under the Window (interior).



East Window, North Aisle.

time. There is a very characteristic string under



Mouldings of East Window, North Aisle.

the window. The east end of this aisle has the

floor raised two steps, shewing the platform of an altar, and in the south wall is a good early Decorated piscina, with the basin foliated and projecting.



Mouldings of Second Window, North Aisle (exterior).

In the north wall are three square lockers.

In this aisle there are likewise four other windows of lofty and graceful proportions, with geometrical tracery in the head, but of various designs. The mouldings of the whole of them are particularly fine, and well deserving careful examination. The first and second of these from the east end are similar; they are of two lights, and have a triangle in the head. The third is placed over the north door, it is of three lights,



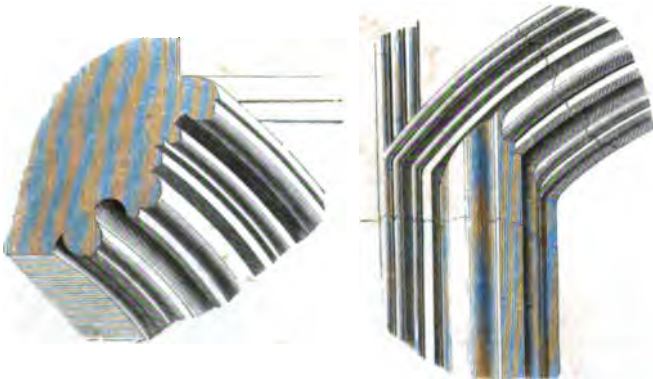
North Door.

with a circle enclosing a quatrefoil in the head. The sill of the window forms the head of the door, and the string being carried up the sides of the door



Mouldings of Window over North Door.

and round the window, gives the appearance of a square label, thus forming a very early example of a square-headed doorway. The mouldings



Mouldings of Head of North Door.

Jamb, &c. of North Door.

are bold and varied, and the dividing of the filleted round of the jamb into three distinct mouldings in



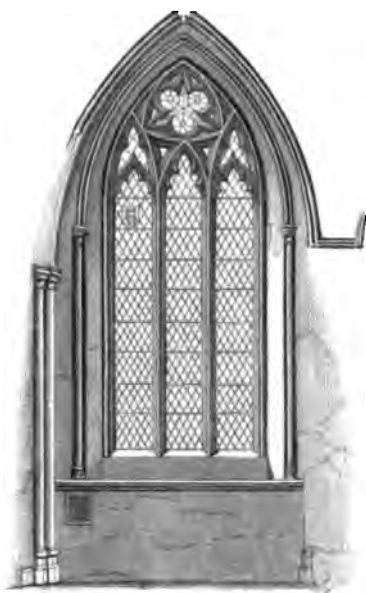
the head is deserving notice. The mouldings of the doorway are also singular, the jamb is merely a double ogee, filleted, but the head has round mouldings and a deep hollow, and these die into the jamb in a singular manner, producing a very good effect. Within this doorway, on the east and near the floor, is a small niche, which appears to have been for a light or lamp, as there is a small flue or chimney from it to the outside. Near it are also two stone coffins; one of these, according to Camden, was dug up in the middle of the chancel; it enclosed a body in gilt scoloped leather, with a pewter chalice; the other coffin was full of mould. One of these coffins is hollowed for the head and shoulders, but the other is merely square at the head.

The fourth window has also a circle in the head, but this is divided into six parts enclosing a smaller circle in the centre. This is a remarkably elegant window both in proportion and detail; the mullions are ornamented both on the interior and exterior



Mouldings of Fourth Window, North Aisle.





**EAST END, SOUTH AISLE.**



**FIRST WINDOW, NORTH AISLE.**



**(Exterior.)**

**FOURTH WINDOW, NORTH AISLE.**



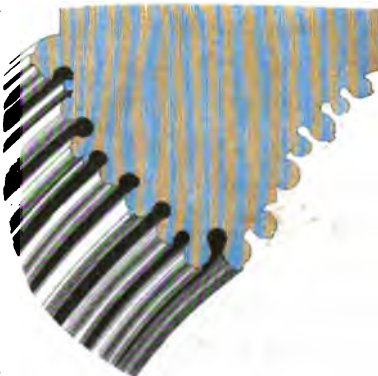
**(Interior.)**

with slender shafts, with base and capital, and the tracery is richly moulded. The west jamb on the outside has had a shaft, the capital and base of which yet remain, the former a good specimen of stiff-leaved foliage, but the east jamb is plain, without mouldings or splay, and the mouldings of the head die into it. The lower part of the window is closed with masonry.



Arch, North Aisle.

Across the west end of this aisle is an arch which has much of Early English character. It has a trefoil in the spandrel, and the mouldings are very bold and deep. It rises on one side from the pillar which adjoins the Norman wall before-mentioned, and on the other dies into the wall without shaft or capital. The pillar from which it springs is



Mouldings of Arch, North Aisle.

clustered, and of the same section as the others on the same side of the chancel, but the capitals of the shafts are enriched with foliage of early character.



Capitals of Arch, North Aisle.



Roof, North Aisle.

The timber roof in this aisle, though much mutilated and altered, appears to be a portion of the original one.

The buttresses of this aisle are remarkably good, they are of three stages, and finish with a slope, in front of which is a pediment or gablet, producing altogether a very good effect. The one at the angle is very broad, and placed diagonally; it has a double slope, and the pediment terminates in a cross within a circle on the angle



Buttress, North Aisle.

of the wall. A very characteristic string-course runs under the windows and round the buttresses. The masonry is rubble with ashlar buttresses. The whole of this aisle deserves attentive examination and study, as an excellent example of the style which immediately succeeded the Early English, and formed the transition to the Decorated.



East End of North Aisle.

The eastern part of the chancel has two buttresses at each angle, and one in the centre of the east window. These are of four stages ending in a plain slope; that in the window finishing at the circle in the head, which on this side is distinctly visible, though now filled up with masonry similar to the rest of the wall, and the gable ends in a very low pitch,



Mouldings of East Window.

much below what was originally designed, and by which the effect of this front is considerably injured. The upper part of the window is wanting, but it seems hardly certain whether it was ever finished according to its original design, or has been broken away subsequently, and filled up as we now see it. The buttress on the north side has a pointed niche, ornamented with a Norman



Niche on Buttress, north side of Chancel.

zigzag moulding, which is interesting as shewing that even so late in the fourteenth century the Norman ornaments still continued to be occasionally copied. Other instances in confirmation of this might be mentioned.

The cornice of the parapet on the north side is filled with the ball-flower and leaf, but is not repeated on the opposite side. The whole of this part of the chancel is of well-dressed ashlar and the masonry good.



Parapet, North side of Chancel.

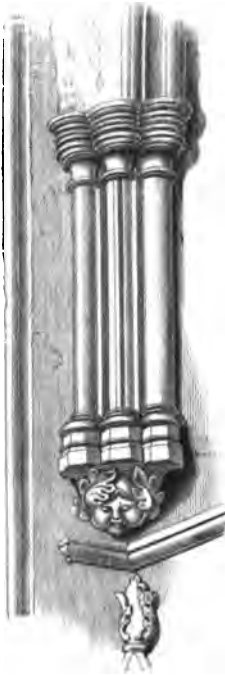






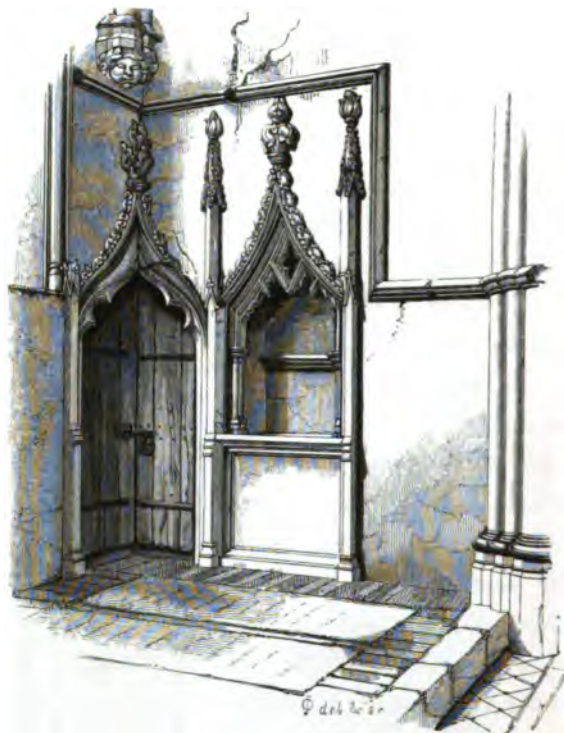
**SOUTH-EAST ANGLE.**

The SOUTH AISLE of the Chancel is much wider than the north, and of somewhat later character ; it has two windows at the east end, and four on the south side : the east windows have geometrical tracery, a triangle enclosing a trefoil in the head ; under each of these windows is a locker marking the situations of two altars, the platform of which remains. It was probably paved throughout with figured tiles, of which a few may still be found. The chapel in which these altars were, included the first arch of the chancel and the first window on the south side, and appears to have been groined, or intended to be so, as the remains of the vaulting are plainly visible over and between the windows ; and in the south-east angle there is a vaulting-shaft, which is clustered, with beautifully moulded capitals and bases, and resting on a corbel formed of a head with foliage proceeding from its mouth. Immediately under this is a singular doorway which leads to a stair-turret, the doors fold to the angle of the corner, the arch is a foliated ogee, and above this is a crocketed canopy which falls back and terminates in a finial in the angle. Connected with this and of similar design



Vaulting-shaft, South Aisle of Chancel

is the piscina, which has, like that, a pedimental



Piscina and Doorway to Stair-turret, South Aisle of Chancel.

curve-sided crocketed canopy, with a finial, and has



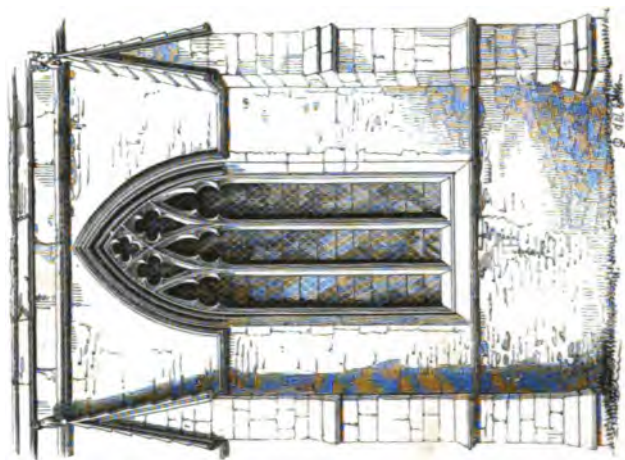
Section of Piscina.



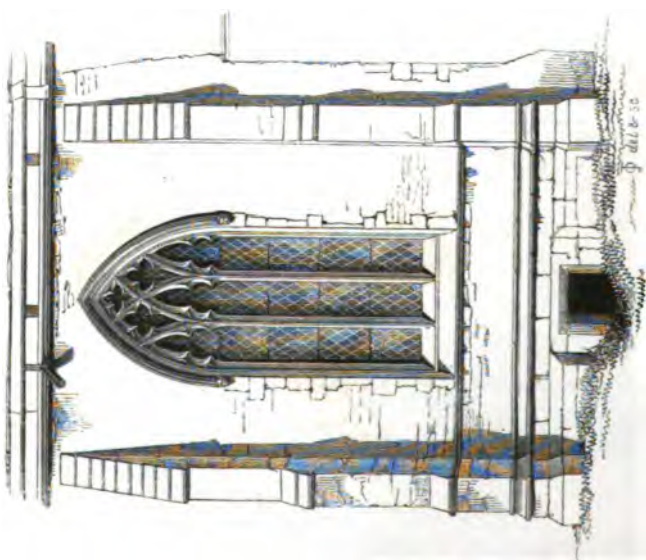
String-course.

had tracery in the head, now broken away, on each





SOUTH AISLE OF CHANCEL.



SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE

side is a pinnaced buttress, and the string running under the windows is carried up and over the heads of both: it is altogether one of the most beautiful compositions in the church. There was a small door to this chapel, which has been blocked up.

The windows on the south side are of three lights, with intersecting foliated tracery; the jambs on the inside have shafts, but on the outside are plainly chamfered; the heads to the lights, both to these and the two eastern windows, are cinquefoiled, a mark that these are of later date than those in the north aisle which are trefoiled, as the cinquefoil is never found in very early work. The mouldings



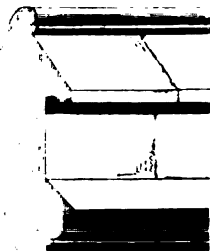
(Exterior.) Mouldings of Window, South Aisle of Chancel. (Interior.)

of the head are of early character, being chiefly rounds and hollows with a roll-moulding for a label on the exterior, which is continued as a string between the buttresses. Another string passes under the windows and is carried round the buttresses,



String-course of Chancel (exterior).

which have three stages above the basement and terminate in very acute pediments or gablets, surmounted with grotesque figures. The parapet varies slightly from those of the nave and chancel. The stair-turret at the south-east angle is beautifully designed and executed: it is ornamented on two of its faces with buttresses similar to those just described, but of slight projection. The two windows in the east end of this aisle have a buttress between them, which finishes with a plain slope above the string. Above these windows are two small square-headed ones blocked up, one of them indeed partly destroyed in consequence of the lowering of the pitch of the roof, which is now very low and covered with lead, and inside has a plain flat plaster ceiling.



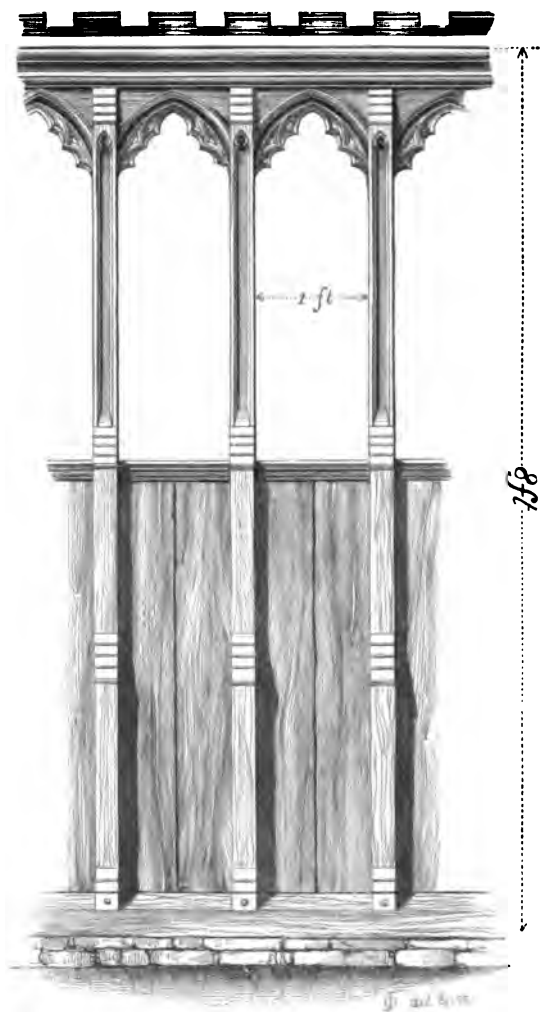
Parapet, South Aisle of Chancel.

This aisle is separated from the chancel by a very good wooden screen, of the Decorated style: the upper part is divided by parallel buttresses with plain set-offs, between which are arches doubly feathered, and above these is a cornice, surmounted by a battlement, but of the latter only a small part now remains perfect: the mouldings of the cornice and arches are bold and good: the lower part of the screen is plain.

In this aisle are some remains of two of the brass figures described by Leland as "three of the Draughtons, Gentlemen, one hard by another." The more

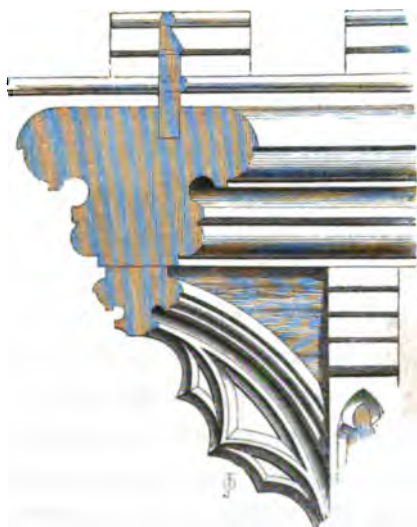






SCREEN,  
BETWEEN THE SOUTH AISLE AND CHANCEL.

DETAILS OF SCREEN.



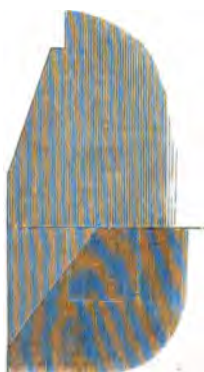
Cornice and Arch.



Rail.




Upper and Third Set-off of Buttress.



Base of Buttress.



Second Set-off of Buttress.

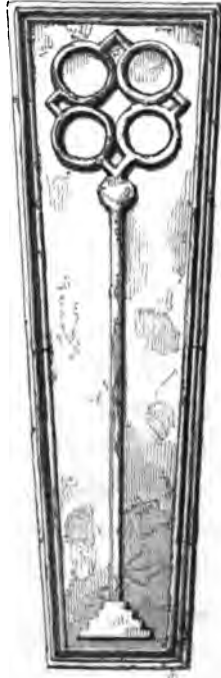
defaced slab still retains the Drayton arms on shields at the four corners, and from the marks on the stone it is clear that the tilting helmet, on which the head of the knight rested, was surmounted by the Drayton crest, a Saracen's head. The other slab bore the effigies of one of the Draytons and his lady, of the time of Henry VI., under a canopy of Perpendicular character, with crockets and finials. This monument has been thus minutely described by Gough, "a brass figure in close pointed helmet, a collar of SS. on a strap buckled round his neck, and fastened by a trefoil fibula; he wears round shoulder-pieces, escallops at the elbows, and sword-belt studded with trefoils slipt, mail fringe to his armour, and two plates falling from the middle of it; a sword and dagger, and on the sword hilt  like the initials of John Sleford, priest at Balsham; under his head a helmet, surmounted by a Saracen's head; his legs are gone, as is the figure of his wife\*."

At the entrance of the choir a large stone had the brass figure of a knight, with four shields, supposed to be that which Leland calls Way. "This," says Antony à Wood, "I take to be the same with Sir Gilbert Wace, who was living at Ewelme 51 Edw. III. and 9 Hen. VI." Indeed one of the manors of Ewelme was distinguished by the name of Wace's Court.

There is also in this aisle a mutilated brass re-

\* Gough, Sepulchral Mon., i. 201.

presenting Richard Bewfforeste and his wife; and here, as well as in other parts of the church, there are, besides the monuments described, several other slabs more or less defaced, some having contained brasses, and others having been ornamented with crosses of different forms, and some inscribed with Lombardic characters, of which only a word here and there can be deciphered. The havoc which has here been made by time and violence is thus lamented by the antiquary Hearne, "Though (he says) I had not the satisfaction of meeting with the monument of Æschuine, yet 'twas an unspeakable pleasure to me to survey the other venerable remains of the place, tho' I could not but be moved with indignation to find the monuments of several of the abbots, knights, and esquires (that had been buried in the quire), so much defaced, and the brass plates torn from their divers grave stones, by persons that (notwithstanding their pretences) have not the least regard for religion, or good manners, but irreverently trample upon the ashes of their holy ancestors, vilify and asperse them, speak lightly of their good works, and take all

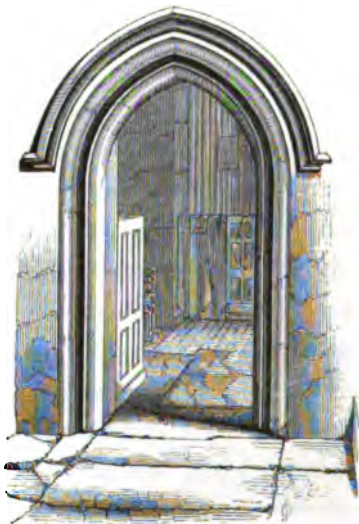


Coffin-slab, South Aisle of Chancel.

possible methods to destroy and break to pieces the stones that have been erected to their memory<sup>h</sup>."

At the west end of this aisle is a small door, and above it a window now blocked up. This door has a dripstone on the west side, whilst on the east it opens through the wall under a segmental arch. The string on the south wall is continued also on the intermediate wall. These circumstances clearly indicate that the chancel aisle terminated here before the south aisle of the nave was built, and that this door and window were external.

In this aisle, under the southernmost of the semicircular arches before mentioned, stands at present the FONT, which has at various times occupied several positions in different



Door between South Aisle of Chancel and Nave.



Section of Door.

<sup>h</sup> Letter at the end of 5th vol. of Leland's Itinerary.





THE FONT.

parts of the church. It consists of two parts, the bowl which is the original Norman font, and the shaft which is of late date. The bowl is of lead, and is divided into eleven semicircular arches, having foliage in their spandrels, and rising from either twisted or chevroned shafts with plain capitals and bases; in each of the arches is a sitting figure holding a book, of these figures there are five varieties which are repeated, and the remaining one is slightly varied from the others. They have been conjectured to represent the eleven Apostles, excluding Judas, but have not their distinctive characteristics: the one indeed shewn in the engraving appears to be St. Peter, but there is another similar with a kind of cross instead of a key: above and below the figures is a border of foliage. The pedestal is of stone, and of the character of the fifteenth century; it is octagonal, battlemented on the upper part, with



Detail of Font.

arched panels on the sides; above these is a bold round moulding, which appears to have been carried down the angles as a shaft, but to have suffered mutilation, as is shewn by the bases still



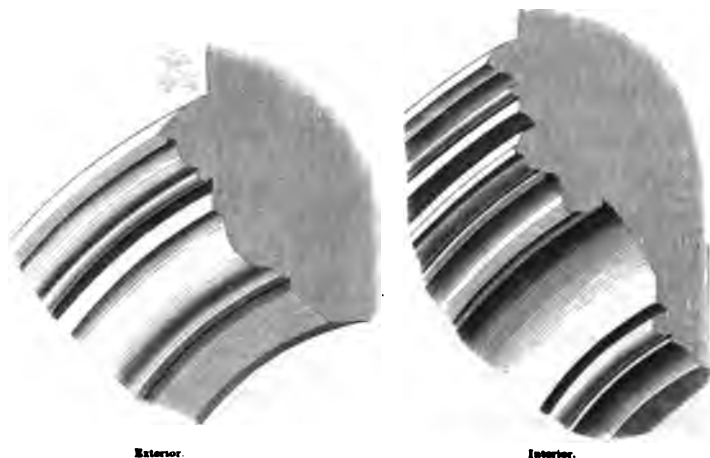
remaining, and the angles of the octagon being rounded away.

The dimensions of the Font are as follows :—

	ft.	in.
Entire height . . . . .	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bowl, diameter outside . .	2	2
— — — — — inside . .	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
— — — — — depth outside . .	1	2

The SOUTH AISLE of the nave is also in the Decorated style, and has three windows, besides one over the porch now blocked up. These windows are in appearance very similar to those in the south aisle of the chancel, the tracery is the same, but the mould-

Sections of Window South Aisle of Nave.



Exterior.

Interior.

ings, both interior and exterior, are very different, and of a later character ; the labels are terminated by heads instead of being returned along the wall as a string, and the buttresses, which are divided into

stages, finish with a plain slope, and die into the wall a little below the parapet, which is also different from the other and not so bold. Under the



Parapet, South Aisle of Nave.



String, South Aisle of Nave.

windows there is a string, and below this a basement-moulding which does not occur on the chancel.

This aisle is divided from the nave by three lofty arches, supported by clustered pillars, but of different character from those in the chancel, and of later date. The easternmost of these bays is now filled up by a lath and plaster partition.

At the east end of this aisle is a large altar-platform, still remaining perfect. It is approached by four steps and is chiefly of brick, with a few figured tiles. In the window-sill is a sedile with curious chamfers at the angles, and to the east of this is a Decorated piscina; the arch is trefoiled, and it has a credence-shelf and projecting basin, with quatrefoiled drain; the mouldings are bold and good, particularly the label, which is continued as a string under the windows.

On this platform lies the effigy of a bishop which was dug up from under the floor some years since :

this has been erroneously described as that of the Saxon bishop, Æschuine, but it is evidently not earlier than the fourteenth century; the hand and staff are broken off and the face mutilated, but otherwise it is in tolerable preservation. He wears a chasuble, which bears marks of having been red, a dalmatic and tunic of blue, together with an alb and stole. Over this platform are the remains of painting on the wall, particularly a well-drawn head of a female saint.

Attached to the pillar on the north side of this chapel is a large bracket, most singularly sculptured: the subject is said to be that of "the foolish virgins; a small figure is represented blowing a trumpet over the heads of the virgins, who are crouching, or in a posture of humiliation:" but this explanation seems very doubtful.

The entrance to this aisle is by the south door under the porch, which is the principal entrance to the church. It is a good specimen of Decorated work, of simple character, with the four-leaved flower in the mouldings of the arch which are bold and rather singular, and shafts with good capitals and bases. Over the south door is a



The South Door.

half window, of the same character as the rest; it has been blocked up, and a Perpendicular porch of open timber-work erected against it, the roof of which has been raised. On the west side of this the open-work is in tolerable preservation and well moulded; the other side has been mutilated and repaired. This porch has a remarkably picturesque appearance, especially when combined with the south-west buttress, and the



Part of the open-work of the Porch.

churchyard cross, which is nearly perfect, except the head, on which a sun-dial has been placed; the shaft is octagonal, with a good base of Decorated work, though much worn and decayed. At the west end of this aisle is another doorway, now blocked up, of exactly similar character to the south door, and over it a large Decorated window, likewise built up, but of which the mouldings and details are much earlier than the rest of the aisle, and more nearly



Section of Mouldings of Porch.

correspond to those in the south aisle of the chancel.

The beautiful buttress or turret at the south-west



South-west Angle, and Porch, and Churchyard Cross.

angle is likewise of the same early character, and does not at all agree with the rest of the aisle. It is square, fixed diagonally on the angle, is in two stages, with a deep niche in each, the upper one under a tall pediment, the whole terminating in small pinnacles, which however are much defaced; the mouldings of these niches are bold rounds and

hollows, and the capitals of the shafts appear to have had stiff-leaved foliage. This, and the corresponding one on the south-east angle, are two of the most beautiful compositions about the church.

The original roof of this aisle has been taken down and formed into a double ridged one, which bears on one of the timbers the date of 1633, which is no doubt the time when many alterations were made in the church.

Under the altar platform in this aisle is a good Decorated crypt, which has originally had an entrance from the church, but the only access to it at present is external, by an opening under the first window of the aisle; it is square, measuring 11 feet 5 inches each way, by 8 feet 6 inches high, is groined with plain chamfered diagonal ribs, rising from corbels in the angles. On the south side is a large opening or window, and in the south-west angle is the original doorway, which led to the staircase, it has chamfered jambs but a moulded head. The staircase is nearly filled with rubbish, and the whole place is a receptacle for bones and filth.

The Tower is the worst part of the church. It seems to have been much injured, and to have been repaired and almost entirely rebuilt in the time of Charles II., when many of the old materials were preserved and worked in, a practice not unusual at all periods. The lower part of the wall is remarkably thick, and the windows are round-headed, but in these a seventeenth century door and win-

dow have been inserted ; the windows in the second story are likewise round-headed, and the upper ones pointed. The south-east angle is square and is occupied with the staircase, in which are two good plain doorways, which have the appearance of fourteenth or fifteenth century work. The other three angles of the tower have octagonal turrets rising from the ground, but terminating a little lower than the battlements ; these are built of stone and flint-work in alternate squares ; the mouldings of the strings and basement are good, but the whole tower has a clumsy and heavy look. The angles of the stair-turret are strengthened by bond-stones, bearing a resemblance to what is called long-and-short work, but not at all partaking of the early character generally belonging to that kind of work. In the tower are six bells, with the following inscriptions :

1. *Protege Virine Quos Conboro Tu Sine Fine Haf Hastiwoold.*  
Height 3 ft. 8 in., circumference at base 11 ft. 10 in.

2. *Da Paule Tuis Misereri* ✠ *Petre Tuis Aperi.*  
Height 3 ft. 7 in., circumference at base 11 ft.

3. *Virginis (?) Egregie Bicar Campana Maria.* 1591. *R. R.*  
Height 3 ft., circumference at base 9 ft. 10 in.

4. *Sancte Toma Ora Pro Nobis* 1606 ✠ *R. R.*  
Height 2 ft. 10 in., circumference at base 9 ft.

5. *Henry Knight made mee* 1603 ✠  
Height 2 ft. 8 in., circumference at base 8 ft. 4 in.

6. *Lobe God* 1651.  
Height 2 ft. 7 in., circumference at base 8 ft.

## PAINTED GLASS AND HERALDIC REMAINS.

THE glass in the "Jesse window," on the north side of the chancel, occupies its original position, and forms part of the same design as the sculpture on the mullions and sides, but the figures themselves have been so broken and patched as to have lost their characteristic features. The subjects in the east window having been placed there in the present century, do not form parts of a general design, but are mostly complete in themselves, and are worthy of a careful examination. Above the other subjects are two crowned heads, one in the centre of each of the two principal divisions of the window. In the row immediately below these are, 1. A figure of the Blessed Virgin and Holy Infant. 2. The heads of a bishop and a monk, within a border of fleurs-de-lis, which are also introduced as ornaments in many other parts of the window. 3. A small shield of arms, chequée, or and azure\*, name, Earl Warren. 4. The triangular expression of the "Unity in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity," surmounted by two hands holding a heart, and above this the Agnus Dei, or Lamb bearing the flag. 5. A figure with a gold nimbus sitting on a throne, the left hand resting on a book, the right in the attitude of blessing. In the lower row, 1. The kneeling figure of a monk, over his head, "Radulfus de Tiwe," and beneath this a small head. 2. St.

\* This shield when not closely inspected appears to be chequée, or and *sable*, and is probably the one which is so tricked in the notes of Legh.



Michael trampling on the serpent<sup>b</sup>. Beneath this another head, with the name "S. Eadmund Rex"<sup>c</sup> in Early English letters: this head, which but for the inscription would be rather insignificant, came, says Skelton, "from the north window of the nave, which is the oldest part of the church." It may therefore be very well attributed to the time of Henry III.<sup>d</sup>, who even more than other English kings "regarded this incomparable prince and holy martyr as a special patron, and as a model of all royal virtues<sup>e</sup>." 3. St. Laurence with a gridiron, the emblem of his martyrdom, in the right hand, and a book in the left. 4. The Annunciation, which appears to have been once surrounded by the in-

<sup>b</sup> There was formerly an altar of St. Michael in this church, see p. 86.

<sup>c</sup> The following anecdote is interesting, not only as shewing an early connexion of St. Edmund with Dorchester, but also as mentioning a monastery there, previous to that founded by Remigius, see p. 73 :—"St. Edwold was younger brother to St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, so cruelly martyred by the Danes, and after his death that kingdom not only descended to him by right, but also by his subjects' importunity was pressed upon him. But he declined both, preferring a solitary life and heavenly contemplation. In pursuance whereof he retired to Dorchester in this county and to a monastery called Cornhouse therein, where he was interred and had in great veneration for his reputed miracles after his death, which happened A.D. 871." (Fuller's Worthies.)

<sup>d</sup> Rex ibidem (Hen. III. Oxoniæ) fecit celeberrime solennem missam de beato Edmundo nuper ante canonizato. Tho. Wikes, sub an. 1247. Rex repatriavit in Angliam statim post festum beati Michaelis Archangeli ut solemnitatem beati Edmundi quem precipue venerabatur post Christum, prout singulis annis consueverat, devotissime celebraret ibid sub an. 1263.

<sup>e</sup> Lives of the Saints by Alban Butler.

scription "Ave Maria," &c. 5. The coronation of a Saxon king. 6. A bishop extending the right hand, and holding with his left the pastoral staff<sup>f</sup>.

The remainder of the painted glass, with the exception of that at the back of the sedilia, already described, p. 10, consists of various shields of arms which will be best understood by a reference to the engravings. Fortunately for the illustration of these interesting heraldic remains, they have at successive periods attracted the attention of antiquaries, and have been noted accordingly. In the year of our Lord 1574, Dorchester was visited by Legh, Clarencieux King-at-arms, who, in his note-book still preserved<sup>g</sup>, has given sixty-nine coats which he there found, together with short notices of the monuments. In the year 1622, these arms were more carefully drawn and names assigned to many of them by Mr. Winchell, whose account is also extant<sup>h</sup>.

In the year 1657, the arms of Dorchester church were blazoned from the above tracings and a careful

<sup>f</sup> The sculpture of the east window, which is somewhat rude in execution, is intended to represent portions of the history of Christ, as, for instance, the betrayal, and smiting off the ear of Malchus. In the second group our Saviour appears to be represented as bound for scourging; in the third, as bearing His own cross; in the fourth, as rising from the tomb, while the guards are sleeping; in the fifth, as appearing to Mary in the garden; and the sixth is commonly said to be the appearance of our Saviour to "the souls in Purgatory." All these subjects would be seen to much greater advantage if relieved by a careful hand of the many coats of whitewash by which they are at present obscured.

<sup>g</sup> Wood's MSS. Ashm. Mus. D. 14.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. E. 1.

examination of the shields then remaining by the indefatigable Anthony à Wood<sup>1</sup>. These accounts have been collated, and much assistance has also been derived from the invaluable publications of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, particularly the roll of Edw. II.<sup>\* (c. 1308)</sup>, and the cotemporary poem of the siege of Carlaverock, A.D. 1300, with a translation and memoirs of the principal persons mentioned in the poem. In describing the arms of Sir Hugh de Vere, one of the most distinguished warriors at the siege of Carlaverock, Sir N. H. Nicolas refers to the coat of this baron, still remaining in the south window of Dorchester church, as a cotemporary painting. It will agree very well with the data afforded by the general style of the architecture, to assign most of the arms to that period, the principal part of the church being Early Decorated, that is, erected at the close of the thirteenth century, with some parts of the nave earlier, and the eastern extremity of the chancel later<sup>1</sup>. It is presumed that the coincidence of the names appertaining to the coats drawn by Legh with those that occur in the poem of Carlaverock, and those appended to the letter<sup>m</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>\*</sup> Fr. Cot. MS. Calig. A. XVIII.

<sup>1</sup> It must be remembered that the shields of arms now in the south window of the chancel were removed thither from older parts of the church at a comparatively recent date.

<sup>m</sup> This letter, defending the claim of Edward the First and rebutting that of the Pope, to be liege lord of Scotland, is published with all the signatures and appendant seals in the first vol. of the *Monumenta Vetusta*: see also remarks on these seals and signatures by Sir N. H. Nicolas, *Archæologia*, vol. xxi.



# ARMS IN DORCHESTER CHURCH,

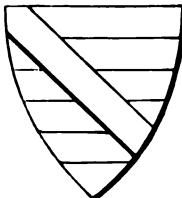
1. Edward I.



2. Edward of Caernarvon.



3. Lord Grey.



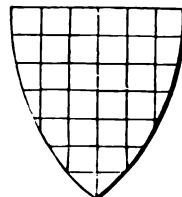
4. Earl of Cornwall.



6. Earl of Lancaster.



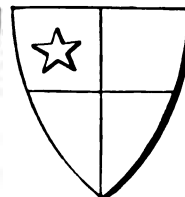
7. Earl Warren.



10. The Earl Marshal.



11. Earl of Oxford.



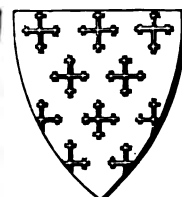
12. Earl of Arundel.



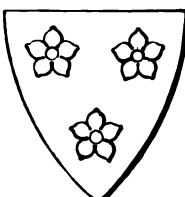
14. Earl of Hereford.



16.



18. Lord Burgh.



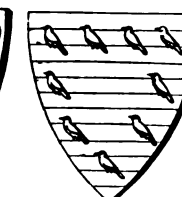
19. Lord Segreus.



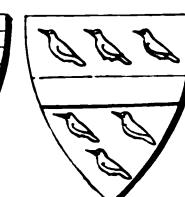
20. Earl of Salisbury.



21. Earl of Pembroke.



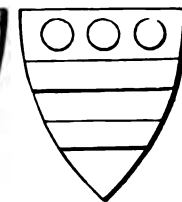
22. W. Beauchamp.



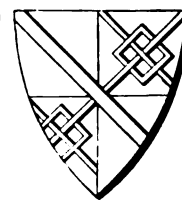
24. France.



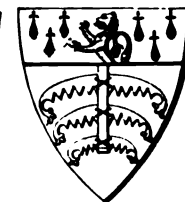
26. Lord Wake.



28. Despencer.

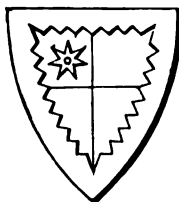


27. Earl of Ulster.

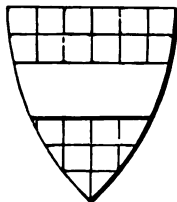


FROM LEGH'S NOTE BOOK, A.D. 1574.

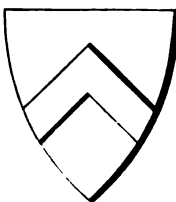
29. Hugh De Vere.



30. Lord Clifford.



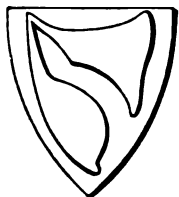
30. Lord Tys.



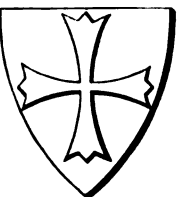
31. Segrave. (?)



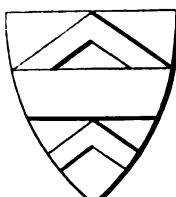
32. Lord Hastings.



34. Lord Latimer.



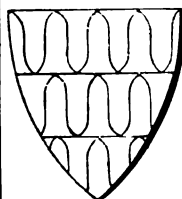
35. Lord Fitz Walter.



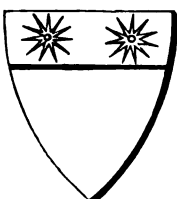
36. Queen Eleanor.



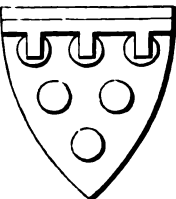
37. Earl of Derby.



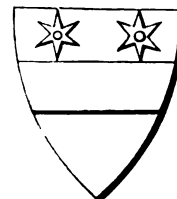
38. John de St. John.



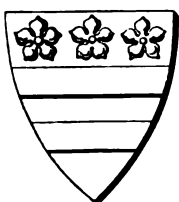
39. John le Plocey.



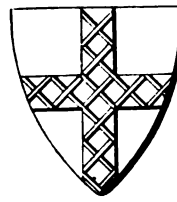
41. Miles de Hastings.



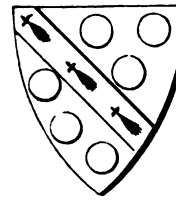
42.



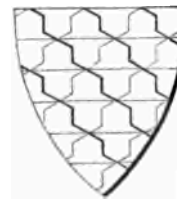
43. Robert de Verdun.



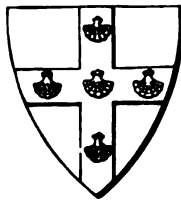
44.



45. Ferrers.



46. Rauf Bygod.



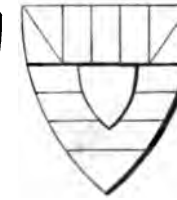
47. John de Lacy.



48. De Clare.



51. Roger Mortimer.





written by the barons to Pope Boniface the Eighth, will be so striking as to induce most persons, who consider the subject, to conclude that the putting up of these arms in Dorchester church could not be very far distant in point of time from those two transactions, of which the former took place in June 1300, and the latter in February 1301.

To illustrate fully even those shields still remaining, many of which have been borne by persons of great renown in English History, would be far beyond the limits of the present memoir. It has therefore been found necessary to confine the notices here given to an assignment of names to such coats as could be determined with tolerable certainty, and to chronological information respecting them which might tend to throw light on the erection of the sacred edifice, with the greater part of which they appear to be coeval. The principle which has governed these notices has been to point out the generation of each particular house so commemorated, which was flourishing at the close of the thirteenth century.

The two shields which have the first claim on our attention are those which remain, apparently as placed originally, in the two east windows of the south aisle of the church, where there was a chapel with a groined roof.

The arms in the left window are, Gules, three leopards passant Or, fig. 1. Edward (the First), King of England and Scotland, Lord of Ireland, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Aquitaine. These arms are thrice repeated in the notes of Legh.



For a graphic and deeply interesting description of the appearance of Edward the First at the siege of Carlaverock and also of his son then seventeen years of age, see the cotemporary Poem.

The arms in the window on the right, are, Gules, three leopards passant Or, a label of France, (i. e. of five points Azure, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis Or, fig. 6.) Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed Crouchback, second son to Henry III., by Eleanor of Provence, Earl of Lancaster, also E. of Chester and Leicester, Steward of England, titular King of Sicily and Apulia, buried at Westminster, A.D. 1296.

\* \* † Thomas his son by Blanch of Artois bore the same arms<sup>b</sup>, and became E. of Lancaster, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Albermarle and Holderness, beheaded at Pomfret, A.D. 1322.

In the uppermost row of the south window of the chancel,

1. Or, two bars Gules, and in chief three torteaux, fig. 25. John, Lord Wake, succeeded his father Baldwin, 18 Ed. I., at the age of twenty-one, summoned to parliament from A.D. 1295 to 1300. (Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 540.)

2. \* † Gules, a cross patée Or, fig. 34. William le Latymer, Lord of Corby, sate as a peer in parliament from 1289 to 1305. (Notes on Carl.) This is a shield of peculiar interest, because the cross of Latymer is usually drawn and described as fleurée, whereas in the Roll of Ed. II. it is blazoned patée, and on the seal of this baron it is represented with broad ends, rather indented than fleurées, exactly as in the window. (See Mon. Vet., vol. i.)

\* † Argent, on a chief Gules, two estoiles of eleven points Or, pierced Vert, fig. 38. John de St. John, the oldest and most experienced commander in the army of Ed. I., and entrusted with the care of the Prince Edward at the siege of Carlaverock. He departed this life A.D. 1302. (See notes on Carl.)

In the second row,

1. \* † Argent, a maunch Gules, (same outline as Hastings, fig. 33). Robert de Tony succeeded his father, a baron by

\* The heroes of Carlaverock are here denoted by an asterisk, the Barons who signed the letter to the Pope, thus †.

<sup>b</sup> Sandford's Genealogical Hist., p. 102, and Banks' Extinct Peerage, vol. iii. p. 439.

tenure, in 1294, summoned to parliament from 1299 to 1311, but died in the year previous to that last named. (Notes on Carl.)

2. *Vairée* Argent and Azure, fig. 45. This coat, according to a Roll of Hen. III. A.D. 1240, was borne by Hugh de Ferrers.

3. \* † Or, a maunch Gules, fig. 33. John de Hastings succeeded his father Henry, Baron Hastings, 53 Hen. III. In the letter to the Pope he writes himself Lord of Bergavenny. His decease took place A.D. 1312, at the age of sixty-two. The family of Hastings succeeded the Valences as Earls of Pembroke.

In the third row, *Vairée*, Or, and Gules, fig. 37. In 1265 Robert de Ferrars was dispossessed of the Earldom of Derby, and on the 5th of August 1260 his lands were given by Hen. III. to his son Edmund Plantagenet E. of Lancaster, to whom they were confirmed, A.D. 1274. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 202.)

2. Or, on a cross Gules, five escallops Argent, fig. 46. Sire Rauf Bygod. (Roll of Ed. II., c. 1308.)

3. \* † Or, a fesse between two chevronels Gules, fig. 35. Robert Fitz Walter succeeded his father Walter Fitz Walter in the Barony, A.D. 1258, being then ten years of age, departed this life A.D. 1325. (Notes on Carl.)

In the fourth row,

1. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, quartering Gules, a castle triple towered Or, fig. 36. The arms of Castile and Leon, borne by Eleanor, "sister to Alphonso, King of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand the Third, was married to Edward the First, when Prince, at Bures in Spain, A.D. 1254; was crowned with him and lived his wife, in lovely participation of all his troubles and long voyages 36 years." (*Sandford's Geneal. Hist.*, p. 130.)

2. \* Barry of six, Argent and Azure a bendlet Gules, fig. 3. Lord Grey of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon, succeeded his father Walter, A.D. 1295, at the age of 24, and departed this life 1312. (*Dugd.*, vol. i. p. 723.)

3. \* † Gules a lion rampant Or, fig. 13. Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, succeeded his father A.D. 1272, being then five years of age. His decease took place some time before the 9th of March, 1302. (Notes on Carl. p. 285, also p. 50 of the Poem.)

4. Quarterly, Gules, and Or, in the first quarter a mullet, (rather a star of seven points pierced) Argent, the whole

within a border indented Sable, fig. 28. Hugh de Vere, Lord of Swainschamps. The border was assumed as a difference from the arms of his elder brother Robert Earl of Oxford. He is supposed to have died about 1319 without issue. (See notes on Carl.; and Archæol., vol. xxi.)

In the fifth row,

1. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, debriused with a bendlet Gules, fig. 31. Segrave: from the poem of Carleverock it would appear that the lion in their arms was not *invariably* crowned.

2. \*Gules, three leopards passant Or, a label of five points Azure, fig. 2. Edward the Second.

3. Azure, three barnacles Or, on a chief Ermine, a demilion rampant Gules, fig. 27. Geoffrey Geynville, Earl of Ulster, appointed Earl Marshal during the disgrace of Robert Bigod. (Hume, sub an. 1297.)

4. Argent, within a border Sable bezantée a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, fig. 5. Richard Plantagenet, second son to King John, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, succeeded 1272 by his second son Edmund, who bore the same arms, and departed this life at Ashrugge, Bucks, Oct. 1, A.D. 1300, being then seized among other possessions of the honor of St. Walery, the honor and castle of Wallingford, the manors of Henley, Bensington, Watlington, the hundred and a half of Chiltern, the hundreds of Pirton, Lewknor, Binfield, Langtree, &c. (Esc. 28. Ed. I. apud Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 766.)

In the sixth row,

1. †Party per pale Or and Vert a lion rampant Gules, fig. 10. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, succeeded his uncle Roger in these dignities, A.D. 1270, at the age of 26, and departed this life in the 35 Ed. I. Dugd. Bar. (See also Camden's Treatise on Earls Marshal.)

2. A fish rudely drawn.

3. Wavy Ermine and Gules. Sire Johan Lacy, fig. 47. (Roll of Ed. II., c. 1308.)

4. Argent, a chevron Gules, fig. 30.

\*† Henry Le Tyes; Lord of Chilton, held Shirburne, com. Oxon. by a grant from Richard Earl of Cornwall, had a charter of free warren there 1300, and departed this life 1308.

*See List of Illustrations.*





SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF DORCHESTER CHURCH.

## HISTORICAL NOTICES.

THE town of Dorchester seems to have been regarded from the earliest times as a position of great importance. Mention of it occurs in ancient authors under the names of Dorcia<sup>a</sup>, Dorkecestra<sup>b</sup>, Dorca<sup>c</sup>, Dorcestria<sup>d</sup>, Dorcic<sup>e</sup>, Dorkinga, &c. It is situated about eight miles to the south of Oxford, forming a part of that diocese and archdeaconry, and of the deanery of Cuddesden. The present appearance of the town neither invites attention nor excites interest in the casual observer, but a little examination will be sufficient to discover traces of splendour and magnificence, long past and forgotten. It would appear that Dorchester was a place of considerable note in the time of the Britons, as coins and implements of that people have been found here in great abundance.

Henry of Huntingdon<sup>f</sup>, after describing the state of Britain, has the following paragraph. "*Britannia erat et civitatibus quondam 28 nobilissimis insignita, præter castella innumera, quæ et ipsa muris, turribus portis et seris erant instructa firmissimis.*" He then proceeds to name York, Canterbury, Worcester, London, &c., and reckons the fourteenth in order, Kair Dauri, i. e. Dorchester. It is called by Bede *Civitas Dorcina*; and lastly,

<sup>a</sup> John Bromton.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid.

<sup>c</sup> Gervase.

<sup>d</sup> William Malmsbury.

<sup>e</sup> Ranulphus Higdenus.

<sup>f</sup> Lib. iii. p. 299. ed. 1601.

fancifully translated by Leland, Hydropolis, the city on the water: "which is," says Camden\*, "a name of his own invention, but well adapted to the nature of the place, Dour signifying water in the British tongue<sup>b</sup>."

From the same evidence of coins, earth-works, and remains of pottery, which are here found in considerable quantities, it is not improbable, that in the time of the Romans, the position of Dorchester was highly estimated. It is marked as a Roman station in the xviii. Iter. of Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Durocina. This Iter. from London to Bittern near Southampton, passed through Dorchester. "In the Closis and Feeldes that lye southly on the town that now standith," says Leland<sup>c</sup>, "be founde Numismata Romanorum of Gold, Silver, and Brasse." And, adds Hearne in his appendix to the same work, "These coins are generally found on the S. W. part of the towne in a field of black soil, in which is likewise a variety of other remains of antiquity; some of the inhabitants lately told me that not long ago were found in it an urn with two lachrymatories, and a skull, and some

\* Magn. Brit., Art. Dobuni.

<sup>b</sup> It would seem that the Britons had another city of a name very similar to that at present under consideration, as Alfred of Beverley (*Annales*, lib. i.), in enumerating the names of the British cities, mentions Kair Dorm, i.e. Dorcestria, "which was situated," he adds, "in the province of Huntingdon, on a river which is called Nene, but is now entirely destroyed."

<sup>c</sup> Itin., vol. ii. fol. 10.

other bones of a human body; but it seems the person that discovered them being altogether ignorant of the use of such remains of antiquity, took no manner of care to preserve them, but broke them to pieces before any one of skill and curiosity could have a view of them<sup>1</sup>."

The coins referred to by Leland seem to be of the reigns of Crispus and Gallienus. It is probable that many collections have been enriched with coins from Dorchester, though it is impossible to mention with certainty all that have been there discovered.

Some specimens of these have been engraved in Mr. Skelton's work, at the end of his account of Dorchester. These form part of the interesting collection of the Rev. Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and to the kindness of their learned possessor, I am indebted for the following particulars:—The second gold coin engraved by Mr. Skelton is worthy of notice, though it belongs to the semi-barbarous period, viz., the latter part of the sixth century. The whole legend appears to have been D. N. MAVRIC(IVS). CIB. PP. AUG. Rev. VICTORIA. AUG. This coin was given by Dr. Ingram, to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, where it may be seen; it is of gold, representing the Emperor full-faced, and the character of the whole is such as to form a connecting link between the classical and the mediæval period.

<sup>1</sup> A letter containing an account of some antiquities between Windsor and Oxford.



There are coins of almost every period of our history during which Dorchester continued to be of any importance ; from the time of the Gallo-Belgic settlements and the Roman invasion, down to our own days. But the most valuable, are some coins of Cunobelin, in fine preservation ; some very early specimens of Anglo-Saxon coinage, in imitation of the Roman *minimi* ; with coins of Carausius, Tetricus, and others, in great abundance ; some of the Antonines with Britannia on the reverse, considered by Pinkerton, and other numismatists, as of very rare occurrence<sup>\*</sup>.

A Roman altar of stone was also dug up here at the beginning of the present century, measuring 3 feet in height, and 2 feet 9 inches in width, and bearing the annexed inscription, which has been thus filled up ; “ *Iovi optimo maximo et numinibus Augusti Marcus Varus Severus Beneficiarius Consulis Aram cum cancellis de suo posuit,*” or “ *Dedicavit, sacravit, posuit.*” This interesting piece of antiquity, soon after its discovery, passed into the possession of Sir Henry Oxendon, of Brome, Kent<sup>1</sup>.

We now come to a most curious military work, which is described by Camden<sup>m</sup> in these words :

<sup>\*</sup> The coins in the collection above referred to, were found at various times by a resident native of Dorchester, who, during a life protracted to a great age, had accumulated by degrees a considerable number, and by attentive observation had acquired no small portion of practical knowledge on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> Skelton's Oxfordshire.

<sup>m</sup> *Magna Britannia*, vol. i. p. 307.

"On the S. side of the town is a double entrenchment called Dike hills, extended as a string to the great bow of the river Isis, consisting of two banks, running from one part of the river to the other, about three-quarters of a mile long, twenty yards asunder at bottom, and forty at top, and the perpendicular height about twenty feet. The river which forms the bow might easily be made to communicate with the string, so as to fill the dyke with water, and sometimes actually does fill it." In the engraving of Skelton, water is represented in the trench, which lodges there after heavy rain, or in the winter. A figure is introduced to shew that it is fordable; but for the greater part of the year the trench is dry.

Various are the opinions as to what period the erection of these banks may be assigned; some supposing the work to be Roman, others holding a contrary opinion; some have conjectured, and with every appearance of probability, that they were thrown up to command the passage of both rivers, whilst Dr. Plot<sup>a</sup> thought that they were parts of the outworks of the fortifications, the traces of which are still to be seen on the hill known as Long Wittenham Hill, Berkshire: "such as," he says, "P. Ostorius, proprætor here in Britain under Claudius, is said by Tacitus to have made on the rivers Antona and Sabrina<sup>o</sup>, or else some of the outworks of the fortifications on

<sup>a</sup> Hist. Oxfordshire, c. 10. part 39.

<sup>o</sup> Tacit. Annal., lib. xii. cap. 31.

Long-Wittenham Hill, on the other side the water, which was perhaps the *Sinnodunum*<sup>p</sup> of the ancient Britons." This hill is on the opposite side of the river, above which it rises to a considerable height, and from its bold and commanding situation, is obtained a prospect of great beauty over the plains below in perfect panoramic series; the chief object of interest being the view of the union of the Thame and Isis, which do here, says Camden, "as it were, join hands in wedlock, and with their streams unite their names: and as the Jor and Dan in the Holy Land, and the Dor and Dan in France, form the Jordan and Dordan, so these rivers go by the compound name of *Tamesis*<sup>q</sup>." "Between this and the banks," adds the same author, "is a spot called the Prince's Castle, where Chaucer is said to have written some pieces; it is the site of a small irregular building."

Under the Saxons Dorchester was a place of some importance, being the first episcopal see erected for the kingdom of the West Saxons, St. Birinus having been the first bishop; and though in after-times this diocese was mightily abridged in its extent (the bishoprics of Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, Wells, Lichfield, Worcester, and Hereford, being taken out of it) yet it still remained the largest in England<sup>r</sup>.

Thus (A.D. 634.) have we arrived at the point

<sup>p</sup> Vid. Leland, *Comment. in Cygneam Cant. in verbo Sinnodunum.*

<sup>q</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>r</sup> Dugdale *Monasticon*, vol. vi. part 3. ed. 1836.

from which the ecclesiastical importance of Dorchester is to be dated, and by which it is rendered a place of peculiar interest to ourselves, Birinus having come to this country only forty years after the mission of St. Augustine. Of his early history little is known, or, to use the words of the Chronicler, "dubium unde oriundus." He seems, however, to have been a monk of the order of St. Benedict, "who came into Britain," says Bede\*, "by the advice of Pope Honorius, having promised in his presence that he would sow the seed of the holy faith in the inner parts, beyond the dominion of the English, where no other teacher had been before him. Hereupon he received episcopal consecration from Asterius, bishop of Genoa."

Of his embarkation the following story is related; "He proceeded to the sea in order to cross over to

\* Eccl. Hist., lib. iii. c. 7. See also Radulf de Diceto and John Bromton.

† Pertendit ad pelagus, quo Britanniam transmitteret. Cum-  
que reculas suas in sarcinas componeret, nautis pro tempestivo  
vento urgentibus, corporalia (quæ dicuntur) oblitus est. Sed  
jam in altum promotus, cumque serenum salum puppis sulcaret  
læta, recordatus jacturæ, hæsit mente: si nautas appellaret de  
reditu, pro secunda navigatione, non dubium quin rideretur: si  
taceret, damnum Apostolici muneris pateretur. Itaque animo-  
sitate tota credulitatis arma concutiens, descendit pedibus in  
mare, concitoque cursu littus relictum petiit. Ibi corporalibus  
reperitis, et acceptis, geminato beatæ felicitatis ausu ad socios  
rediit, undarum cumulos et mille obvias mortes fide dispergens.  
Illi quoque tanto emolliti miraculo, jactis ancoris cursum maris  
tenuerunt. Quæ propter certatim omnium obsequio receptus,

Britain, but having first celebrated the Holy Eucharist on the shore, in his haste to obey the solicitations of the sailors to start with the favourable wind, he forgot the '*corporalia*'<sup>u</sup>. He did not bethink himself of the loss till the vessel was gaily ploughing the briny deep. He knew it was hopeless to ask the sailors to put back, and yet he could not bear to leave behind so precious a part of his priestly appointments. Summoning, therefore, all his courage, he stepped down on the sea, ran swiftly to the shore he had just left, and having there found the '*corporalia*,' he caught them up and retraced his steps over the waves to his companions in the ship, who received him with all reverence, and shortly afterwards landed him in the country of the West Saxons."—"At this

non multo post continentem attingit in regione West Saxonum. —Is erat annus xl. post adventum Augustini." Will. Malm., De Gest. Pont., lib. ii.

<sup>u</sup> Corporal, called also *palla*, (not *pallium*), a white linen cloth laid on the altar, on which the sacred Bread and Wine of our Lord are consecrated, and which is not allowed to be touched or washed except by those in holy orders. Pugin, Eccl. Orn.

Potest quoque et aliud in his figurare. Duplex enim est *palla*, quæ dicitur *corporale*: una scilicet quam Diaconus super altare extendit: altera quam super calicem plicatam imposuit, significantes duo linteamina, quibus Joseph corpus Christi involvit. Extensa representat *syndonem*, qua corpus fuit in sepulcro involutum, et inde *corporale* vocatur: plicata super calicem posita, *sudarium* quo caput ejus fuit separatim involutum. Durand., lib. iv. c. 29.

<sup>v</sup> They are called "*restellis*" by Robert of Gloucester, and Caxton in the *Polichronicon*, in relating the same story.

time Cynegils was king of the West Saxons. Birinus finding them all confirmed pagans, thought it better to preach the word of God there, than to proceed further. Now, as he preached in the aforesaid province, it happened that the king himself, having been catechised, was baptized together with his people, and Oswald, the most holy and victorious king of the Northumbrians, being present, received him as he came forth from baptism, and by an alliance most pleasing and acceptable to God, first adopted him, thus regenerated, for his son, and then took his daughter in marriage. The two kings gave to the bishop the city called Dorcinca, there to settle his episcopal see, where he built and consecrated churches, and by his labour called many to the Lord<sup>y</sup>." He exercised his jurisdiction through the whole West Saxon kingdom; in the next year he baptized at the same place Cwichelm, who reigned with his father Cynegils, and who died within the year<sup>a</sup>. Birinus<sup>a</sup> planted Christianity in all adjacent parts, where, as Bede relates, many churches were built by him<sup>b</sup>. He extended his pious care to the Mercians, among whom Cuthred king of Kent, whose captivity made him no more than a titular prince<sup>c</sup>, was baptized at Dorchester by this bishop, A.D. 639<sup>d</sup>. He is said to have instituted secular canons in his cathedral church, who continued till

<sup>y</sup> Bede, ut sup.<sup>a</sup> Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities*.<sup>a</sup> Ibid.<sup>b</sup> *Hist. Eccl.*, l. iii. c. 7. ap. Kennett.<sup>c</sup> *Will. Malsm.*, p. 11, ap. Kennett. <sup>d</sup> *Chron. Saxon.*, an.

the reign of King Stephen, when Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, converted them into canons regular. Some have thought that Bicester derived its name from Birinus, being called Birini-castrum, Birin-cestre, &c. Of this however there is but insufficient evidence, and indeed the Saxon appellation Burne-cestre militates against this etymology\*.

A.D. 638. Cenwalch succeeded his father Cyne-gils in the throne. Of him it is said, "fidem renuit, nec impune†." It seems he repudiated his wife, who was sister to Penda king of the Mercians, and married another, whereupon Penda‡ invaded his

\* The following rhyming description of St. Birinus is taken from the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester :—

Seyn Wyrn the byssop an holy man was,  
that in to thys lond thoru the pope Honry send was.  
To turne Kyngs of West-sax Kyngills to Christendom,  
And that londe of West-sax, in to thys lond he com.  
Seyn Wyrn hym to Christendom turnde thoru Gode's grace  
And, as God wolde, Seyn Oswald was in thulke place.  
And of holy banston<sup>a</sup> thys grete Kyng nome,  
And ys godfader was in ys Christendom.  
Seyn Oswald and thys othe Kyng, thoru ur Louerde's grace,  
Porteyde Seyn Wyrn to ys wyllie an place,  
That Borchester ys pcluped, that byssopde Oxenford ys,  
As in the Est South, an sene myle y tows.  
Ther Seyn Wyrn byssop was, the borste that was wyss.  
Vhor the see was ther of byssop tho, that at Lyncolne nou ys.  
Ther he deyd, and ther he lay borie suthe thereafter long  
That he was to Wynchester plad, an ys put byre<sup>b</sup> among.

† John Bromton, p. 756. Or by another writer, "by refusing the offer of the kingdome of heaven by refusing Christ, he lost also soon after his earthly kingdome." Bp. Godwin's Prelates.

‡ Called by Alfred of Beverley, "Teanda." Lib. vi. Annales.

<sup>a</sup> Vantston in Edit. 1810.

<sup>b</sup> Id est, being honourably received in that place, where he is yet. Vol. i. p. 247, ed. Hearne, 1723.

kingdom, and Cenwalch being defeated in battle was obliged to abdicate, these parts becoming subject to Penda and Wulpher his son. This latter was converted and baptized by Birinus, and became godfather to Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons, who was likewise baptized by this bishop at Dorchester<sup>b</sup>.

St. Birinus enjoyed his episcopate fourteen years, dying at Dorchester in the year 648, or 650, and was buried in the same city; but many years after, when Hedde was bishop, he was translated thence to the city of Winchester, and laid in the church of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul. His memory was revered with much affection by the people of Dorchester, and as it was natural in those times, that respect and love for the person of the earliest bishop, to whom they owed their conversion, should attribute to him extraordinary sanctity and miraculous power, so the author of the history of Alcester, at the end of Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, mentions a round hill, where, he says, "the superstitious ensuing ages built Birinus a shrine, teaching them that had any cattle amiss, to creep unto it." "As he was bishop here," says Hearne, in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, "he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church which he had founded, all of wood, I suppose

<sup>b</sup> He is called sometimes the Archbishop of Dorchester. Bale, *Scriptores Brit.*, *centuria 1<sup>a</sup>. lxxxii.* See also Bale, *de Scriptor. Exteris. cent. 13.*



agreeable to the custom then in practice, when architects were very scarce, and had little skill in the true rules of building."

A.D. 650. About the time of the decease of St. Birinus, Agilbert, a native of Gaul, came out of Ireland, where he studied theology, and being highly esteemed for learning and industry, was promoted to the see of Dorchester by Cenwalch, who had now embraced Christianity and recovered his kingdom, by the help of Anna, king of Essex, a good man, and very religious, in whose court he lived the space of three years, and there was first brought unto the faith of Christ.

A.D. 662. King Cenwalch understanding no more than his own Saxon language, and being weary of a foreign tongue, instituted another see at Winchester<sup>1</sup>, and dividing the diocese into two parts, gave one portion to Wine, a Saxon born, ordained in France<sup>2</sup>. This indignity and diminution of authority Agilbert so much resented, that he left his see and retired first to Northumberland and thence to France, where he became bishop of Paris.

A.D. 666. The newly introduced bishop, Wine<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Some persons have wrongly supposed Winchester to have derived its name from its first prelate, whereas it was before called by the Britons, Cair-guent (civitas Guenta) and by the Saxons Wentancester, Wentchester. Bp. Godwin.

<sup>2</sup> Bede, ut supra.

<sup>1</sup> With regard to the newly-introduced bishop, Wyne, the historian has the following emphatic sentence: "Nec diu invasor fovit otium, sed ejusdem regis tyrannide pulsus, ad Alge-

was soon after driven from his position by the same king to whom he owed his promotion. He then took refuge with Algerius, or Algar, king of the Mercians, by whom he was advanced to the bishopric of London<sup>m</sup>.

After Dorchester had been for some years deprived of its bishop, Cenwalch sent to recall Agilbert, but in vain, for he would not leave his see in France, but instead, recommended to the notice of the king his nephew Eleutherius, or Lutherius, who, in the year 670, four years after the expulsion of Wine, had been consecrated bishop of Winchester by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury. The king was satisfied with this arrangement, and Eleutherius became bishop of Dorchester, and was there buried, A.D. 676. He was a person of very great learning, and celebrated both for his eloquence and the sanctity of his life<sup>n</sup>. William of Malmesbury<sup>o</sup> preserves a charter which he gave to Adhelmus, a monk of the same place, granting that abbey the land called Maidulfesburch, on which ground, it would seem, the monastery was afterwards built<sup>p</sup>.

*rium regem Merciorum fecit confugium, emptoque ab eo Episcopatu Londoniæ dies vitæ residuas consumpsit, sævo exemplo posteris, ut non facile discernas majore peccato et infamia, an illius qui rem sacram venum proposuerit, an illius qui emerit."*

Will. Malmesb. ut supra.

<sup>m</sup> Will. Malmesb. ut supra.

<sup>n</sup> Bale, cent. 1<sup>a</sup>. lxxxiii.

<sup>o</sup> Will. Malmesb. lib. i. De Gest. Reg. Angl.

<sup>p</sup> Dugdale, Monast., Art. Malmesbury.

To him succeeded Hedda, called also Heddedus, and Eata, a monk of Streneshall, now Whitby, who again removed the see to Winchester. This was perhaps occasioned by the changes which then took place in consequence of the victories of Ethelred, king of Mercia, who had now become master of the greater portion of England. Whence the ecclesiastical state of the kingdom came to be remodelled at a council held at Hatfield by Theodore archbishop of Canterbury. "So," says Kennett<sup>q</sup>, "as the disposition of the ecclesiastic state depending always on the revolutions of the civil government, from hence it happened, that the see of Dorchester, which from the time of Birinus belonged to the West Saxons, pertained from the time of this council to the Mercians."

It was Hedda or Hedde who is said to have removed, by licence of Pope Agatho, the body of St. Birinus from the church at Dorchester to that of St. Peter and St. Paul at Winchester, A.D. 686. This fact however is not without contradiction, for it is said, "But the chanons of Dorchester saye Naye, and saye that it was another body than saynt Byrinus body that was so translated. Therefore a byer of a wonder werke is yet seen<sup>r</sup>." Of Hedda,

<sup>q</sup> Parochial Antiquities, vol. i. p. 41. sub ann. 672.

<sup>r</sup> Robert of Gloucester, ut supra, who thus translates the following words of Ranulf Higden. (Hist. Angl. Scriptores. Poluchronica Ranulfi Higdeni. Gale, vol. i. p. 231.) "Reclamant tamen canonici Dorcestrenses, et dicunt aliud corpus quam Birini translatum fuisse, et ipsos translatore in hoc deceptos

the notices are few and scanty; his name however appears appended to the decree of a synod held at Baccancelde, D.C.XCVIII<sup>a</sup>. He seems to have been a person of great learning and industry; some letters of his to Aldhelmus, and the elders of the Churches, are often mentioned<sup>1</sup>.

A.D. 705. After his death, because the diocese could not be governed fitly by one person, writes William of Malmesbury<sup>2</sup>, by reason of the extent of its circuit, it was divided by Ina, then king of the West Saxons, into two portions, of which one was given to Daniel, viz. Winchester, the other to Aldhelmus, viz. Sherborne<sup>3</sup>.

After Hedda there were, says William of Malmesbury<sup>4</sup>, the following bishops:—Ethelwine, Edgar, Kinebert, Alwith, Aldulf, Celuulf, Edulf, Bricthred, Leowine, (Hic est ille qui ambo conjunxit Episcopatus,) Elfnod, Escwi, Elfhelm, Ednod, Etheweric, Ednod, Wluin<sup>5</sup>.

*fuisse; unde et feretrum mirandi operis super locum primæ sepulturæ apud Dorcestriam cernitur."*

<sup>1</sup> Bale, cent. 1<sup>a</sup>. lxxxiii.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. Angl. Script. X. Evidenc. Eccl. Cant. Christi.

<sup>3</sup> Ut supra. <sup>4</sup> John of Bromton, ut supra. Chron., p. 442.

<sup>5</sup> Lib. iv. p. 290.

<sup>6</sup> Bishop Godwin, in his list of bishops, gives them thus, commencing with Kinebert, whom he says, Bede calleth Cynbert, and acknowledgeth himself much holpen by him in the writing of his Ecclesiastical History. He died 773.

773. Aluith. He was present at a convocation held by Cuthbert, Archb. of Cant. An. 747, and died 758.

751. Eadulf. Archdeacon under his predecessor, died 764.

A few names omitted in this list are preserved elsewhere, but it is now perhaps hardly possible to

764. Ealulf. He died 787. (? 767.)

787. (? 767.) Ealdulf. After whom the see continued void many yeeres. The yeere 872, (? 792) Briottred became bishop. (In the meantime, viz., the yeare ? 787, another see was erected at Legrecester, now called Leicester (but soone after removed to Dorchester), and one Tota made bishop there.)

Then these—Edbertus, consecrated Ann. 764. (? 794.)

Werenbert. He died 768. (? 798.)

? 798. Wona<sup>a</sup> succeeded him (as hath Florilegus). Others put him before Werenbert. He lived An. 806.

813. Rethun, abbot of Abingdon. He died 851.

Aldred, consecrated 861, or rather, as Matt. Westm. reporteth, An. 851. The yeere 873 he was deprived of his bishopricke.

Ceolred, consecrate 873.

Ealheard, by King Alfred appointed one of the guardians of the realm to defend it against the irruption of the Danes, Ann. 897, in which year he died.

Kelulfus, or rather Ceolulfus, consecrated Ann. 905, together with five other bishops, by Plegemund the archbishop.

949. Leofwyn. Unto him the dioces of Sidnacester was also committed, (which had now continued void also 4 score yeares,) and his see for both established againe at Dorchester. He was a great benefactor to the abbey of Ramsey, and died the yeere 959.

Ailnoth, consecrated 960.

Ascwin, or Æscwy.

Alfhelm.

Eadnoth. Slain by the Danes in battell 1016.

Eadheric. He died 1034, and was buried at Ramsey.

Eadnoth. He built the church of our lady in Stowe, and died in the year 1050.

Ulf, (of whom see the text, p. 68.)

The following list is given by the editors of Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Art. Lincoln.) ed. 1830, as comprising the names

<sup>a</sup> Le Neve calls him Unwode.

determine satisfactorily the names and dates of all the Saxon successors of St. Birinus.

A.D. 752, Offa in resettling the see of Dorchester, which by reason of the continued contests between the Mercians and West Saxons, is said to have had a long interruption in the succession of bishops, appointed Berthun as bishop, who dying in the year 785, Higebright (? Egbricht) was by the same king chosen to succeed him\*.

A.D. 897. The death of Ealherd is mentioned as having occurred at his see of Dorchester, in a raging pestilence that now swept away many of

of those who flourished after the death of Ceolred, when the see was transferred from Leicester to Dorchester, (in consequence of the Danes obtaining possession of Leicester, in 874,) until the time of its removal to Lincoln by Remigius.

Ealherd, bishop of Leicester and Dorchester, ob. 897.

Kenulf, consecrated 909.

Winsi, flour. 938.

Wulstan, transl. to York, 941.

Ceolwulf, flour. 946, 948.

Osketul, cons. 948; transl. to York, 956.

Leofwin, under whom the see of Sidnacester, or Lindsey, was joined to Dorchester, obiit 974.

Ælfnoth, consecr. 974.

Æscuyn, flour. 982, 991.

Ælfhelm, ob. circ. 1005.

Eadnoth I., killed by the Danes, 1016.

Eadheric, ob. 1034, and was buried at Ramsay.

Eadnoth II., ob. 1049.

Ulf, or Wulfin, ob. 1067.

Remigius de Feschamp, last bishop of Dorchester, and translator of the see to Lincoln.

\* Kennett.

the nobility and prime clergy<sup>c</sup>. About this time, also, incursions were made by the Danes; by whom, says Leland, “the toun was sore defacid<sup>d</sup>.”

A.D. 905. In a council held in the province of the West Saxons, Kenulf was elected bishop of the see of Dorchester, and was consecrated, with six other bishops elect, by Archbishop Plegmund at Canterbury<sup>e</sup>.

A.D. 938. Æthelstan held a council here in January,—in urbe celeberrimâ quæ Dornacestre appellatur,—and there gave a charter subscribed by four tributary kings, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops, to the convent of Malmsbury<sup>f</sup>.

946—975. In the reign of Edred, are mentioned the names of Wulstan<sup>g</sup> and Osketyl<sup>h</sup>, archbishops of York, as having been translated thither from the see of Dorchester. It was in this reign that Escuin, before cited, was bishop of this diocese, who, A.D. 995, gave to the Church of Canterbury, and Elfric, archbishop, the manor of Risberg, now Monks' Risborough, Bucks.

1006, about Christmas, the Danes made another invasion into England; marching from Hampshire, they fell into Berkshire, and plundered Reading,

<sup>c</sup> Chron. Saxon, apud Kennett.

<sup>d</sup> Itin., vol. ii. fol. 10, 11.

<sup>e</sup> Mat. West., apud Kennett.

<sup>f</sup> Will. Malms., de Pont. lib. v. apud Gale, p. 364.

<sup>g</sup> Sim. Dun., apud Kennett.

<sup>h</sup> Bp. Kennett.

and utterly destroyed Wallingford<sup>1</sup>, whence it is probable they extended their ravages to Dorchester.

1009, they marched through the Chiltern country, and burned Oxford; it is likely that Dorchester shared the same fate, as, says Camden, "Many of the things here found have marks of fire<sup>k</sup>."

A.D. 1012. Eadnoth I., who, upon the decease of Elfhelm, in 1008, had been promoted from the abbacy of Ramsey, Hants., to the see of Dorchester, superintended with pious care the interment, in St. Paul's, London, of the body of St. Elphege, archbishop of Canterbury, who had been martyred by the Danes at Greenwich. Four years after this date, Eadnoth himself fell a victim to the fury of the same ruthless invaders, for, being at Assingdon, Essex, where a battle was fought fatal to the English, and singing mass for the success of his countrymen, he had first his right hand cut off for the sake of the pastoral ring, and was then killed on the field. The monks of Ramsey fetched off his body, and would have conveyed it to their monastery, but on the road the monks of Ely robbed them of the corpse<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Chron. Saxon, apud Kennett.

<sup>k</sup> Magn. Brit., ut supra.

<sup>l</sup> Hist. Rames. c. 69, et seq. apud Kennett. See also Osbern's Life of St. Elphege in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. In the introduction to Gough's *Sep. Mon.*, p. clvi., is engraved an interesting portrait of this bishop from a painting on the north wall of the old choir at Ely, built temp. Edw. III., with



A.D. 1020. King Cnute went to Assingdon, and ordered to be built there a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who were there slain, and gave it to his own priest Stigand.

A.D. 1034. Ethric, the successor of Eadnoth I., was buried in the monastery of Ramsey. He had great interest with King Cnute, and was admitted to his private councils, upon the experience of his being a just, prudent, and active prelate<sup>m</sup>.

A.D. 1046 or 1049, died Eadnoth II., "the good bishop of Dorchester<sup>n</sup>," who, like his two immediate predecessors, had been promoted from the monastery of Ramsey, and had founded the church of St. Mary at Stowe, in Lincolnshire, as a cell to the abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire: and was succeeded by Ulf, a chaplain to the king, by birth a Norman, "brought into England by Emma, the queene of King Ethelred, sister to Richard, duke of Normandy. Shee recommended him unto her son Saint Edward, and found meanes, upon the death of Eadnoth, to advance him (though a man very unlearned) unto this bishopricke. This man, in the year 1047, going to a council held by the pope at Vercell, in the duchy of Milan, to complain of his banishment: for his ignorance in dis-

this inscription, "Ednodus Abbas Ramysiensis, Epūs Lincolniensis."

<sup>m</sup> Bp. Kennett from Hist. Rames., c. 81.

<sup>n</sup> Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>o</sup> Mon. Ang., tom. i. apud Kennett.

charge of his office, should have had his episcopal staff broken, if he had not purchased his pardon with a very great sum of money<sup>p</sup>. After his return he became odious as a foreigner, and an evil councillor of the king, and under that character was banished, with Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, William, bishop of London, and other Normans, An. 1052, but was recalled afterwards, and in the year 1067 died at Winchester, and was buried at Dorchester<sup>q</sup>."

In 1070, when William was firmly established on the throne of England, great changes were made in ecclesiastical government. It was about this time, that Remigius, a monk of Feschamp, in Normandy, was appointed to the bishopric of Dorchester<sup>r</sup>, as successor to Ulf or Wulfin, agreeably to the fixed maxim in this reign, that no native of England should be ever entrusted with any dignity,

<sup>p</sup> Bp. Godwin.

<sup>q</sup> The church of Heyford ad Pontem was consecrated by Bishop Ulf. Notum sit omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie quod ego Petrus de Mara et Robertus filius et heres meus donavimus in perpetuam eleemosinam medietatem ecclesie de Heiford, que est de pheodo nostro de Warengesford, ecclesie S. Marie de Egnesham, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, viz., cum una virgata terre et cum una tothlanda et octo acris que fuerunt date in dedicacione Wlfini episcopi de Dorkecestria et pasturis, liberam et quietam ab omni regali geldo et omni seculari servitio et exactione. Hiis testibus; Hugone de la Mara clerico, Roberto presbitero de Heiford, Ricardo de Mara.—Chartul. de Egnesham, apud Kennett, vol. ii. p. 163.

<sup>r</sup> Chron. Radulf de Diceto, p. 486. Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 970.

civil, ecclesiastical, or military. The circumstance of the king's sojourning some time at the abbey of Feschamp<sup>a</sup> may be reasonably supposed to have led to his acquaintance with Remigius, and to the advancement of that prelate. The following description of Remigius is given by John de Brompton: "*Erat autem staturâ parvus, sed corde magnus, colore fuscus, sed operibus venustus,*" of stature small but great in heart, dark in hue but fair in deeds<sup>b</sup>. He was once accused to the king of treason, but a certain servant of his, by judgment of the fiery sword, purged him, and returned him to the king's favour<sup>c</sup>. He seems to have stood high in the estimation of the Conqueror, who, it is said, by his advice and direction, founded the Benedictine abbey of Battail, in Sussex, A.D. 1085, in honour of St. Martin, and that of Caen in Normandy, in honour of St. Stephen the protomartyr<sup>d</sup>.

Remigius was one of the many ecclesiastics who had, both at home and abroad, forwarded the success of the Norman invader, for we find that he was deposed from his bishopric by Pope Alexander, because he had aided William's descent into England, on condition that he should be appointed a

<sup>a</sup> Hume's England, vol. i. chap. iv.

<sup>b</sup> *Ipse pro exiguitate corporis pene portentum hominis videbatur, luctabatur excellere et foris eminere animus, eratque "Gratior exiguo veniens e corpore virtus."* De Gest. Pont., lib. iv.

<sup>c</sup> Chron., p. 983.

<sup>d</sup> Mat. West., sub ann.

bishop, in the event of the prosperous issue of the enterprise<sup>7</sup>. He was summoned to Rome and there deposed, at the time that Lanfranc went thither to receive his pall from the hands of the pope. On the petition of the primate he was, however, soon restored to his dignity. On the return of these prelates to England, an important change took place in the ecclesiastical constitution; this was the removal of the seats of several of the bishops from smaller towns to those places which were more adapted for the purpose by their positions, strength, or populousness<sup>8</sup>.

From this period is to be dated the rapid decline of the importance of Dorchester. Indeed, it appears before this to have degenerated into one of the viculi, (see note,) as John of Brompton, speaking of Dorchester, remarks<sup>a</sup>, "*Quæ urbs, propter parvitatem, sibi (i. e. Remigio) displicebat.*" The removal of the see did not however take place until the reign of William II., at a court held by

<sup>7</sup> Will. Malms. lib. iv. Radulf de Diceto. An. dñi. 1072.

<sup>8</sup> Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 975. "*Anno Domini MLXXVI et regni regis Willielmi XI. Concilium sub Lanfranco, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Londoniis in ecclesia beati Pauli celebratum fuit. Cujus rei usus diu in Anglia obsoluerat, ubi primo ordinatum fuit de sessione episcoporum in conciliis celebrandis: secundo quod sedes episcoporum de viculis ad urbes celebres transirent. . . . Unde factum est ut sedes . . . . Dorecestrensis . . . transiret ad Lyncolniam.*" See also Radulf de Diceto, p. 486.

<sup>a</sup> Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 975.

which king, on his birthday 1088, the name of Remigius again occurs<sup>b</sup>.

It was then in 1092<sup>c</sup>, that this see was finally removed to Lincoln, for which purpose a licence had been obtained from William I. At Lincoln, Remigius purchased lands on the highest part of the city, and built his cathedral church in "a strong place and fair spot<sup>d</sup>" near the castle erected by William I., but died two days before the time appointed for the consecration.

Dorchester, according to the same author, was, at that period, ill peopled and small, exilis et infrequens, yet "the majesty of the churches was great, either by the antiquity of the building, or the diligence of such as had lately repaired them." This confirms the statement of Camden, who says, Dorchester could once boast of three parish churches. "The foundations of one of these might be seen near the bridge;" however, they are not now visible<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 983.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid.

<sup>d</sup> Henry of Huntingdon, lib. vi.

<sup>e</sup> Leland marks the sites of these churches as follows: "There was a Paroche Chirch a litle by South from the Abbay Chirch, and another Paroch Chirch more South above it. There was the 3 Paroch Chirch by South Weste."

The following is the return of Dorchester in the Domesday survey:

"Land of the Bishop of Lincoln. In Dorchester Hundred, the Bishop of Lincoln holds Dorchester. There are 100 hides, 10 less. Of these the Bishop has in his farm 60 hides, one virgate less, and the knights 30 hides and one virgate of

Remigius, in removing the seat of the bishopric to Lincoln, does not seem to have abandoned his care of the ancient episcopal city; for he, says Antony à Wood<sup>f</sup>, "took care that an abbey should be created at Dorchester, least y<sup>t</sup> place should be ruined or sink in oblivion. Some say that ye abbey was built with the stones that came from the bishop's palace in Dorchester."

"The bishop's palace," says the same authority,

land. The land now in demesne is 4 carucates, but there are only 3 ploughs, and 34 villans with 22 borderers have 15 carucates. The mill there is worth 20 shillings. The fisherman renders 30 sticks of eels, and one man pays 12 shillings for half a hide. For the meadow 40 shillings are paid. The underwood is 6 furlongs long and 3 wide. Besides these this manor renders thirty pounds by the year. In the time of King Edward it was worth 18 pounds. Bristeuia holds of the land of this manor 20½ hides to farm. The land is 16 carucates. There are now in demesne 4 carucates, and 46 villans with 15 borderers have 20 carucates. There are 4 mills there worth 38 shillings. For the meadows and fisheries 22 shil. 8d. and 9 sticks of eels are rendered. Besides these the land renders 20 pounds. In the time of King Edward 10 pounds—when they were received, 8 pounds.

Of the land of Dorchecester the English free men hold 3½ hides, and Conan 8 hides, less one virgate. Walcherus 6½ hides. Isewardus 5½ hides. Jacob 2 hides. Rainald and Vitalis 5 hides. The arable land is (among them all) 20 carucates. There are in demesne 10 carucates and 26 villans with 5 borderers and 3 serfs who have 17 ploughs. They have there among themselves 50 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was all worth 16 pounds. When they received it, 13 pounds. Now 27 pounds.

<sup>f</sup> Chron. Simeon. Dunelm. p. 217; Chron. Radulfi de Diceto, p. 490.

“was on the right hand at the touns end nearest to Oxon. There is no sign of the bps palace now, only a few hillocks there are yet remaining. There is an house y<sup>t</sup> standith in the place of it, and it is called Bps Court.”

In the year 1140, Alexander, the munificent bishop of Lincoln, founded here an abbey of black canons, “whence,” says Leland, “the church berith yet the name of the Prebend church<sup>κ</sup>.” It was visited in 1238, and again in 1244, by Robert Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln.

In 1205, Dorchester received the honour of a royal visit, King John being there on the 18th of December in that year, from which place he gave orders that the castles of Grossmont, of Skenefrith, and Landilo should be given to William de Bruse: and in another deed, dated on the same day from Dorchester, he recommends the authorities in the diocese of Lincoln to exert themselves in procuring a sum of money to complete the building of the new church at Lincoln<sup>h</sup>.

In 1241 (25 Hen. III.) an azzise was held to know if the abbot of Dorchester and others had unjustly dispossessed Matilda de Clifton of her free tenement in Clifton, and the abbot comes and answers for himself and all others, &c. The jury say that the aforesaid abbot and others had not dispossessed her, because she never was in possession.

<sup>κ</sup> Itin., vol. ii. p. 10, 11.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Pat. An. 7<sup>o</sup>. Joh.

And therefore it is adjudged that she should be amerced for false claim<sup>1</sup>.

An azzise, &c. . . . whether Thomas de Geytington, uncle of Roger de Geytington, was seized, &c. of one virgate of land, &c. in Dorchester, which land the abbot of Dorchester holds. The jury say that the aforesaid Thomas died seized, but who was his right heir they know not. And therefore it was adjudged that Roger should gain nothing by that azzise, and be amerced for a false claim<sup>2</sup>.

1244. The vigilant and exemplary bishop of Lincoln again visited the archdeaconry of Oxford, and from Dorchester 13 cal. Oct. granted a chapel to Roger de Hide within his mansion at Whitechurch.

In 1255, (39 Hen. III.) in an inquisition relative to the hundred of Baudendon, "the jury say that the bishop of Lincoln holds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides belonging to the barony of Dorchester. This land does not owe suit to the hundred<sup>1</sup>."

In 1276, (4 Edward I.) Hundred of Dorchester. "The jury say that the bishop of Lincoln has return of the writs of the lord the king, and plea of forbidden distress and royal liberties as gallows and assessment of bread and beer, but it is not known by what warrant, nor from what time<sup>m</sup>."

<sup>1</sup> Abbrev. Placit. Hen. III., p. 116.

\* Ibid.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 39.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid. p. 30.



In 1279, (7 Edw. I.) Hundred of Bolenden. "The jury say that William de Baldendon holds in Little Baldindon 5 hides of arable land of the bishop of Lincoln of the fee of Dorchester, which belong to the barony of Bannebury, by the service of one knight's fee, and he pays scutage to the bishop when it occurs for one fee, of which the said William holds in demesne two hides and one quarter, with their appurtenances<sup>a</sup>."

In 1279, "Fee of the bishop of Lincoln in Marsh Baldindon. The jury say that the bishop of Lincoln holds there  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides which belong to the manor of Dorkecester, which is held of the barony of Bannebury<sup>o</sup>."

Also Thomas Hamund, Ralf Daleberd, Robert Choche, William Attelau, Roger Attipire, and Richard le Bolter, these aforesaid six men hold six virgates of arable in villenage of the said lord bishop, paying rent out of it to the same xxxix shillings, and doing suit to the hundred of Dorkecestre every three weeks.

And Thomas de Brudecot and John Attepire hold four virgates of arable land in the same village of the aforesaid bishop in villenage, paying rent out of it yearly to the same xxvi shillings, and shall do suit to the hundred of Dorkcestre every three weeks.

And all these shall come to the sheriffs tourn at Bolenden, at the summons of the bailiff of the said hundred<sup>p</sup>."

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 724.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid.

<sup>p</sup> p. 747.

In the return for Dorchester Hundred the record being decayed, the name of Dorchester appears to have perished, but probably the following statement belongs to this parish :—

“ . . . William Trueman holds in the hamlet of . . . one messuage and one virgate of arable land, and pays per annum to the bishop five shillings, with these services underwritten, viz., he ought to plough every year two acres in the demesne lands, and he ought to mow the meadow and carry the hay, and reap in autumn for three days and a half without his victuals, and for two more days his victuals are found for him at the bishop's expense, and he ought to carry the corn untill it is all carried. Also he must not marry his daughter, nor sell his colt or his ox without licence, and he must carry corn to the market whenever the bishop requires.

Nicholas Faber, William Joye, Richard Eylmer, John at Church, Nicholas, John Baril, Hugh de Cotelane, Richard Pege, John Godyf, Hugh Hok, Thomas at Cross, Hugh Acellin, Adam Edwine, John Atestreme, John Pope, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Henry Hanger holds two virgates of arable land and one messuage, and pays to the bishop ten shillings for the same service.

William Hugh, Agnes Edwine, Hugh Eylvire, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Hugh Osebert holds one messuage and two vir-

gates and a half of arable land, and pays to the bishop annually 12*s.* *vd.* annually by the same service.

John Stredeford, John le Hore, Henry Alewy, Adam Thele, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Robert Mansipe holds half a virgate of arable land and one messuage, and pays to the bishop i*js.* by the same service.

John Vyse, Agnes Vygud, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Henry Ferant holds in the same hamlet one hyde of arable land, and one messuage of the said bishop, and pays annually *xxijs.*, and ought to carry the writs for one day at his own cost, and afterwards at the cost of the bishop, and ought to reap for two days in autumn and dine at the bishop's expense, with his tenants, and must walk or ride beyond the *precincts* (*precarias*) of the bishop in autumn, and ought to be at the pleadings of the hundred court of Dorchester.

His ancestors were accustomed to be free, as soke-men, and to do service for our lord the king in war for forty days at their own cost, with (hauberk) . . . lance and iron helmet, and this service is withdrawn by the bishops of Lincoln.

Also the said bishop has in the same hamlet 2 mills, which are called Brokmellen (Brookmills), and are put out every year to farm for 47*s.* 4*d.*<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Hundred, pp. 747, 748.

Nicholas de Brudecote holds in Drayton, in Holcumbe and Clifton, one knight's fee, of which fee the Abbot holds in Holcumbe 4 virgates of arable land with the appurtenances, and shall give to the said Nicholas scutage, when it occurs, for all service<sup>r</sup>.

Also the aforesaid abbot holds in the same hamlet ii yard lands with the appurtenances of the same fee, and shall give to the said Nicholas scutage, when it occurs, for all service<sup>r</sup>.

Also the said abbot and Philip Bagerege, and Luke le Nape, and James Munsorel, hold a moiety of the said fee, in the same hamlet and in Clifton, and shall give scutage to the said abbot when it occurs<sup>t</sup>.

Robert Sepwes holds of the same fee of the abbot of Dorchester in the same hamlet one messuage and half a yard land, with the appurtenances, and pays to the lord abbot of Dorchester 5s., for all service, except the scutage when it occurs to the said abbot<sup>u</sup>.

Nicholas de Brudecot, holds in the hamlets of Clifton, Brudecot and Stoke, one knight's fee of the said bishop in capite, and shall give scutage to the bishop, when it occurs, for all service, and shall do suit to the hundred of Dorchester :

Of which fee the abbot of Dorchester holds in the same hamlet (i. e. Clifton) one messuage, and 3 virgates of land with the appurtenances, performing

<sup>r</sup> Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. pp. 747, 748.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid.

scutage for the said Nicholas de Brudecot for all service when it shall happen.

Thomas Anketill holds in the same hamlet of the said fee, one messuage and one virgate of land with the appurtenances, and pays yearly to the lord abbot of Dorkcester 18*s.* and one pound of pepper for all service, saving scutage when it happens.

Jordan le Dher holds in the same hamlet one messuage and half a virgate of land, and pays by the year to the lord abbot of Dorkcester 5*s.* for all service, save scutage when it shall happen to the said abbot.

John le Boltere holds in the same hamlet, of the same fee, one messuage and one furlong of land, with the appurtenances, and renders by the year to the said abbot of Dorkcester 18*d.* for all service, save scutage as much as pertains to so much land.

William Shene holds in the same hamlet one messuage and one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, of the same fee, and pays yearly to the lord abbot of Dorkcester, and to the heirs of Dreyton, 10*s.* for all service, saving to them scutage when it happens\*.

In Bensington, the abbot of Dorchester holds the mother church of Bensington, with the chapels of Netelbedd and Warburg."

Free Sokemen in Bensington.

"Hugh de Mogeputte holds i virgate of arable land for 5*s.* and for 2*s.* of hydage, and owes ser-

\* Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 749.

vice as for one yard land and owes suit and tallage, and has one tenant, namely, the abbot of Dorchester, who holds 9 acres of land at 9 pence per annum<sup>r</sup>."

"Also Robert Cotel holds of the abbot of Dorkecestre one virgate of arable land in Bensington, of the land of the church, together with one croft and a certain small meadow, which is called Putta, and pays for it annually half a mark for all service."

"Also the abbot of Dorkecestre holds one acre of meadow land in Wodford of Richard Restwald, every year by the name of tithe."

"Also the abbot of Dorkecestre holds one acre of meadow land in Wodford of Symon Gerard, every year by the name of tithe."

"Also the abbot of Dorkecestre holds one acre of meadow land of Robert Cotel, every year by the name of tithe<sup>r</sup>."

"In Wardburgh, John le Bone enfeofed the abbot and Convent of Dorchester of 1 virgate of arable land of the same tenure by exchange of land out of his demesne and 1 virgate of arable land of his demesne and of iii acres and a half of arable land of the fee of William Knight<sup>a</sup>."

In 1285. (13 Edw. 1.)<sup>b</sup>

Oliver, bishop of Lincoln, was summoned to answer to the Lord the King in a plea, by what

<sup>r</sup> Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 752.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid. p. 753.

<sup>a</sup> p 754.

<sup>b</sup> Placit. de Quo Warranto, Com. Oxon. p. 664.

warrant he holds the hundred of Dorchester, which pertains to the crown of the Lord the King &c. And the bishop by his attorney comes and says that the warrant by which he holds the aforesaid hundred is this, that he and all his predecessors held that manor without any interruption whatever from the time of which memory does not exist: and of this he puts himself upon the country.

And William de Giselham who sues for the Lord the King demands judgment, as the aforesaid bishop does not shew any other warrant.

A day is given to them before the Lord the King in one month from Easter Day, whenever set, when judgment is to be heard.

In P. Nicholai Taxatio, A.D. 1292. it is stated that the abbot of Dorchester had a portion in the rectory of Toufeld, valued at 5*s*. He had also the rectory of Byscebrond, valued at £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. (Henley Decanat.)

Also a *portio deducta* in the rectory of Schirburn valued at £10. 13*s*. 4*d*. (Aston Decanat.)

Also the rectory of Dorchester with a prebendal chapel, valued at £41. 6*s*. 8*d*. and the prebend consisting of the lay fee there, valued at £46. 13*s*. 4*d*. (Cudesdon Decanat.)

The temporal possessions of the abbot of Dorchester, in Dorchester, in lands, rents, and meadows, amounted to £15. 8*s*. 4½*d*. And he had also the tithes of lambs, and other animals, valued at £2. 10*s*. 6*d*. (Cudesdon Decanat.)

The abbot held also lands in Biscebrond, valued at 1*s.* 8*d.* (Henley Decanat.)

He held also lands valued at 3*s.* the tithe of which was 3½*d.* in the parish of Mary the Greater in Wallingford. (Walingforde Decanat.)

He held rents in Watlington of the value of £4. 17*s.* And in Piriton lands and rents valued at £2. 17*s.* (Aston Decanat.)

About<sup>c</sup> 1305. A.D. Inquisition was made into the rents, services, and customs of all manors, and other lands belonging to the bishop of Lincoln; upon which occasion is preserved an exact account of the manors of Banbury, Thame, and Dorchester, with all their appendages in this county. . . . Summa reddituum assis. in manerio de Dorcestre xlii*l.* ix*s.* iii*d.* Summa reddituum carucatarum si fuerint ad firmam xxi*s.* Summa reddit. porcariarum et bercariarum si fuerint ad firmam *vs. vi*d.**

A part of the abbey building comprising a massive front wall, and a portion of an arched doorway, still remains, and nearly adjoins the present church.

Dugdale<sup>d</sup> gives the following account of the order of canons by whom the abbey of Dorchester was occupied. "The most received opinion is, that these canons regular had their first institution from S. Augustin, Bp. of Hippo; wherefore I will succinctly deliver the occasion and ground thereof. This Au-

<sup>c</sup> Ex Rental. Episc. Linc. MS. membran. penes DD. T. Halton, Archidiacon. Oxon. Apud Kennett sub anno.

<sup>d</sup> Warwickshire, vol. i. p. 237. ed. 1730.



gustin was born in the city of Tagarte, in Africa, and betaking himself to the study of philosophy in his younger years, grew to be an excellent scholar, and a famous rhetorician, for which he became so eminent, that being sent for to Millain, there to teach rhetorique, by the preaching of S. Ambrose, then bishop of Millain, he was reclaimed from the heresy of Manicheus, wherewith he had been tainted; and afterwards coming to Hippo, at the solicitation of a great person, was by Valerius, then Bp. of that place, ordayned a priest; in which city he shortly instituted a convent of clerks, and lived according to the rule constituted by the holy Apostles, instructing them in the evangelical perfection, viz. love of poverty, obedience, and chastity.

“ After which, upon the death of Valerius, he became Bp. of Hippo; but notwithstanding, being desirous to continue his religious course of life, he founded a monastery of clerks within the precincts of his church. Divers sorts of religious persons have taken him for their lawgiver, viz., the Heremites, called Augustines, Canon Regulars, &c. making all profession under his rule. Their habite, as Polydore Virgil\* affirmeth, is a white coat, and a linnen surplis, under a black cloak, with a hood covering their head and neck, which reacheth unto the shoulders; having under it, doublet, breeches, white stockings, and shoos or slippers, and when they walk out, a black cornered cap or a

\* Lib. vii. cap. 3.

broad hat, their crowns being shaven, but not so much as other monks."

In 1342. "The parish church of Dorchester with all its portions was taxed at £41. 6s. 8d. of which the aforesaid ninths were assessed at £41. as appears by the inquisition indented taken by the oath of Thomas le Cok, John le Moigne, Nicholas Naper, Nicholas le Clerk, Nicholas Pecok, Hugo Beauchamp, Hugh Damarye, Thomas Canoun, William Sckynnere, Ralf le Cook, John le Cook, and William le Dyare of Drayton, who say that the ninths of the said parish are worth no more than is aforesaid, and that there are not in the same place catallarii nor mercatores<sup>f</sup>."

A.D. 1438. Edmund Rede, Esquire, lord of Borstall, gave the sum of twenty pounds to the abbat and convent of Dorchester, com. Oxon, who, in consideration of the said money, sold to him the benefit of their prayers, and the privilege of inserting the names of him and his relations in their martyrology, and keeping their anniversaries, and paying threepence to the canon who should say mass for their souls<sup>g</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> Inquisit. Non. Com. Oxon, p. 134.

<sup>g</sup> Noverint universi præsens scriptum inspecturi quod nos Johannes Clyfton et Conventus Canonicorum Regularium Monasterii Dorcestre, Lincoln. Dioc. mente sedula revolventes in visceribus caritatis quod beneficia devotorum Christi fidelibus erogata decet de lege gratitudinis spiritualibus suffragiis compensare: Propterea ad specialem devotionem et singularem affectionem quam dilectus nobis in Christo Edmundus Rede sincera caritate gerit in Domino ad supradictum nostrum Con-

In 1458. Thomas, abbot of Dorchester and the convent, granted to the said Edmund Rede, Esq.,

ventum, dedimus et concessimus quantum in nobis est pro nobis et successoribus nostris eidem Edmundo commoda spiritualia quæ sequuntur inferius annotata. Primo quod singulis diebus durante vita prædicti Edmundi et Agnetis uxoris ejus, Johannis Stokys, Aliciæ uxoris ejus, et Thomæ Wyfold, et Isabellæ uxoris ejus, per canonicum, qui pro tempore fuerit in capella beatæ Mariæ missam celebrantem, dicatur, *Deus qui caritatis*, pro bono statu eorum, ac alia colecta, *Deus cui proprium*, ad missam pro defunctis ad altare S. Michaelis quolibet die in monasterio prædicto imperpetuum celebratam salutem, pro animabus Roberti James, Catherinæ, et Matildæ uxorum ejus, Johannis James, et Christinæ uxoris ejus, et omnium benefactorum prædictorum. Ac etiam concessimus pro animabus omnium supradictorum unum Anniversarium novem lectionum, videlicet, *Placebo et Dirige*, semel in anno imperpetuum celebrandum, videlicet, in festo S. Julianæ Virginis, vel infra sex dies proxime sequentes, ac specialem participationem orationum, jejuniorum, abstinentiarum, vigiliarum, cæterorumque bonorum quæ per Canonicos nostri Conventus Dominus fieri dederit universis in vita prout et in morte, ut sic multiplici suffragiorum præsidio valeant post hujus vitæ fælicem transitum ad æternam pervenire. Ne autem lateat hæc nostra concessio, et succedenti longo tempore per oblivionem negligatur, sed ut imprimatur cordibus nostrorum futuris temporibus successorum, voluimus et ordinavimus quod cum contigerit eundem Edmundum ab hac luce migrare, ut nomina omnium supradictorum cum obitu eorum in nostro martilegio inserantur, et singulis annis futuris perlegantur in die Anniversariorum suorum præsentī Conventu in domo nostra capitulari. Necnon cuicumque Canonico prædictam missam per septimanam celebranti, videlicet *Deus cui proprium* per manus dicti Abbatis vel successorum suorum septimanatim solvere tres denarios imperpetuum duraturos. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus est appensum. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari decimo nono die mensis Februarii, Anno Dom. millesimo cccc tricesimo octavo.

Pro quo servitio in prædicto scripto per Abbatem et Con-

the advowson of the church of Werplesgrave, *alias* Werpsgrave, reserving to themselves and their successors, the perpetual yearly pension of forty pence, which advowson had been given to the said Abbat and convent by Richard Foliot of Warplesgrave, for the health of the soul of Maud his wife, and Adam his son, in the beginning of the reign of King Richard I.; about which time he gave several of his lands and tenements in the said village to the Knights Templars<sup>b</sup>.

The place is now corruptly called Upsgrove, and is interesting as being in the vicinity of Chalgrove field. The site of the chapel could be identified

ventum de Dorkcestre imperpetuum solvendo prædictus Edmundus Rede dedit præfatis Abbati et Conventui xx libras\*.

<sup>b</sup> Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Thomas, Abbas Monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Dorkecestre, in Com. Oxon. et ejusdem loci Conventus, dedimus, &c. Edmundo Rede, Armigero, advocationem Ecclesiæ Sancti Jacobi de Werplesgrave *alias* dictæ Werpesgrave cum omnibus ad ipsam pertinentibus sive spectantibus: annuali pensione quadraginta denariorum nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum percipienda, per manus Rectoris ibidem, qui pro tempore fuerit, in Monasterio nostro prædicto, in festo Sancti Birini Episcopi et Confessoris, omnino reservata. Habend. et tenend. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ nostræ indentatæ, penes præfatum Edmundum hæredes et assignatos suos remanenti, sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Alteri vero parti hujus chartæ nostræ indentatæ, penes nos et successores remanenti, prædictus Edmundus sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus, Roberto Harecourt, Edmundo Hampden, militibus, &c. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari octavo die mensis Martii, An. Dom. mccccxlviii et anno regni Regis Henrici sexti xxxvij.

\* Ex Cartul. de Borstall, MS. f. cxxxij. Apud Kennett, sub anno 1438.

a few years since in a place called Chapel field. Standelf chapel, farther north, has fared a similar fate, being now scarcely recognised in the name of Standell field.

The church of Benson was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Dorchester as early as the reign of Stephen (see note, p. 89,) and in the 6th of John that of Pishull; in the 17th of the same king, the tenth sheaf of corn was granted to them from the lands in Benson. In the reign of Henry III. they had grants of messuages and lands in Holcombe (now belonging to Trinity College), Little Milton (now belonging to Walter Long, Esq.), and Thumley, &c. In the three following reigns they acquired additional lands in Clifton, Pirton, Semley, Nettlebed, Warborough, Henley, Bix-Brand, Drayton, Rotherfield, Huntercomb, &c., with right of fishery in the Thames, and other great privileges.

To the abbey was appropriated jurisdiction over twelve churches in this county, viz., Dorchester, Tuffield, Bensington, Warborow, Drayton, Stodham, Sherborow, Clifton, Brydcote, Over, Baldon, and Netelbed.

Dugdale has given but one charter relating to this abbey from King John, confirming the donation of the church of Pishull, which is in the Appendix<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> As unfortunately no cartulary of this Abbey is known to exist, it becomes most desirable to collect together such documents as will tend to supply that deficiency as far as possible, and many of these are placed in the Appendix at the end, as they will give several particulars, which it would be too tedious

The abbey was visited by Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1386<sup>k</sup>.

ABBOTS OF DORCHESTER.

Alured occurs in 1146 and again in 1163<sup>l</sup>. He was most probably the first abbot, the Monastery being founded in 1140.

Eustace occurs in 1207 and 1216<sup>m</sup>.

Richard elected in 1225<sup>n</sup>.

to repeat in the text. As these documents have never been published, they are of course of great value for authenticating the history of this place.

<sup>k</sup> Ducarel's extracts from the Registers of Canterb. vol. xii. p. 835.

<sup>l</sup> Reg. Abb. Messenden.

<sup>m</sup> Madox, Formul. Anglic., p. 291.

*Confirmatio Canoniorum Dorkecestrum.*

Johannes Dei gratia &c. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei concessisse, et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Dorkecestre et Eustacio ejusdem loci abbati et successoribus suis, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, ecclesiam de Besinton cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, quam habent de concessione et confirmatione antecessorum nostrorum, tenendam eis in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut carta Matildæ Imperatricis aviæ nostræ, et carta Regis Henrici patris nostri, et carta Regis Ricardi fratris nostri, quas inde habent, testantur.

Quare volumus &c. Quod predictus Eustacius abbas et successores sui et canonici de Dorkecestre habeant et teneant predictam ecclesiam de Besinton cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice, in perpetuum, sicut predictum est. Testibus, domino J. Norwic. Episcopo. G. filio Petri Willielmo comite Sarum, R. Constabulario Cestrensi, Willielmo Briwer. &c. Datum per manum J. de Wellen. apud Denecastre, prima die Marcii, anno &c. vj<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> MS. Cole, vol. xxvii. fol. 82. b.

John de Warwick elected in 1258°. He afterwards became a Frier Preacher: when

Walter de Bugo was elected in 1269.

Ralph de Dudecote occurs abbat in 1290. He died in 1293-4<sup>p</sup>.

William Ropford was elected 5 Kal. Feb. 1293-4<sup>q</sup>.

Alexander de Waltham was confirmed abbat 5 id. Feb. 1297-8<sup>r</sup>. He was deprived in 1305.

John de Caversham was substituted in his place 7 id. Dec. 1305. He died in 1333<sup>s</sup>, when

John de Sutton succeeded, who was confirmed abbat on the 8 id. Oct. 1333. Willis<sup>t</sup> says he was buried in the abbey church with the inscription before given.

Robert Winchington was elected upon Sutton's death<sup>u</sup> on the ides of May, 1349.

Robert Godston was confirmed abbat 6 Nov. 1380<sup>x</sup>.

John Clifton was abbat in 1438<sup>y</sup>.

Alan Butteson resigned in 1455<sup>z</sup>, when

Thomas became abbat<sup>a</sup>, at which time there were twelve Canons who voted at the election.

Roger Smith, prior of Raunton, became abbat of Dorchester about 1510<sup>b</sup>. He was suffragan to the

° MS. Harl., 6950, p. 208.

<sup>p</sup> Willis, Mit. Ab., vol. ii. p. 175.

<sup>q</sup> Cole, ut supra.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid.

<sup>s</sup> Willis, ut supra.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid.

<sup>u</sup> MS. Cole, ut supra.

<sup>x</sup> Willis, ut supra.

<sup>y</sup> MS. Cole, ut supra.

<sup>z</sup> Willis, ut supra, p. 176.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid.

<sup>b</sup> Willis, ut supra.

bishop of Salisbury. Willis says he died in 1518. He gives the epitaph still remaining to him.

John Mershe was admitted abbat Oct. 22, 1523<sup>c</sup>. He was the last abbat of Dorchester<sup>d</sup>, and with Thomas Pyne and five others subscribed to the king's supremacy, Oct. 1, 1534. He was alive in 1553, in the enjoyment of a pension of £22 per annum<sup>e</sup>.

The following is the notice of the income of Dorchester Abbey in the Valor of the 26 Hen. VIII.

MONASTERIE OF DORCHESTER.

The rentys and profyttes as well	£.	s.	d.
spiritual as temporall . . .	219	12	0½
Dedduccions and resolucions yerely			
payde out of the said somes			
above rehersid . . . . .	29	9	8½
And so remaynthe . . . . .	190	2	4½

But the particulars are stated in the Minister's accounts, as below, taken from the new edition of the Monasticon.

*Comput. Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Hen. VIII. Abstract of Roll, 29. Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office, Dorchester, nuper Monasterium, in Com. Ozon.*

	£.	s.	d.
Dorchester.—Reddit' cust' ten' . . . . .	10	19	0
Byrcote—Reddit' et firm' cum reddit' assis . . . . .	2	10	4

<sup>c</sup> MS. Cole, ut supra.

<sup>d</sup> Sir Richard Bewforeste mentioned, pp. 15 and 16, must have been one of the later abbots of Dorchester, quite a different person, according to Anthony à Wood, from Richard Beauforest, (pp. 98-9.) who was lessee tenant of Dorchester manor, under Longland, bishop of Lincoln, but it is highly probable they were of the same family.

<sup>e</sup> Willis, Mit. Abb. ut supra.



	£.	s.	d.
Drayton et Brytwell—Redd' custum' tenen'	4	14	8
Warborowe—Redd' assis' et cust' ten'	11	17	4½
Huntercombe—Reddit' et firm' cum reddit' custum' tenen'	7	4	10
Sowndenes—Redd' custum' ten'	5	16	11
Clyfton—Redd' assis' cum redd' custum' ten'	7	2	10
Mylton et Watlyngton—Redd' mes' et terr'	3	8	9
Henley—Redd' un' cotag'	0	6	8
Thomleye—Redd' terr' et ten'	2	0	0
Brokhampton Redd' un' mes'	0	10	0
Benson et Walynford Redd' divers' messuag'	0	11	3½
Netelbed—Decim' bosc' sol' per prior' et conv' de Rewley.	null' quia in man' regie.		
Tuffeld—Pensio rector'	0	2	6
Dorchester &c.—Perquis cur'	0	17	6
Dorchester &c. Vendic' bosc'	0	5	10
Dorchester—Terr. dnical	14	14	4
Dorchester—Rectoria	10	0	0
Holcombe—Firma grangii	8	0	3
Dorchester—Firma mol'	6	7	4
Bensington—Firma rector'	21	0	0
Warborowe—Rector'	24	0	0
Drayton—Rector'	11	0	0
Stodham et Cheselhampton—Rector'	18	6	8
Sherborowe—Rector'	12	0	0
Clyfton—Rector'	9	0	0
Bridcote—Rector'	4	13	4
Overe—Rector'	3	6	8
Baldon—Rector'	7	0	0
Netelbed et Pyshull—Rector'	0	13	4

The site and precinct of this Monastery were granted June 11, 36 Hen. VIII., together with the prebend and rectory of the church of Dorchester, to Edmund Ashefeld, gent., who was afterward, we believe, Sir Edmund Ashfield, whose pedigree as follows is in the Visitation of this county. 1574.

John Ashfield, of Heithrop, Oxfordshire, Esq., married Margaret, daughter, and one of the heirs of John Willcot, of Mitchelltewe, Oxfordshire, Esq., and had issue, John Ashfield, his eldest son and heir.

John Ashfield, of the said place and county, Esq., eldest son and heir to John aforesaid, married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Forde, of Pewchurste, in Lancashire, and of Mary his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Carewe, of Bedington, in Surrey, Esq., and had issue, John Ashfield his eldest son and heir, Thomas second son, Antony third son, and Alice. After the said John married to his second wife, — daughter to Humphry Colwicke, in Worcestershire, gent., and had issue, Edmond, Christopher, and Nicholas.

Sir Edmond Ashfield, of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, Knt., son to John Ashfield by his second wife, and third son to the said John, by reason that Thomas the second, and Anthony the third son died sans issue; which Sir Edmond married Eleanor daughter of ——— Humphry of Barton, in Northamptonshire, Esq., widow to William Stafford of Tottenhamhoe, Bucks, gent., and had issue, Francis Ashfield died sans issue. Alice married to Edmund Lee, of Pitchlesthorne in Bucks, Esq., and had issue, Elizabeth married to William Fetiplace, of Swinbrooke, in Oxfordshire, Esq., and had issue Cicely, married to John ——— aforesaid of Saldon, in Bucks, Esq., and hath issue<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> See Brit. Topog., vol. v.

In the reign of Philip and Mary a valuation was made of the property belonging to the late monastery as follows :—

HARLEIAN MSS. No. 607. fol. 114.

Endorsed "*Livre de les Rates III and IV. Phil. and Mar.*"

Com. Oxon.

pcell' possessed nup Monasterii de  
Dorchester in Com. p'dco.

Reddit. assis' cū Redd' cus- tum.tenen' in Clyf- ton in dcō Com. Oxon.	Val. in	Reddīt assis' cum redd' costum. te- nenc' in Clyfton pred' solvend' ad fest' Annūciacōis	u . . .	} vij. vj. ij.
		Bte. Marie Vir- ginis et s'ci Mi- ch'is p equal' por- coēs.— pquis. Cur' ib'm coib'z annis	vij. ij. x.  ij. iiij.	
	Repris in	Reddīt resolut' ex- tra terr' pred' in Clyfton pred' an- nuatim solut' Wal- tero Stonor mil' ad maneriū suū de Retherfeld p annū.	i. ij.	

Et reman' clare p annū vij<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Memor<sup>d</sup> the pmysses are entyre of them selves pcell' of no honō nor Manō nor any of the Auncyente demeanes of the Crowne nor of the Duchies of Lanc' or Cornewall nor any of the possessions of the late pryorye of St. John Jerlū in England, And howe farre the same ys distaunt frome any of the Kynge and Quenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> houses res'vyd for their Highnes accesse thaudito<sup>r</sup> know<sup>th</sup> it not.

Ifm there are no pke Leade ne mynes upon the same to thauditōs knowledge.

Ifm yt ys to be consideryd what woodes or underwoodes be upon the same, for that thaudyto<sup>r</sup> knowyth it not.

Ifm what quantyte of ground the p'mysse dothe conteigne, what inīest state or terme of yeres the same are letten for, by whome the charge of repacoñs are to be borne, other then ys above declaryd, the recorde dothe not declare, nor any Survey remaynyng w<sup>th</sup> thaudyto<sup>r</sup>.

Item the Kinge and Quenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> have no other landes rentes nor tenīs in the said towne in the righte aforesaid.

Ifm there are sondrye other copie holdes & free holdes in sondrye other townes in the said shire, belongynge to the said late Mon<sup>re</sup>, amountynge to the sōme of xxxix<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob', w<sup>ch</sup> ys all that nowe remaynyth of the said possessions over and besydes the landes above valuyd, and therefore the said fee, payable oute of those possessions of the said late Mon<sup>re</sup>, ys above reprysyd, for that the landes above valuyd ys all that nowe remaynythe, excepte the same xxxix<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob'

Ifm there ys a rente resolute payable out of the Mano<sup>r</sup> of Dorchester late pcell of the said possessions to the Precedent and Scollers of Mary Magdalene Colledge in Oxford of iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. by yere and alsoe one other rente resolute payable oute of sundrye landes in Drayton late belonginge to the said late Mon<sup>re</sup> of viij<sup>d</sup>. by yere w<sup>ch</sup> are yerely reprysed in thaccommpte of the possessions aforesaid yet the landes oute of the whiche the same are paiaible seme to be sold bycause there remaynythe no chardge thereof in the record.

Ifm thys pticler ys made and examynynd accordinge to the recorrece de anno nup R. Edward vj<sup>th</sup>. remaynyng in the house of record att Westm'.

xij <sup>mo</sup> Novembris 1557. For S <sup>r</sup> Thoñs White, Knighte, Rated att xxvij yeres purchase to be paid in hand viz. w'in x dayes next followinge.	<i>Ex xro die Octobris 1557. p me Joh'em Thomson Audit.</i>
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xii <sup>mo</sup> die Novembris 1557 Rated for S <sup>r</sup> Thoñs White, Knight.	The Clere yerelie value of the premysses vij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> w <sup>ch</sup> Rated att xvij <sup>th</sup> yeres purchase amountythe to	li. s. d. ciiij. xiiij. viij.

The money to be p<sup>d</sup> in hand before the xxij<sup>th</sup> daye of Novembr' next.

The Kinge and Quenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> to discharge the purchaser of all thinges and incūbrancy made or done by their Ma<sup>ties</sup> excepte leases.

The purchaser to discharge the Kinge and Quenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> of all fees and repryses goinge oute of the premysses.

The tenure in Socage.

The purchaser to have thissues from the feaste of St. Michell tharchangell last past.

The p<sup>ch</sup>aser to be bounde for the woodes.

The Leade, Bells, and Advousons to be exceptyd.

Franc' Englefyld, John Bakere, Edward Waldegrave, described in a privy seal on preceding fol. as "our Comyssaion's for the sale of o<sup>r</sup> landes."

The common seal of Dorchester Abbey is appendant to the acknowledgment of supremacy 1534, in the chapter-house, Westminster; it represents Saint Peter with the keys in his right hand, and in his left a book open. Legend, SIGILLVM · CONVENTUS · SANCTI · PETRI · DORCES. <sup>6</sup>

The following is a transcript of the deed :

Quum ea sit non solum Christiane Religionis et pietatis ratio sed nostræ etiam obedientiæ Regula domino Regi nostro HENRICO ejus nominis octavo cui uni et soli post Christum Jesum salvatorem nostrum debemus universam non modo in xpo et eandem synceram integram perpetuamq; animi devotionem fidem obfervanciam cultum reverentiam prestemus, sed etiam de eadem fide et observancia nostra rationem (quotiescumq; postulabitur) reddamus et palam omnibus libentissime testemur. Noverint universi ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit quod nos Abbas et Conventus de Dorchest<sup>r</sup> Lincoln dioc. uno ore et voce atq; unanimi consensu et assensu hoc scripto nostro sub sigillo nostro comuni in domo nostra Capitulari dat pro nobis et successoribus nostris omnibus et singulis imperpetuum proftemur testamur ac fidelr. promittimus et spondemus nos dictos

<sup>6</sup> See p. 102.

Abbatem et Conventum et successores nostros omnes et singulos integram inviolatam sinceram perpetuamque fidem observanciam et obedientiam semper prestaturos erga dominum Regem nostrum Henricum Octavum et erga Annam Reginam uxorem ejusdem et erga sobolem ejus ex eadem Anna legitime tam progenitam quam prognerandam, et quod hec eadem populo notificabimus predicabimus et suadebimus ubicumque dabitur locus et occasio.

Item quod confirmatum ratumque habemus semperque perpetue habituri sumus quod predictus Rex noster Henricus est caput Ecclesie Anglicane, Item quod Episcopus Romanus, qui in suis bullis pape nomen usurpat, et summi pontificis principatum sibi arrogat, non habet majorem aliquam jurisdictionem collatam sibi a deo in sacra scriptura in hoc regno Angliæ quam quivis alius externus Episcopus. Item quod nullus nostrum in ulla contione privatim vel publice habenda eundem Episcopum Romanum appellabit nomine pape, aut summi pontificis, sed nomine Episcopi Romani vel Eccles. Romane; Et quod nullus nostrum orabit pro eo tanquam papa sed tanquam Episcopo Romano. Item quod soli dicto domino Regi et successoribus suis adharebimus et ejus leges ac decreta manutenebimus, Episcopi Romani legibus decretis et canonibus qui contra legem divinam et sacram scripturam aut contra jura hujus Regni esse invenientur imppetuum renuntiantes. Item quod nullus nostrum omnium in ulla vel privata vel publica contione quicquid ex sacris scripturis desumpturum ad alium sensum detorquere presumet, sed quisque Christum ejusque verba et facta simpliciter apte sincere et ad normam seu regulam sacrarum scripturarum et vere catholicorum atque orthodoxorum doctorum predicabit catholice et orthodoxe. Item quod unusquisque nostrum in suis oracionibus et comprecationibus de more faciendis primum omnium Regem tanquam supremum caput Ecclesie Anglicane Deo et populi precibus commendabit, Deinde Reginam Annam cum sua sobole tum demum Archiepiscopos Cantuariæ et Eboracæ cum ceteris cleri ordinibus prout videbitur. Item quod omnes et singuli predicti Abbas et conventus et successores nostri conscientie et jurisjurandi sacramento nosmet firmiter obligamus quod omnia et singula predicta fideliter imppetuum observabimus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum appendimus et nostra noia propria quisque manu sub-

scripsimus. Datum in domo nostra Capitulari primo die mensis Octobris Anno domini Millimo. D<sup>o</sup>.xxxiiij<sup>o</sup>.

Dñs Jôhes Marche<sup>b</sup>, Abbas Moñ Dorcesti

Dñs Thomas Pyne.

Dñs Jôhes Clyffton

Dñs Jôhes Maffey

Dñs Hugo Laudur

Dñs Georgeus Hart

Dñs Willmus Perche

At the suppression, the church of Dorchester was purchased by Richard Beauforest, for the sum of £140, and at his death he bequeathed it to the parish by his will, a copy of which document is given in Skelton's Oxfordshire, art. Dorchester, as follows :—

“ In the name of God Amen the xij daye of July the yere of our Lorde God 1554. I Richarde Beauforest of the Towne of Dorchester, within the Countie of Oxford, Gent. beyng sicke in bodye and hole of mynd and memory (thanks be to God) considering that nothing is more certen to men then death and nothing more uncerten than the houre of death doo make my laste Will and Testamente in forme hereafter followinge. Fyrste, I bequeth my sowle to Allmyhtie God my Maker and Redemer to have the fruition of the Deitie with our blessed Ladie and all Saints, and my bodie to be buried in our Lady Ile within the church of Dorchester aforesaid. Itm. I gyve to the reparations of my Parishe church *xxs*. Itm. I bequeth to my two sonnes Luke and Richarde the one half of my goods moueable and unmoueable equally to be devyded betwyxt theym. And I bequeth to Anne Joyner my dawghter one sylver Cuppe pcell gylte. Itm. I bequeth to Elizab. Hopkyns my dawghter one sylver Cuppe pcell gylte. Item. I bequeth to Ellen my daughter Fortie shillings and ten sheep. Itm. I bequeth the Abbey Church of Dorchester, which I have bought, and the implements thereof, to the Paryshe of Dorchester

<sup>b</sup> In the north aisle, on a plain marble :—

*Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Marche, quondam Abbas de Dorchester, qui obiit . . . mensis Aprilis, An. Dom. M. cccc. llii. cujus anime, etc.—*  
Wood's MS., E. 1.

aforesaid, so that the said Parishioners shall not sell alter or alienate the said Church Implements or any part or pcell thereof withoute the consente of my heires and executors. Itm. I bequeth to everye one of my God-children one sheepe. Allso I bequeth to every one that is and shall be my Servante at my departing out of this worlde ten shillings. Itm. I bequeth to An Saunders my Servante one cowe. The reste of my Goods not bequeathed, my dets beyng payed, and my bodye brought on earth, I gyve and bequeath to Alice my Wyffe whom I make my sole executrix. Also I ordeyne and make Roberte Joyner, and William Hopkyns, my sonnes in lawe, overseers of this my laste Wyll and Testamente, and gyve and bequeth to ether of them for their peynes *xxs.* These being Witnesses Leonarde Lynghm, clerk to Mr. John Bowyar, Roberte Joyner, Symon Betterton, James Moss, with others."

The above Richard Beauforest was of a good family in Oxfordshire, whose ancestors came from Dean in Gloucestershire, and his pedigree as follows, was entered in the Visitation of this county, 1574.

Thomas Beauforest of Deane, in Gloucestershire, gent., married and had issue Thomas Beauforest, his eldest son and heir: — second son, — third son.

Thomas Beauforest of ——— in Cornwall, gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas aforesaid, married Margaret, daughter to ——— Basset, of ———; and by her had issue, Richard his eldest son and heir; and one daughter, ——— married to ——— Branch, of Abbingdon, Berks.

Richard Beauforest, of Dorchester<sup>1</sup>, Oxfordshire, gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas aforesaid, married Alice, daughter to ——— Pates, of ——— in Gloucestershire, gent.; and by her had Lucas Beauforest, his eldest son and heir; Richard, second son;

<sup>1</sup> The donor of the church.



Ann, married to Robert Lyde, alias Joyner, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire; Elizabeth, married to William Hopkins, of West Drayton, Berkshire; Helen, married to Richard Clement, of Dorchester, aforesaid.

Luke Beauforest, of Dorchester, aforesaid, gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, aforesaid, married to his first wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Egerley, of Milton, Oxfordshire, gent.; and by her had issue Temperance, as yet unmarried. After, he married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Ralph Terne, of Cudesden, Oxfordshire; and by her hath issue, Anthony, his eldest son and heir apparent, yet unmarried. After, he married to his third wife, Ann, daughter to Richard Westenden of London, stationer; and by her hath issue, Richard, George, Edmund, Susan and Katherine as yet unmarried.

From the few remains of this priory yet existing, some assistance is derived towards a conception of its former extent and importance. The remains mentioned at the west end of the church, form now part of a house, appropriated to a grammar school. On this observes Antony à Wood, "when the school house was built by John Feteplace, of Swinbrook, at the west end of the church, there were, in digging one of the foundations, discovered certain little roomes under ground, some paved very smoothly with hard white stone, (some brieked round.) In one of the roomes was an hearth in the middle, much like those, but far less, in college halls."

He also mentions the discovery in the same situation of a small vault, that would hold three or

four men; this he thinks to have been a place of punishment. He adds, "the limits of the abbey run mostly on the north side of the church, where was a cloister and other buildings." The remains of these consist of foundations of massive walls, which are so entire, as to mark distinctly the form of a large quadrangle, of which buildings, no doubt, this stone-work was the base.

These walls were strengthened formerly with massive buttresses; and upon them are now standing a range of wooden barns, of large dimensions, enclosing a farm-yard, apparently of the same size as we presume the quadrangle of the priory to have been. The town was once walled round. Hearne traces its whole progress, from walls, half a mile north of the church by the abbey spring, called Collwell, at the same distance from the town where he places a fort. On the east is the village of Warborough. The walls run between Overey, thence south, where the great road now is, quite to the present town, and so on to Dyke hills. "The foundations of the wall have been from time to time discovered." "On the south side of the church," says Camden, "stood a castle, of which there are not the least traces."

There is also a circular field, on the south of the town, which some have supposed to be a Roman amphitheatre.

In a garden behind the church was dug up in 1736 a small ring of the purest gold, inscribed with the year of Birinus' consecration, 630.

At the foot of the old bridge on the Henley road was a small cross which formerly bore an inscription stating that John Delabere, bishop of St. David's, and Richard Drayton, esq. were special benefactors to the bridge, together with the arms of Drayton<sup>k</sup>. It was standing in Camden's time, but was removed about 1780.

The family of Fetiplace retained their possessions in this parish till the beginning of the present century, when the manor of Dorchester, the great and small tithes of the whole parish, with upwards of three hundred and twelve acres of land, sundry messuages and tenements in the town of Dorchester, part let at will and part leased out on lives, together with the next presentation to the living of Dorchester, (a peculiar,) were all sold at the Star Inn, Oxford, on the 2nd of May, 1808, in fifty-nine lots; many persons purchasing the tithes of their own land, and many also those of their neighbours.

It will be interesting to most persons who may be turning their attention to the antiquities of Dorchester to have before them the remarks of Leland entire, although most of them have been already quoted in detached portions. This venerable antiquary prosecuted his researches in the time of King Henry the Eighth, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Haseley, Oxon, and afterwards to

<sup>k</sup> See Life of Bp. Delabere in Bp. Godwin's Prelates, and Wood's MSS., D. 14.

a canonry of King's College, now Christ Church, in Oxford.

*Quinto die Maii Anno D. 1542.*

Here I passid over 3. litle Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of Tame Ryver, and then straite I rode over a great Bridge under the which the hole Streame of Tame rennith.

There were a 5 great Pillers of Stone, upon the which was layid a Timbre Bridge.

Thens to Drayton Village, longging a late to Dorchestre Abbay.

Thens a Mile to Dorchester.

In the Toun of Dorchestre I markid these notable Thinges.

The Abbay of Chanons, wher afore the Conquest was a Bisshopes sete.

Remigius translatid it to Lincoln.

Alexander Bishop of Lincoln erectid there an Abbay of Blak Chanons. Yet the Chirch berith the name of the Prebend Chirch.

There was buried, as it is said, the Bodie of S. Birine Bishop there.

And there yet remainith the Image of Free Stone that lay on the Tumble of Bishop Æschwine, as apperith by the Inscription.

There be buried in the Quier beside divers Abbates a Knight on the South side with an Image crosse leggid, whos name is there oute of remembrance.

There lyith at the feete of hym one Stoner sumtyme a jurge (as it apperith by his Habite) in the Raigne of K. E. 3.

There lyith a Knight on the North side of the Quier, whom the late Abbate tooke to be one of the Segraves. the Image was of Alabastre. But after the Abbate told me that he hard of late one say that there was one Holcum a Knight buried.

In the Body of the Chauncelle afore the Quier Doore lay a Gentilman caullid Ways.

There ly in South Isle of the Quier 3. of the Draitons, Gentilmen, one hard by another, under plaine Marble Stones. Mr. Barentine<sup>1</sup> hath part of these Draitons Landes.

<sup>1</sup> Of Little Haseley, Oxon. Wood's MS., E. 1.

There lyith at the Hed of thes Draitons one Gilbert Segrave a Gentilman under a flat Marble.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch servid a late for the Paroche Chirch.

Syns the Suppression one (Beauforest) a great riche Man, dwelling in the Toun of Dorchestre, bought the Est part of the Chirch for 140. Poundes, and gave it to augment the Paroch Chirch.

The Toun of Dorchestre was sore defacid by the Danes. Of old tyme it was much larger in Building then it is now. There was a Paroche Chirch a litle by South from the Abbay Chirch. And another Paroch Chirch more South above it. There was the 3. Paroch Chirch by South Weste.

In the Closis and Feeldes that lye Southly on the Toun that now standith be founde Numismata Romanorum of Gold, Silver, and Brasse.

The Bisshop's Palace, as it saide ther, was at the Toune's End by North West, wher it appere Fundations of old Buildinges: and there as yet be kept the Courtes.

The Ryver of Tame cummith first by the Est Ende of the Toune: and then by the South side passing thoroug a very faire Bridge of Stone a litle witoute the Toune.



SEAL OF THE ABBEY.

## APPENDIX A.

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### CONTINUATION OF HERALDIC REMAINS.

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IN the two plates which follow page 45, the coats of arms are numbered as they stand in the manuscript of Lee<sup>a</sup>. The following is the account of the numbers omitted because of their similarity to others which are given; 23 and 49 as fig. 1, the ancient royal arms of England from King John A.D. 1159, to the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, A.D. 1337<sup>b</sup>. Number 4 is the same coat as fig. 2, the arms of the heir apparent to the Crown during the same period<sup>c</sup>. Numbers 9, 12, 15, 50, are omitted as being repetitions of fig. 5. The fact of the arms of Richard Plantagenet, king of the Romans, being five times repeated in Dorchester Church, is easily explained, by a reference to the list of his possessions page 48. Number 17 is a blank shield. Number 32, Robert de Tony, as mentioned page 46, is the same outline as fig. 33, Lord Hastings<sup>d</sup>. Number 40 is a duplicate of fig. 3, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon. It is to be regretted that Lee in

<sup>a</sup> The above is found to be the correct mode of spelling this Herald's name by a reference to authentic documents in the College of Arms, from which source the following particulars have been kindly communicated by T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A. Rouge Dragon. The County of Oxford in 1574 was visited by Richard Lee, who was Portcullis Pursuivant, and marshal and deputy to Robert Cooke, who was then Clarenceux King of Arms. Cooke was Clarenceux from 1567, till his death in 1592. Lee, who was Portcullis, as above mentioned, became Richmond Herald in 1585, and Clarenceux in 1594; in which latter office he died in 1597. He was succeeded as Clarenceux by the famous Camden.

<sup>b</sup> See Brooke's Catalogue.

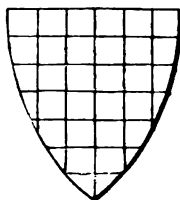
<sup>c</sup> See Engravings of seals in Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England.

<sup>d</sup> This latter Baron was one of the claimants of the crown of Scotland, the others being John Balliol and Robert Bruce. He claimed in right of his grandmother Ada, who was daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and lord of the manors of Merton and Pidington, Oxon., possessions that had appertained to the royal family of Scotland since the marriage of David I., before his accession, A.D. 1124, with Maud the widow of Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon.—Bp. Kennett, Par. Ant.

his note-book or "Gatherings of Oxfordshire," does not give any definite information as to the original disposition of the respective shields, but from the manuscript, which, being intended only for the Herald's private use, is very rude and hasty in its execution, it seems probable that the arms from number 1 to 16 inclusive, were tricked from the windows in the south aisle. From number 18 to 47 inclusive in one window, and from 48 to 51 inclusive in another window\*. With the exception of number 7, which has only been slightly noticed, page 41, those which can still be distinguished in the windows of Dorchester church have already been described, pp. 45—8 in their present order. This plan has been adapted for the convenience of persons visiting the church, and for the better preservation of these arms in the course of the proposed restoration. The others will now be described as they occur in the manuscript.

The seventh shield in the note-book of Lee, A.D. 1574, is one drawn smaller than the others, with the annexed outline, but the colours marked Or and *Sable*. This is presumed to be an inaccuracy for Or and *Azure*, as Mr. Winchell in his notes of the arms in Dorchester Church, A.D. 1622, gives Chequée Or and *Azure*, *name* Earl

7 Earl Warren.††



Warren, which is the proper blazon of a small shield now remaining in the east window already noticed, page 41. John Earl of Warren and Surrey, was the son of William Earl of Warren and Surrey, by his second wife, Maud, widow of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and sister and co-heiress of Anselm Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. In 1240, being then five years of age, he succeeded his father in his dignities; in 1247 he married Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Count of March, and uterine sister of King Henry the Third; and in the following year, though he could not have been above

\* See also Wood's MS. E. I., where most of the arms from 18 to 47 inclusive are blazoned as being in the "south-east window" of the chancel, which still contains Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 47. The remaining thirteen have disappeared, and their place has been supplied by others from the south aisle of the chancel.

† Poem of Carl., Roll of Ed. II. \* Arms borne by heroes of Carlawerock in June, A.D. 1300. † Arms of Barons who signed the letter to the Pope in February, 1301.

thirteen years of age, he is said to have attended the parliament which met at London on the octaves of the Purification. (Notes on Carl.) This Earl by a special instrument bearing date at *Crepndone*<sup>s</sup> in 54 Henry III. (A.D. 1270.) obliged himself to come to Prince Edward into the king's court, and stand to the judgment thereof for the offence lately by him committed against Sir Alan la Zouch, and Sir Roger his son at Westminster<sup>h</sup>. Notwithstanding this and like instances of turbulence, he was greatly esteemed by King Edward the First, and in the year 1296, was made guardian of the kingdom of Scotland<sup>i</sup>. According to the register of the priory of Lewes, the Earl departed this life on the 27th of September, 1304, having, says Dugdale, been Earl of Surrey no less than fifty-four years, though as he succeeded his father in 1240, it is evident he must have borne that title sixty-four years. He was buried in the quire of the abbey of Lewes. By his wife Alice le Brun, who died on the 9th of Feb. 1291, the Earl Warren had issue William, whose posthumous son and heir John, succeeded his grandfather in his honours; Alianor, who married Henry, Lord Percy, and Isabel, wife of John Balliol, King of Scotland. (Notes on Carl.)

Or, a lion rampant Gules. This coat is attributed to Sire de la Pole in the Roll of Edward II., as well as in that of Edward III. Mr. Winchell assigns to it the name of Carlton Lord Powis, who obtained these arms by marriage. "John de Charlton, by the gift of Edward II., married Hawise, the sister and heir of Griffin ap

S. Sire de la Pole.



<sup>s</sup> The manor of Long Crendon was anciently the property of the Giffards, earls of Buckingham, who had a seat there; Crendon Park is mentioned in the survey of Domesday. The manor passed by female descent to the noble families of Marshall and Warren, and was afterwards divided into three parts among their co-heirs; these became distinct manors. One of them having been in the family of Bohun (fig. 14.), became vested in the crown, and was given to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in 1478: another became the property of All Souls' College, in Oxford: the third manor was in the Mortimers (fig. 51.); Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, gave it in exchange for other lands in the year 1357, to Sir William Ferrars, of the Groby family.—*Lysons' Bucks.*

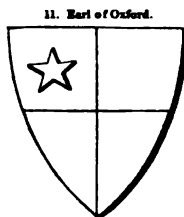
<sup>h</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 78, where will be found a full account of the disputes of Earl Warren with Henry de Lacy, afterwards Earl of Lincoln, and Sir Alan la Zouch.

<sup>i</sup> Lingard, sub ann.

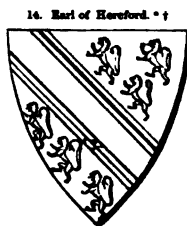


Owen, otherwise called Griffin de la Pole, by reason of his residence at Pole, commonly called Welsh Pole, in the county of Montgomery, and amongst other lands in her right possessed the lordship of Powis. Departed this life 27th of Edward III., having been summoned to Parliament from 7th of Edward II. to the year of his decease<sup>1</sup>." The above arms are quite different from those borne by De la Pole of Ewelme, Duke of Suffolk in the reign of Henry VI.

Quarterly Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Argent. "Robert de Vere, the third of that name, son and heir of Robert the second, was, after the death of his father, A.D. 1295, the sixth Earl of Oxford, Lord Bulbec, Sandford, and Great Chamberlain of England, and was called "the good Earl of Oxford." He was sent by King Edward the First into Aquitaine with an army to relieve his people against the French. He married Margaret, daughter of Roger Lord Mortimer, and sister of Roger, first Earl of March, died without issue in the year 1331, and was buried at Colne in Essex<sup>2</sup>."



Azure, a bend Argent, cotised Or, between six lions rampant of the third<sup>1</sup>—Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, succeeded his father, of the same name, in these honours, A.D. 1298, and being of full age did homage and obtained livery of his lands. He is described by the poet of Car-laverock as "a rich and elegant young man." He married Elisabeth Plantagenet, widow of the Count of Holland, and seventh daughter of King Edward the First. At the battle of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, on the 16th of March, 1322, he was slain in the attempt to pass over the bridge by a soldier who was beneath it running a lance through his body, being then forty-five years of age.

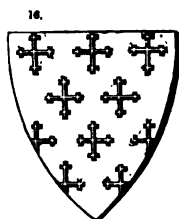


<sup>1</sup> Banks' Extinct Peerage, vol. ii. p. 85. See also Dugd. Bar., vol. ii. p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> Brooke's Catalogue, p. 171.

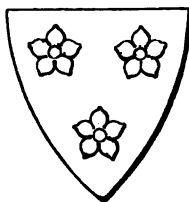
<sup>3</sup> Poem of Carl., Roll of Edw. II., and the Earl's seal in 1301.

Gules, crusilly Or. In a "Brief of the Genealoges of sundry nobell and famous houses, whereof Sir Henry Carey, Baron of Hunsdon, &c. is lineally descended," written about the time of Hen. VIII., this coat is ascribed to "Rohan Lord of Warwike who lived in the rayn of Kinge Allured." It occurs in the Carey quarterings, and also in the Warwick roll, impaled with that of Warwick<sup>m</sup>. The arms borne by Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, at the siege of Carlaverock, and used by him on his seal attached to the letter of the Barons in 1301, are Gules, crusilly a fess Or; according to the present mode of blazoning, Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets Or. This latter coat is mentioned by Anthony à Wood, as existing in Dorchester Church, A.D. 1657.



Azure, three cinquefoils Or<sup>n</sup>. "Hugh Bardolf, a man of great appearance, rich, valiant, and courteous<sup>o</sup>." His ancestors had been possessed of baronial rank by tenure of the Lordship of Bradwell in Suffolk from the reign of Henry the Second, and that of Wermegay in Norfolk, was acquired by the marriage of his great grandfather Doun Bardolf, with Beatrix, the daughter and heiress of William de Warren. Upon the death of his father William de Bardolf in 1290<sup>p</sup> those lands devolved upon him, and from his being stated to have been forty years of age at the decease of his mother, Julian, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Gourney in the 23rd of Edw. I., he was probably born about the year 1255. In June 1294 Hugh de Bardolf was summoned to attend a great Council on the affairs of the realm, and afterwards accompanied the King into Gascony. He was summoned to parliament from Feb. 6th, 27th Edw. I. 1299, to June 2nd, 32 Edw. I. 1305. In the year last mentioned he departed this life, leaving issue by his wife Isabel, Thomas, his son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, and

18. Lord Bardolf. \*†



<sup>m</sup> Archives of the College of Arms.

<sup>n</sup> Poem of Carl., Roll of Ed. II., and the seal of this Baron.

<sup>o</sup> Translation of the "Siege of Carlaverock."

<sup>p</sup> Esch. 18 Ed. I.

William a younger son. The Barony of Bardolf continued in the said Thomas and his male descendants until the reign of Hen. IV. when it became forfeited by the attainder of Thomas the last Baron, who left two daughters his coheirs; Anne, who married first Sir William Clifford, and secondly Sir Reginald Cobham; and Joan, who became the wife of Sir William Philip, K. G., sometimes called Lord Bardolf. (Notes on Carl.<sup>9</sup>) One of the cinquefoils of the above coat is still preserved among some fragments of painted glass belonging to Dorchester Church.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, John de Segrave. "With the Constable, the Earl of Hereford, was Nicholas de Segrave, whom nature had adorned in body and enriched in heart. He had a valiant father, who wholly abandoned the garbs, and assumed the lion<sup>r</sup>, and who taught his children to imitate the brave, and to associate with the nobles. Nicholas used his father's banner with



a red label; by his brother John, who was the eldest, it was borne entire. The father had by his wife five sons, who were valiant, bold, and courageous knights. The banner of the eldest, whom the Earl Marshal had sent to execute his duties because he could not come, was sable with a silver lion rampant, crowned with fine gold."

Nicholas de Segrave, the father of these Barons, died in the 23rd of Edw. I., leaving, as the Poem truly states, five sons. John the eldest, who was then thirty-nine years of age; Simon, who for "diverse trespasses and offences" was in prison in the 35th of Edw. I.; Nicholas, so highly commended in the above extract from the poem; Henry and Geoffrey, both of whom were living and of full age in the 35th of Edw. I.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See also Bp. Kennett, *Par. Ant.*, vol. i. p. 546, by which it appears that this family possessed Holton, Oxon., from 10 Edw. III. till 6 Hen. IV. This passage is quoted in the *Historical Notices of Holton* in the *Guide to Architectural Antiq.*, Deanery of Cuddesden.

<sup>3</sup> Burton, in his *History of Leicestershire*, states that the ancient arms of Segrave were Sable, three garbs Argent, banded Gules, but that they afterwards assumed Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. The arms on the seal of Ino de Segrave, are a lion rampant crowned; and on each side of the shield is a garb. Notes on Carl., p. 125. See also the *Roll of Hen. III.* by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

<sup>4</sup> Townsend's MS. Collections for Dugdale, quoted by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

In the 25th of Edw. I., John de Segrave was, by indenture, retained to serve Roger le Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, and in consequence of this connexion, as it would seem, was appointed by that nobleman to act for him as Earl Marshal on the 12th of August, 1297<sup>1</sup>, and again at the siege of Carlaverock. He departed this life A.D. 1325, leaving John de Segrave his grandson, son of his eldest son Stephen, his heir, who added to the honours of his ancestors in an unprecedented manner, by marrying Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, Marshal of England, younger son of King Edward the First by Queen Margaret of France.

Nicholas, the younger of the two brothers at Carlaverock, in the following year signed the letter to the Pope with the title "Lord of Stowe," and in 1308 was appointed to the office of Earl Marshal<sup>2</sup>.

Azure, six lioncels Or<sup>3</sup>. William, sur-named Longespee, (Willielmus de Longa spatha), from the long sword which he usually wore, was base son of King Henry the Second, by the fair lady Rosamond Clifford. He attained to the Earldom of Rosmar and Salisbury, as the inheritance of his wife Ela, by the gift of his half brother King Richard the First. Departed this life the 7th of March, A.D. 1226, and was buried at the "New Church of Salisbury<sup>4</sup>," about a mile distant from his castle, where was erected to his memory the tomb so frequently engraved<sup>5</sup> with six lions rampant carved on his shield. He had four sons and five daughters, of whom Ela the second was married, first, to Thomas Earl of Warwick, secondly, to Philip Basset, of Headington, Oxon. His eldest son William, who is commonly called Earl of Salisbury, but erroneously, says Dugdale, because he had never right done him in regard of his claim to that Earldom<sup>6</sup>, took to wife Idonea, daughter and heiress of

50. Earl of Salisbury.



<sup>1</sup> Federa N. E., vol. i. p. 872, quoted by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

<sup>2</sup> Notes on Carlaverock.

<sup>3</sup> Rolls of Hen. III. and Edw. II., edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

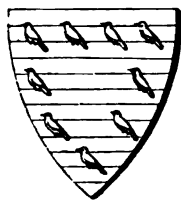
<sup>4</sup> M. West, sub an. 1226, quoted by Dugdale.

<sup>5</sup> Stothard's Monumental Effigies, Sandford's Geneal. Hist., &c.

<sup>6</sup> His father, William Earl of Salisbury, in the latter end of his life, went out of the realm without the king's leave, for which offence his

Richard de Camvill, lord of Bicester, Middleton, &c. "This William gave to the canons of Berncester, (vulgo Bisseter,) in com. Oxon, for the health of the souls of his father and mother, and of his own soul, all his lands in Wrechwyck, with his wood called Gravenhull; as also certain arable ground called Coubregge, and pasturage for fifty beasts at Erdington<sup>a</sup>." He became a renowned crusader, and A.D. 1250, on his way from Damietta to Cairo, meeting with a troop of Saracens, he gave them battle, and fell fighting most valiantly, having the hard fate to be overpowered by numbers. He was honourably entombed by the Soldan of Babylon, and his remains were afterwards removed to the church of the Holy Cross at Acres. William Longespee, son of the last mentioned, being lord of the manors of Bicester and Middleton, married Maud, (daughter of Walter Lord Clifford,) who was, A.D. 1283, the foundress of a cell in Oxford, afterwards called Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College<sup>b</sup>. This William Longespee the third<sup>c</sup> departed this life A.D. 1257, in the flower of his youth, leaving a daughter and coheir, Margaret, married to Henry Lacy, the renowned Earl of Lincoln, whose daughter Alice and sole heiress was married to Thomas Earl of Lancaster (fig. 6.), son of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback<sup>d</sup>.

Barry, Argent and Azure, an Orle of martlets Gules<sup>e</sup>. Aymer de Valence was the third son of William de Valence, who was created Earl of Pembroke by his uterine brother King Henry the Third. He was born about 1280, and succeeded his father in his honours on the 13th of June, 1296; both of his elder brothers having previously



21. Earl of Pembroke. \* †

castle, town, and Earldom of Salisbury, were seized and retained in the crown, as appeared by an inquisition taken in the 15th Edw. III. Bp. Kennett, *Par. Ant.* sub an. 1239.

<sup>a</sup> The original of this deed had a seal appending, with six lions rampant on an embossed shield, and on the reverse a long sword sheathed. *Par. Ant.*, sub an. 1234. Erdington was in Berks; *Par. Ant.*, vol. i. p. 385.

<sup>b</sup> Bp. Kennett, sub an. 1254.

<sup>c</sup> His common seal, probably assumed in token of his father's valour, was a sword pendant between two Saracens' heads.

<sup>d</sup> The foregoing account is chiefly extracted from Dugdale's *Baronage*, with additions from Bp. Kennett.

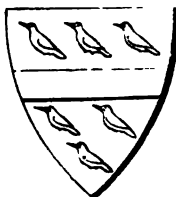
<sup>e</sup> Roll of Edw. II., Poem of Carl., seal of the Earl, A.D. 1301, and the arms on his tomb.

died without issue. The earliest notice of him which is recorded is that on the 26th of January, 25 Edw. I. 1297, he was summoned to parliament as a Baron, though, according to modern opinions on the subject, he was not fully entitled to the Earldom of Pembroke, nor was the title ever attributed to him in public records until the 6th of November, 1 Edw. II., 1307. He departed this life in France, A.D. 1324, his body was conveyed to England and buried in the abbey of Westminster, where a beautiful tomb was erected to his memory<sup>f</sup>. He left no issue, and the Earldom of Pembroke passed to the heirs of his sister Isabel, married to John, Baron Hastings. See p. 47.

Gules, a fess between six martlets Ors.

Walter de Beauchamp was a younger son of William Beauchamp of Elmley, by Isabel sister and heiress of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick. His father, by his will dated in 1268, bequeathed to him cc marks, he being then signed with the cross for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land on the behalf of both his parents. In the 56th of Hen. III. he purchased from Peter Fitzherbert a moiety of the manor of Alcester in the county of Warwick. "A Knight, according to my opinion, one of the best of the whole, if he had not been too rash and daring; but you will never hear any one speak of a Seneschal that has not a *but*<sup>h</sup>." He departed this life on the 16th of February, 1303, and was buried in the Grey Friars, near Smithfield in London. He married Alice daughter of ——— Tony, by whom he had three sons: Walter; William; who both appear to have died without issue; and Giles. Walter, their son and heir, was repeatedly summoned to the field, but the first person who sat in parliament after the

22. W. Beauchamp.\*†



See Blome's *Monumental Remains*, Part IV., and Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. Aymer Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was lord of the hundred and a portion of the town of Bampton, *Oxon.*, and joint lord of Ashendon-cum-Pollecott, *Bucks.* *Parl. Writs*, vol. ii. div. 3, p. 1546.

\* Poem of Carl. Roll of Edw. II., and seal, 1301, from which the above birds are copied.

† Translation of the "Siege of Carlaverock" by Sir N. H. Nicolas, who explains the term Seneschal as meaning steward of the Royal Household, which office was held by W. Beauchamp as late as the 8th of October, 1302.

death of the Seneschal, was Sir John Beauchamp, the great grandson of the above-named Giles, who was created Lord Beauchamp of Powyck by Henry the Sixth<sup>1</sup>.

Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis Or. The royal arms of France. Many are the conjectures which may be formed to account for the depicting of this shield in one of the windows of Dorchester Church, where, according to Lee's manuscript it was to be seen A.D. 1574, beside the royal arms of England<sup>2</sup>. It is possible that the Abbot and Canons of Dorchester intended hereby to honour the memory of Eleanor of Provence, wife of Hen. III., and mother of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, or again of Blanch of Artois, second wife of Edmund Crouchback, and mother of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. See page 46. The ground for a more probable conjecture cannot be better stated than in the words of Hume, who, in reference to the mediation of the Pope between the English and French monarchs, thus writes: "He brought them to agree that their union should be cemented by a double marriage; that of Edward himself who was now a widower, with Margaret, Philip's sister, and that of the prince of Wales with Isabella, daughter of that monarch<sup>1</sup>." If then this shield was coeval with the general architecture of the church, which is Early Decorated, it was put up in honour of Queen Margaret; if with the eastern extremity of the chancel, which is somewhat later, it must be attributed to Queen Isabella, in whose right her son Edward the Third afterwards laid claim to the crown of France, and accordingly (A.D. 1337) quartered the arms with those of England. In confirmation of this latter supposition it should be remembered that Queen Isabella had a special connexion with these parts, which would make it the more proper for the Abbot and Convent of Dorchester to honour her for her exalted station, at the same time they might deplore the failings of her personal character, for on the 22nd of April, 1317, King Edward the Second granted



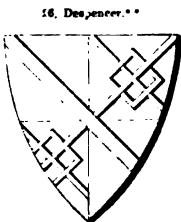
<sup>1</sup> Notes on Carlaverock.

<sup>2</sup> In the plates following, p. 45. no. 23. is omitted as being the same outline as fig. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Sub an. 1298, from Rymer, vol. ii. p. 817.

to his Queen the castle and honour of Wallingford, as also the honour of St. Walery to hold during life<sup>m</sup>.

Quarterly Argent and Gules; the second and third quarters fretty Or: over all a bend Sable<sup>n</sup>. Hugh le Despencer (senior) was the eldest son of the celebrated Justiciary of England, in the reign of Henry III., and succeeded his father in 1265, when he was about twenty-nine years of age. On the 26th of September, 1300, he was with others appointed Ambassador to the Pope<sup>o</sup>, which seems to account for his not signing the letter of the Baron in Feb. 1301. In the year 1313, upon the death of Piers de Gaveston, the barony of St. Walery was granted by Edward the Second to Hugh Despencer, senior, who accordingly obtained a charter for the manor and park of Beckley, to be held upon the same services as Edmund Earl of Cornwall had performed for them<sup>p</sup>. Hugh Despencer, in consequence of the affection of Edward the Second for his eldest son, of the same name, was, in the fifteenth year of that monarch's reign, the 10th of May, 1322, created Earl of Winchester, but soon afterwards fell a victim to the mad ambition of his son. Upon Prince Edward's arrival at Bristol, of which place the Earl of Winchester was governor, the garrison rebelled against his authority, and he was brought before the Prince, who instantly condemned him to be drawn, beheaded, and afterwards hanged on a gibbet. This sentence was executed in the sight of the King, as well as of the Earl's own son, on the 9th of October, 1326, he being then nearly ninety years old. Hugh le Despencer the younger, who bore the above arms, with a label, was executed a few weeks after his father, and left issue by Eleanor, daughter and co-heir to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the King's niece, two sons, Hugh, who died without issue, and Edward, both of whom were summoned to parliament. Thomas Lord Despencer, son of the said Edward, obtained a reversal of the



<sup>m</sup> Bp. Kennett's *Par. Ant.*, sub anno. The above arms having been assumed by the Kings of England, were changed by King Charles the Sixth of France from *semée* to three fleurs-de-lis, but these again were assumed by King Henry the Fifth of England, and continued to be borne by his successors till the union with Ireland in 1801.

<sup>n</sup> Poem of Carl., Roll of Edward II.

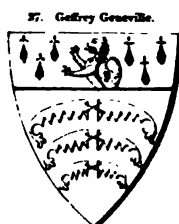
<sup>o</sup> *Fœdera N. E.*, vol. i. p. 922.

<sup>p</sup> Kennett, sub anno.



attainder of his grandfather, and of the Earl of Winchester in 1397, in which year he was created Earl of Gloucester<sup>9</sup>.

Azure, three barnacles Or; on a chief Ermine a demi-lion rampant Gules. This, being one of the most perfect coats now remaining in Dorchester church, has been already noticed, but is again introduced in this place for the sake of adding a few particulars respecting the coat itself, and the person by whom it was borne. The lines which



in the plate following, page 45, appear down the middle of the shield would be better omitted, as in the annexed engraving, because they only indicate the leading of the glass which is not shewn in any other instance. In the original, the Ermine spots have disappeared from the chief, but they are distinctly marked in the manuscript of Lee. The barnacles have been carefully copied from the glass; the lines which cross each other diagonally in the centre, will be also found represented in a coat of "Geneville," in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. In the Roll of Hen. III., A.D. 1240—1245, are these blazons.

Simon de Genevill, noir, a trois breys<sup>a</sup> d'or, au cheif d'argent ung demi lion de goules.

Geffrey de Genevile, d'azure, a trois breys d'or, au cheif d'ermeyne ung demy lion de goules.

Although Geffrey Genevile, Lord of Trim and Meth, in Ireland, was closely connected in various ways with the De Lacys and De Burghs, Earls of Ulster, and is sometimes called by that title<sup>†</sup>, it is not quite clear that it properly belonged to him.

<sup>a</sup> Notes on Carlaverock.

<sup>b</sup> These were placed on the noses of horses to make them quiet, while undergoing any operation for the improvement either of their health or appearance, a purpose answered in modern days by a much less picturesque instrument called "the twitch." Barnacles were therefore most appropriate devices in the ages of "Chevalerie" when the "Chevalier" was often obliged to be his own groom and farrier, but at all times carefully superintended the management of the steed who shared his exploits, and upon whose condition and courage so much depended, both in the field and the tournament. See Holmes's "Academy of Armory," bk. iii. c. 7.

<sup>c</sup> Breys are barnacles for a horse's nose. Cotgrave quoted by Sir N. H. Nicolas in notes to his edition of the Roll. London, Pickering, 1829.

<sup>†</sup> In a manuscript in Sir William Dugdale's own handwriting preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, and supposed to contain some of his collections for the Baronage, is the following, with the above arms, fig. 27, painted in the margin,

Temp. E. I.

"Geffrey Genevill Earle of Ulster, Lo. of Methe and Midden married

In the annals of Ireland from an ancient manuscript at the end of the *Magna Britannia*, are the following particulars relating to this individual :—

A.D. 1240. Walter de Lacy Lord of Meth, died this year in England, leaving two daughters to inherit; of whom the first was married to Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second to Geoffrey de Genevile.

A.D. 1273. The Lord Geoffrey de Genevile returned from the Holy Land and was made Justiciary of Ireland.

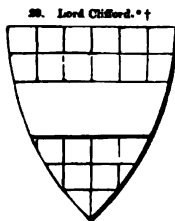
A.D. 1276. Robert de Clifford was made Justiciary of Ireland upon the surrender of Geoffrey de Genevile.

A.D. 1302. Maud Lacy the wife of Lord Geoffrey de Genevile died.

A.D. 1308. This year on the Eve of SS. Simon and Jude, the Lord Roger de Mortimer and his lady, the right heir of Meth, the daughter of the Lord Peter, son of the Lord Geoffrey Genevile, arrived in Ireland. As soon as they landed they took possession of Meth, the Lord Geoffrey Genevile giving it to them and entering himself in the Order of the Friars predicant at Trim, the morrow after S. Edward the Archbishop's day.

A.D. 1314. The Lord Geoffrey de Genevile, a friar, died the 12th of the kalends of November; and was buried with his own order of friars predicant of Trim: he was also Lord of the Liberty of Meth.

Chequée, Or and Azure, a fess Gules<sup>u</sup>. Robert de Clifford, eldest son of Roger de Clifford, who was slain A.D. 1280, in Wales, succeeded his grandfather A.D. 1286, being then twelve years of age. The Poet of Carlaverock thus sums up his merits. "If I were a young maiden, I would give him my heart and person, so great is his fame."



Maude, daughter and coheire of Gilbert Lacye Lo. of Methe and Middin in Ireland and E. of Ulster, was in her right Earle of Ulster, whose daughter and heire called Joane was married to Roger Mortimer E. of March. He likewise had issue John that had issue John a Fryer in a monastery which he built at Trim, and Maude married to William Brughe in her right Earle of Ulster." MS. Dugdale, No. 41. p. 44. See also page 25 of the same MS.

This account does not appear in the Baronage, probably because not sufficiently authenticated. See Dugd. Bar., vol. i., and Banks's Extinct Peerage, vol. i.

\* Poem of Carlaverock, the seal of this Baron, A.D. 1301, and Roll of Edw. II.

He was appointed governor of the castle of Carlaverock on its surrender, and his banner was planted on its battlements together with those of the King, the Earl of Hereford as Constable, and John Lord Segrave as supplying the place of the Earl Marshal on that occasion. Robert de Clifford was present with Aymer de Valence and other nobles at the death-bed of Edward the First, and received the dying monarch's injunctions to prevent the return of Piers de Gaveston. On the 31st of January 1308, he was constituted Earl Marshal, and the 25th of June 1314, fell in the battle of Bannockburn at the age of forty-five. His eldest son Roger, then fifteen years old, departed this life A.D. 1337. without issue, but from his second son Robert descended the baronial line of Clifford, which in the reign of Henry the Eighth was elevated to the Earldom of Cumberland<sup>v</sup>.

Argent, a lion rampant Sable, quartering Gules, a castle triple towered Or. There is unhappily as much reason for noticing this shield among those which have been destroyed as among those which are now remaining. The corresponding coat in the south-east window of the Chancel has lost the first and fourth quarters, and among some fragments of painted glass belonging to Dorchester Church which have been carefully preserved with a view to their being if possible replaced, are two quarters containing gold coloured castles, precisely similar in outline to the above, (which were traced from the originals,) on a ground of ruby glass, but without any remains of the lions. There is no question that the annexed engraving is a correct representation as regards the relative position of the lions and castles in the coat which was existing A.D. 1574 and 1657, because it is so drawn by Lee<sup>x</sup>, and blazoned as above by Anthony à Wood<sup>y</sup>. It must however be acknowledged that this differs from the cotemporary seals of Queen Eleanor, where the castles occupy the first and fourth quarters<sup>z</sup>; the lions the second and third; thus affording one of the best instances of *canting* or punning arms for Castile and Leon, while those of Dorchester church, which precisely cor-

28. Queen Eleanor.



<sup>v</sup> Notes on Carlaverock.

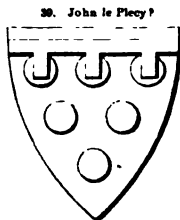
<sup>x</sup> Wood's M.S. in Ashm. Mus. D. 14.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid. E. I.

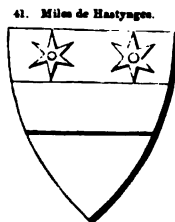
<sup>z</sup> See Sandford's Genealogical Hist.

respond to those attributed to the King of Spain<sup>a</sup> during the same period, would more readily suggest the appellation Leon and Castile.

Or, six torteaux with a label of three points Azure. The connexion of the family of Plecy, Plasey, Plessis or Plesssets with this neighbourhood, from A.D. 1240 to the year 1350, can be very clearly made out, as may be seen by a reference to the Historical Notices of Kidlington, in the Deanery of Woodstock<sup>b</sup>, but the annexed coat has been assigned to John le Plecy only as a conjecture, formed from an early drawing, which however appears hardly consistent with the following cotemporary blazons. "Sire John de Plessis, d'argent ove six faux (i.e. voided) rondeletts de goules." Roll of Hen. III. A.D. 1240—5. "Oxsenfordeshire, Sire Hue de Plecy, de argent, a vj rouwels de goules. Sire Johan de Plecy, meisme les armes, a un label de Azure." Roll of Edw. II. 1308—1314. "Monsire de Plessis, port d'argent, a vj annulets gules." Roll of Edw. III. 1337—1350. Mr. Winchell, in the year 1622, seems to have considered the above coat as belonging to Courtney, Earl of Devon, whose family were closely connected with the neighbourhood of Dorchester in early times by possessions at Nuneham Courtney and elsewhere, but who bore only three torteaux. "Sire Hue de Courteny de or, a iij rondeus de goules, e un label de azure." Roll of Edw. II.<sup>c</sup>



Or, a fess and in chief two mullets (of six points) Gules. "Oxsenfordeshire. Sire Miles de Hastynges, de or, a une fesse de goules, en le chef ij moles de goules." Roll of Edw. II. In the Visitation of Ox-fordshire, A.D. 1574, is mentioned a Sir Myles Hastings, of Delesforde, Worcester-



<sup>a</sup> "Roi de Espayne" Archives of Queen's Coll. M.S. K. 18. p. 349.

<sup>b</sup> Guide to Archit. Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, Part II. pp. 67, 68.

<sup>c</sup> This blazon corresponds exactly with a coat (c. 1400) remaining in a south window of the Chancel of Wodesdon or Waddesdon church Bucks, where the Courtneys had lands as early as the time of King Richard the First. See Par. Ant., sub an. 1193.

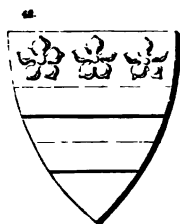
shire, from whom descended Sir Edward Hastings of Elford, Oxon, but the arms of the latter are stated to be, Or a maunch Gules, a crescent Sable for difference<sup>d</sup>.

Or, two bars and in chief three cinque-foils Gules. A coat similar to this with the field *Argent* seems to appertain to Stokeyth or Stockwithe.

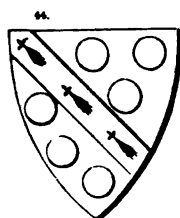
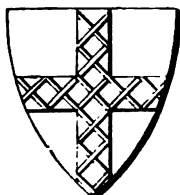
*Argent*, a cross Azure, fretty Or. "~~de~~ *Clare-  
walschire*. Sire Robert de Verdun, de Ar-  
gent, a une crois de Azure, frette de Or." Roll of Edw. II. Sir Theobald de Verdon, Lord of the Manor of Heth or Heath, Oxon., who on the 3rd of Feb. 1315, wedded to his second wife Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of the last Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, grand-daughter of King Edward the First<sup>e</sup>, appears from the same Roll to have borne Or fretty Gules.

Gules, a bend Ermine between six bezants: *name*, Cought or Cowght. Glover's Ordinary<sup>f</sup>. It is also found attributed to Sir Armoyne Coughte.

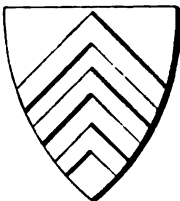
Or, three Chevronels Gules<sup>g</sup>. Gilbert surnamed the Red during the lifetime of his father, Earl Richard, A.D. 1253, (47 Hen. III.,) espoused Alice daughter to Guy Earl of Angoulesme, then of very tender years, and niece to the King, who gave her five thousand marks portion. He came of age, A.D. 1263, the year after his father's decease, and sided shortly afterwards with Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, but at Lewes, in Sussex,



62. Robert de Verdun.



63. De Clare.



<sup>d</sup> The Topographer, vol. v. p. 33.

<sup>e</sup> Bp. Kennett, sub ann. 1315.

<sup>f</sup> In Berry's Encycl. of Heraldry.

<sup>g</sup> Rolls of Hen. III. and Edw. II. This coat is still to be seen in the painted glass of a trefoil-headed lancet window of the Church at Stanton St. John, which is probably to be accounted for by the connexion mentioned below of the three daughters of Gilbert the Red with this neighbourhood. See Guide to Arch. Antiquities, Deanery of Cuddesden.

being refused the custody of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, (fig. 5.) the chief of the prisoners he had taken in the battle, he was so offended that he contrived, with Roger de Mortimer, who had always stood firm to the royal party, the escape of Prince Edward. He was afterwards divorced from Alice, to whom, in consideration of her noble birth, he granted certain manors for her life, and married Joan of Acres<sup>b</sup>, second daughter of King Edward the First (by Eleanor of Castile), who being eighteen years of age, became his bride at Westminster, on the 2nd of May, A.D. 1290.

In place of dower the King regranted the manors and castles which he had lately seized, upon the refusal of this Earl to accompany him to the help of Guy, Earl of Flanders, against the King of France<sup>1</sup>. Among these possessions were the manors of Brickhill, Stukeley, Marlow, *Bucks*; Stamford, *Berks*; Caversham, *Oxon*. This Earl Gilbert died the 7th of Dec. 1295, and was buried in the Priory of Tewkesbury beside his father, leaving his wife a widow, and also issue by her, a son named Gilbert, then in his fifth year<sup>1</sup>, and three daughters, who all became closely connected with these parts. Elianor, the eldest daughter, was afterwards married to Hugh le Despenser the younger. Margaret the second daughter was married first to Piers de Gaveston, who, A.D. 1308, received from King Edward the Second a grant in fee of the whole earldom of Cornwall, the honor of St. Valerie, with Beckley, the capital manor, and all other members, the town and honor of Wallingford, with the manors of Watlington and Bensington, and all other lands which Edmund Earl of Cornwall (see page 48.) held at the time of his death<sup>k</sup>. The second husband of Margaret de Clare was Hugh de Audley, lord of the manor of Stratton Audley, near Bicester, who, in the 11th Ed. III., was created Earl of Gloucester. Elisabeth, the third daughter of Gilbert the Red, was married three several times, first to John de Burgh, son of Richard Earl of Ulster; secondly, to Theobald de Verdon, Lord of Heth, *Oxon*.; thirdly, to Sir Roger Damory

<sup>a</sup> So called because born at Acres or Acon, formerly Ptolemais in the Holy Land.

<sup>1</sup> Sandford's Genealogical Hist.

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1291. "Gilbert de Clare, son of Gilbert and the Lady Joan de Acon, was born on the 11th of May betimes in the morning."—Annals of Ireland, Camden's Britannia.

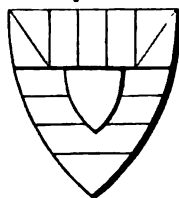
<sup>k</sup> Par. Ant., sub anno.

of Blechingdon (uncle to Sir Richard Damory, lord of Bucknell), who upon the marriage had a grant from her uncle, King Edward II., A.D. 1319, of the manor of Holton, Oxon<sup>1</sup>.

Within two years after the death of her first husband, Gilbert the Red, Joan of Acres "matched herself to a plain esquire called Ralph de Monthermer, clandestinely without the King her father's knowledge, whom afterwards she sent to her father, to receive the honour of knighthood. But when the King understood that she had so debased herself in marrying so meanly, being highly incensed, he caused all her castles and lands to be seized on, and sent her husband Monthermer to strait imprisonment in the castle of Bristol. Nevertheless, at length, through the mediation of that great prelate Anthony Beke, then Bishop of Durham, a reconciliation was made<sup>m</sup>." Ralph Monthermer, accordingly, had livery of the lands of the Earldom of Gloucester, and at the siege of Carlawerock, though "vested in his own ensigns," bore on his banner the arms of Clare<sup>n</sup>. These temporary honours and possessions, on the decease of the Countess Joan in 1307, he surrendered to Gilbert de Clare, the son before mentioned, who fell in the battle of Bannockburn on the 24th June, 1314. Maud (de Burgh,) widow of this last Gilbert de Clare, among other lands, had assigned for her dowry the manor of Caversham, with certain lands in Burford, Nether Orton, and Heyford at the Bridge, together with the hundred of Chadlington, *Oxon*; Stanford, *Berks*; Great Marlow, *Bucks*. There being no issue, the great inheritance of Gilbert de Clare was shared among his three sisters, Eleanor, Margaret, and Elisabeth<sup>o</sup>.

Barry, Or and Azure, a chief paly, the corners gyronny; an inescutcheon Argent. Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, Herefordshire, who succeeded his father Ralph 31 Hen. III., for his loyalty and faithful services at the battle of Evesham and elsewhere, had, on the 27th Oct. 49 Hen. III., a grant of the whole Earldom

51. Roger Mortimer.



<sup>1</sup> Sandford's Geneal. Hist., and Bp. Kennett. See also Historical Notices of Holton and List of Rectors, Guide to Archit. Antiq., part III.

<sup>m</sup> Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 215.

<sup>n</sup> Notes on Carlawerock.

<sup>o</sup> Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 217.

and honor of Oxford, and all other lands of Robert de Vere then Earl of Oxford (except the manor of Flete), at that time forfeited for taking part with Montfort Earl of Leicester. This loyal and distinguished Baron departed this life the 10th Edw. I., and was buried in the abbey of Wigmore, to which his family were great benefactors, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, who being mortally wounded in a battle with the Welsh at Buelt, and dying of his hurts in Wigmore castle, was also buried in the same abbey. His widow Margaret, daughter of Sir William de Fendles, a Spaniard, and kinswoman to Queen Eleanor, among other large possessions allotted for her dowry, had the third part of the manor in Crendon, in com. Bucks<sup>p</sup>. The wardship of his eldest son Roger, at this time (A.D. 1303.) sixteen years old, was assigned to Piers de Gaveston. This Roger Mortimer shortly afterwards took to wife Joan the daughter of Peter de Genevill, son of Geoffrey de Genevill (fig. 27), Lord of Trim in Ireland. In the 10th Edw. II. he was made Justiciary of Ireland. About the year 1319, in aid of Sir John de Cherleton, (fig. 8,) Knight, (Lord Powis in right of Hawyse his wife,) he armed himself and his followers against Griffin, uncle to Hawyse, who had invaded Powys' land and done excessive spoil there, and after much toil and trouble compelled Griffin to submit, whereupon the said John and Hawyse did peaceably enjoy that territory<sup>q</sup>. He was afterwards created Earl of March, but in the 4th of Edw. III., on the eve of St. Andrew, A.D. 1330, this great and unhappy man was hanged at the common gallows called the Elms, near Smithfield, in London; upon whose fall several persons were restored to their lands, and released of those forfeitures imposed on them by that Earl; among others, Sir Eubulo le Strange and Alice his wife had lands restored to them at Bicester, Middleton, *Oxon*, and elsewhere, to the value of 1200 marks<sup>r</sup>.

The arms of Mortimer, a family whose honours suffered as it were an eclipse by the disgraceful end of the first Earl of March, but afterwards shone forth with wonted splendour, are

<sup>p</sup> Bp. Kennett, sub an. 1303, and Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 143. b.

<sup>q</sup> Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 145.

<sup>r</sup> Bp. Kennett, Par. Ant., vol. ii. p. 20.



the last of those which are tricked in the note book of Lee, from the *windows* of Dorchester Church\*. Before passing from these interesting memorials of the English nobility in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, to a consideration of the arms on the monuments, it will be proper to mention the relation which Dorchester bears to two members of the aristocracy in the present day.

The lordship of the hundred and manor of Dorchester, together with the principal part of the property in Dorchester, Overy, Drayton, and Burcot, are now possessed by the Right Honourable Montagu Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, Baron Norreys, of Rycote, co. Oxford, High Steward of Abingdon, and Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, D.C.L. The manor of Dorchester was granted by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth to his lordship's ancestor, Sir Henry Norreys, Knight, Lord Norreys, who married Margerie, daughter of John Lord Williams, of Thame†. The illustrious house of Bertie has at different periods formed alliances with several of the families whose arms are engraved in the plates which follow page 45, and numbers among its achievements the arms of Earls Warren (7), Bigod (10), Vere (11), and Fitz Alan, originally D'Aubigny (13)‡.

The present Lord Dorchester, Guy Carleton, Baron of

\* Of the arms belonging to the windows of Dorchester Church, the following numbers (see plates at page 45) coincide with banners borne at the Siege of Carlaverock in June, A.D. 1300. 1. The Royal arms of England. 2. The Heir apparent. 3. Grey of Rotherfield, who, however, on that occasion bore the bend engrailed. 6. Thomas Earl of Lancaster. 7. Warren. 13. Fitz Alan. 14. Bohun. 18. Bardolf. 19. Segrave. 21. Valence. 22. Walter Beauchamp. 26. Despencer. 28. Hugh de Vere. 29. Clifford. 30. Tyes. 32. Tony. 33. Hastings. 34. Latymer. 35. Fitz Walter. 38. St. John. 45. Sir John Beauchamp of Somerset, who bore the same arms as those attributed to Hugh de Ferrers in the roll of Hen. III. It should be mentioned, that in the window this coat is similar in outline to fig. 37. 48. De Clare, borne by Ralph de Monthermer. The names of all the above Barons appear attached to the letter to the Pope in Feb. 1301, except Grey and Despencer, Ralph Monthermer signing himself Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. This document has also among its numerous signatures those of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England; and Edmund Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

† Proceedings in Chancery, Q. Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 255; Dugd. Bar., 2. p. 404.

‡ See Kent's Heraldry, vol. ii. p. 679; also "Five Generations of a Noble and Loyal House" from cotemporary and authentic sources, Rivington, 1845.

Dorchester, co. Oxford, inherits this title from Sir Guy Carleton, K.B., General in the army and Governor of Fort Charlemont, in Ireland, who was so created 21st of August, 1786.

The first Lord, however, who took his title from this place, was Dudley Carleton, second son of Anthony Carleton, Esq., of Baldwin Brightwell, near Dorchester, who was born at his father's seat on the tenth of March, A.D. 1573. This distinguished diplomatist, after being educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, in April, 1605, accompanied the Lord Norreys into Spain. In September, 1610, he received the honour of knighthood from King James at Windsor, upon being nominated to the embassy of Venice. He was afterwards ambassador to Holland, and on 22nd of May, 1626, was called up to the house of peers by the style and title of Baron Carleton of Imbercourt, in the county of Surrey. He was created Viscount Dorchester in 1628, became one of the principal secretaries of state to King Charles the First, departed this life 15th of February, 1631, without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a massive monument of the period was erected to his memory, and such an inscription as was thought suitable to his rank \*.

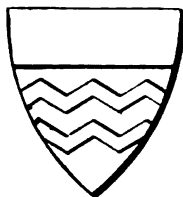
\* Historical Preface to Letters of Sir Dudley Carleton, Knight, during his embassy in Holland, from A.D. 1615 to 1620. See also Dugd. Bar., vol. ii. p. 453; and for the pedigree, Visitation of Oxfordshire, A.D. 1574, given in the Topographer, vol. v., where the name of the "second son" is omitted, probably because not then christened.

## ARMS BELONGING TO THE MONUMENTS OF DORCHESTER CHURCH.

IN describing these it will be preferable to observe a chronological order, the shields being still numbered as they stand in the manuscript, in order to facilitate in any case a reference to the originals. With regard to the cross-legged effigy, whose name in Leland's time was out of remembrance, no certain information has hitherto been obtained, the arms being defaced as early as A.D. 1574, but the following are hints which may be useful to those who may have the opportunity of prosecuting the inquiry. The words of Lee are "A man in armor with a shelde cote in stone lying on a squer tombe with his fote on a lyon, it is to be thought to be Walonce with a baton." We may perhaps conclude from this that the required arms bear some general resemblance to those of Valence earl of Pembroke. (Fig. 21.) The figure which is very faithfully engraved (page 13.) is of the close of Henry the Third's reign, or the beginning of that of Edward the First, i. e. about 1270. If therefore the common notion that early cross-legged figures represent crusaders be correct, the one in question may reasonably be supposed to be intended to commemorate some follower in the train of Richard, king of the Romans, who, A.D. 1240, began his progress to the Holy Land from Wallingford<sup>a</sup>, or of Prince Edward who proceeded thither in 1270. Bishop Tanner gives two references<sup>b</sup> which may perhaps help to throw light on the subject. Fin. Oxon. 25 Henry III. n. pro mess. et terris in Holcomb. Fin. Oxon. 46 Henry III. de terris in Milton Parva, Thomle, &c.

These arms, two bars dancettée and a chief, are four times repeated round the tomb, which Leland says is for one Stoner, a judge, as appeareth by his habit, in the reign of King Edward the Third, and of which Lee merely remarks, "a man in ston lieing upon a square tombe Stoner." The cotemporary blazon is, "Monsire John

65. Sir John Stoner.



<sup>a</sup> Thos. Wikes, sub ann.    <sup>b</sup> Not. Mon., art. Dorchester. See also App. B.

de Stonor, port d'azur, une dauncelet d'or, une chief d'or<sup>c</sup>." Sir John Stonor, the individual represented by the effigy engraved page 13, was the eldest son of Richard Stonor, of Stonor, by his wife, the daughter and heir of Sir John Harnhull, of Harnhull, in Gloucestershire<sup>d</sup>. The particulars preserved in the public Records of this great man, who, through a long life in troublous times was engaged in interpreting and enforcing the laws of England, are by no means scanty; but a brief chronological outline is all that can be here attempted.

A.D. 1313. Feb. 14. By a writ tested at Windsor, John de Stonore was summoned as one of the Justices of the Council to parliament at Westminster, on the third Sunday in Lent, 18th March.

A.D. 1315, Sept. 1. John de Stonore obtained a charter of free warren in the following manors in this county: Stonore, Pushull, Venables, Warmodecombe, Bixbrond, Bixgibwyn, Watlington, Watecombe, Brunnesdon<sup>e</sup>.

A.D. 1317. John de Stonore obtained the royal license to exchange two messuages, a hundred acres of land and twenty acres of wood in Bixbrond, with the abbot and convent of Dorchester, for an equivalent in Puryton. The fine paid on this occasion was twenty shillings. See Pat. p. 1. 10 Edw. II. m. 5. in Appendix B.

A.D. 1322. July 14. John de Stonore was one of the Justices empowered to pronounce judgment and award execution on the Mortimers. On the 31st October of the same year he was returned, pursuant to the commission for raising and arming the men at arms of the county of Bucks, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, as a Knight, but unaccustomed to arms, and one of the King's Justices<sup>f</sup>.

A.D. 1323, May 15th. By a writ tested at Rothwell, John de Stonore is peremptorily commanded to repair to York, where the King intends to hold a council, with the utmost speed,

<sup>c</sup> Roll of Edw. III., A.D. 1337—1350, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

<sup>d</sup> These particulars are forwarded by James Fleming, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, from authentic sources.

<sup>e</sup> Cal. Rot. Chartarum, No. 56. Ann. 9. Ed. II. This patent, in perfect preservation, dated as above, is in possession of the Lord Camoys.

<sup>f</sup> Parl. Writs, Digest by Sir F. Palgrave, vol. ii. div. 3. p. 1464.

travelling day and night. By a writ tested at Skipton in Craven, 2nd October of the same year, he was one of the Justices appointed by commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of persons accused of assisting in feigning miracles said to have been worked by the bodies of the Lancasterians hanging in chains at Bristol<sup>c</sup>.

A.D. 1327. In the first year of Edward the Third, John de Stonore was sent down to Oxford with four other judges to try certain of the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, for joining with the townsmen of Abingdon in committing a flagrant outrage upon the abbey of St. Mary in the latter place<sup>b</sup>.

A.D. 1330. After being many years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was made Chief Justice<sup>1</sup>.

A.D. 1354. In the 28th Edw. III. John Stonore departed this life, leaving John, his son and heir, aged forty years. At the time of his decease he held the manor of Stonore of the abbot of Dorchester, by the service of a penny a-year, and other property in the county of the Earl of Northampton<sup>t</sup>. In consequence probably of many pious benefactions, as well as out of esteem for the services he had rendered to his king and country during a long and active life, the abbot and canons of Dorchester granted him the right of sepulture in the choir of their church. The effigy still remaining there, which has escaped in a remarkable manner the ravages of time and violence during a period of five hundred years, was, strange to say, supposed by the learned Mr. Camden to represent "a Lady," but by a reference to Strutt and other authorities, the dress will be found to be in accordance with the legal costume of the day. The expression of the countenance, which corresponds in some degree to the mildness of the female character, and contrasts strongly with that of the warrior on the same page, is exactly such as might be induced by long habits of patient and passionless investigation in a benevolent exercise of his high and solemn office. By his descendants at an early date the arms were borne, Azure, two bars dancettée Or: a chief *Argent*. They are so painted in the windows of Watlington

<sup>c</sup> Parl. Writs.

<sup>b</sup> Wood's Annals, sub an. 1327.

<sup>i</sup> See Thomas Walsingham, p. 147.

<sup>t</sup> Inquisition in the Tower of London.

and Pirton churches<sup>k</sup>, and are so borne at the present time by the heir male of the body of the aforesaid Sir John Stonor, the Right Honourable Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Baron Camoys.

"A square tombe with one in armor of alabaster lieing upon yt, and Segrave his armes with a bende<sup>l</sup>." To this description the Herald adds a drawing corresponding to fig. 31, but with the lion *crowned Or*, and also the coat of which an engraving is annexed with the colours marked in as follows: Sable, a lion rampant Argent,

67. Segrave — Boutetort.



crowned Or (Segrave); *impaling* Or, a saltire engrailed Sable (Boutetort). This description exactly tallies with that of Anthony à Wood, in 1657, who informs us that the Segrave arms, Sable, a lion rampant Argent, *crowned Or*, debruised with bendlet Gules, were upon the breast of the effigy, and repeated on the side of the tomb, together with the coat represented in the annexed engraving on another shield. There is a remarkable correspondence between the arms on the breast of the knight, and one of the shields on the south-east window of the chancel (fig. 31), both as regards the contour of the lion, and the narrowness of the bendlet<sup>m</sup>; but the crown distinctly recorded as having existed in the former, has certainly never been represented in the latter. In the absence of records, all that can be said is that the monument, judging from the architecture and the costume, is of the date 1400, and from heraldic evidence, represents a member of the Segrave family, descended from a marriage between Segrave and Boutetort. A memoir of John Boutetort, the founder of his family, will be found at the end of the edition of the Poem of Carlawerock, so often quoted; a descendant of the same name in the reign of Richard the

<sup>k</sup> See a Pedigree of Stonor in the Oxfordshire Visitation, printed in Brit. Topog. vol. v.; also account of Arms in Mr. Barentine's house, at Little Haseley, Memoir of Haseley Church.

<sup>l</sup> See in Wood's MS. D. 14.

<sup>m</sup> The lion in the engraving fig. 31. is drawn from a tracing of the glass, and has also been copied for figures 8 and 10, the originals of which afforded only rude outlines of lions, but the bendlet allowing for the lead should only be half the width, although in one instance Anthony à Wood calls it a "bend."

Second, took to wife Maud, daughter of John, Lord Grey of Rotherfield<sup>a</sup>.

Among the arms on the monuments of Dorchester Church, A.D. 1574, is a coat frequently repeated which occasioned much perplexity to Anthony à Wood and others, but which is undoubtedly that of "Sir Hugh Segrave, de com. Oxon<sup>o</sup>." It is engraved below in the second and third quarters of fig. 57, and may be thus blazoned, Ermine, two bars; in chief a demi-lion rampant, Gules.

Numbers 53, 54, and 55 in the manuscript, are somewhat obscure, but they are certainly connected in some way with Sir Hugh Segrave, and probably also with the Segrave of the alabaster monument.

53, two bars; in chief a demi-lion (Segrave) *impaling* Or, three roses (Harnhull?).

54, two bars; in chief a demi-lion, *quartering* a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée (Drayton?).

55, Azure six lions rampant; on a canton Or, a mullet (Kyrkeby?).

There is every reason to believe that this monument was for Gilbert Segrave, because Leland in 1542 writes, "at the hed of thes Draitons one Gilbert Segrave," see page 104, and Lee in 1574, after drawing the above three shields, which were all "on a gravestone defaced," prefaces his drawings of the Drayton arms with the remark "under this on another stone<sup>p</sup>."



<sup>a</sup> Dugd. Bar., vol. ii. p. 46. Skelton mentions a grant of free warren at Newington, near Dorchester, 28 Ed. I., to Nicholas Lord Segrave, but gives no authority. As Sir William Dugdale does not mention such a grant, and Newington is not enumerated among the possessions of Nicholas Lord Segrave, Esch. 15 Ed. II., it is presumed that this statement is erroneously founded on a grant of free warren at North Newington, Oxon., (near Banbury,) in the same year to his elder brother John de Segrave. The witnesses of this latter document are the Venerable Father Anthony, Bishop of Durham; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; Thomas Earl of Lancaster; John de St. John; Robert Fitz Walter; Robert Fitz Roger; William le Latimer; Walter de Teye, &c. Rot. Chart. 28 Ed. I. No. 41.

<sup>o</sup> Glover, MSS. in Archives of Queen's College, K. 18, p. 172.

In Rymer's *Fœdera* N. E. vol. ii. part 3, page 1046, Sir Hugh Segrave is mentioned as a commissioner with Gilbert Wace and others, for arraying the men at arms in the county of Berks, for the defence of the kingdom, A.D. 1376.

<sup>p</sup> Figure 55, and the impalement of No. 53, appear to be the same with

The Drayton arms were Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée Or<sup>9</sup>; *crest*, a Saracen's head, and with these were quartered by more than one of the family, the coat of Sir Hugh Segrave, de com. Oxon. It would therefore appear that about the close of the fourteenth century, one of the Draytons married an heiress of the Segraves, the two families being already allied (No. 54) by marriage in a previous generation.



The monument of which Gough's description is given page 30, can be very clearly made out. It is, says Lee, for "John Drayton and Isabell his wyff." The arms, fig. 57, were repeated at the corners, and the Saracen's head, which Lee places above the shield and calls "the crest," has been copied from a rubbing of the tilting helmet of which it forms the ornament. Between John and Isabella Drayton were the same arms with an impalement, which if known, would of course supply the name of the lady before marriage, but the accounts vary as to the field<sup>r</sup>, and we can only collect that it had on a chief three bezants. Anthony à Wood has preserved an inscription belonging to this monument, which if there was not more room than is now left between the steps of the altar and the feet of the figures, was probably arranged so that the pentameter should be read in a line with the hexameter, thus,

Præclari titulus hæc Drayton tumbe Johannis	Bina tenet loculis corpora juncta suis :
Miles habet dextram, capit altera pars Isabellam,	Conjuncto pacem nunc tumulo sociam.
Miles erat celebris, fortis, famosus in armis,	Omnibus equalis, compatiens miseris.
E. sup. æ. quadres, his septem comminus tres,	His annis miles decedit in cineres :
Æterna dies Octobris mensis clauserat ejus	Vitam, quem precibus, quæso, jubate plis.

two of the quarterings of Henry Stoner, of Stoner, as given in the Visitation of Oxfordshire, A.D. 1574, to which the names Harnhull and Karkby are there respectively assigned as above suggested.

<sup>9</sup> See Glover's Ordinary in Berry's Encyclopædia.

<sup>r</sup> In the Sepulchral Mon. it is blazoned Chequée, in chief three rondeaux ; by Wood, who follows Lee, Argent, on a chief three bezants ; by Mr. Winchell, Or, on a chief three bezants. It is not improbable among these various accounts of a coat defaced, even at that early period, that it was intended for Or, frettée Sable, on a chief of the second three bezants, the arms of St. Amand, Lord of Beckley, Oxon., and other neighbouring possessions, at the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century, of whose family see Bp. Kennett.

<sup>s</sup> Wood gives *partim* and *communis* with strong marks of doubt: the



There is therefore every reason to believe that the mutilated monument of a knight and lady, in the south aisle of the chancel, is intended to represent Sir John Drayton who "fell to ashes" 3 Oct. A.D. 1411, and his wife Isabella. The letters on the chape of the sword are certainly not the initials of the wearer, as the account of Gough would seem to suggest, but a monogram of the first and last letters of our Saviour's name. The sacred monogram IHC and IHS, is so commonly found in this position, that it is unnecessary to specify instances<sup>†</sup>; and a more abbreviated form than usual is quite in keeping with the extremely artificial character of the monument and inscription<sup>‡</sup>. The defaced slab lying on the right of these figures, represented another member of the same family, as appears by the arms at the corners similar to those in the annexed engraving (fig. 57), and the cavity which shews that the tilting helmet on which the head of this knight rested, was also surmounted by the Drayton crest, a Saracen's head<sup>§</sup>. This probably represents Richard Drayton, Esq., who succeeded Sir John Drayton, and about the middle of the fifteenth century



line in which the latter word occurs evidently contains the date, and, if the above conjecture be correct, is thus to be translated, Hundreds above a thousand take four, twice seven, crush three, i. e. MCCCCXI. The figure was, from a comparison with other brasses, assigned (page 30) to the time of Hen. VI., who began his reign A.D. 1422, but it may very well be of a somewhat earlier date, considering that most of the characteristics of the costume, particularly the close pointed helmet and collar of SS, came into fashion at the close of the fourteenth century. See Bloxam's Monumental Architecture.

<sup>†</sup> See Stothard's Monumental Effigies, Gough, &c. The ancient practice of placing the monogram on the scabbard, and of studiously forming the hilt into a cross, were intended as a profession that the wearer trusted not to his own arm for victory, and also served to remind him that his sword should never be unsheathed except in a righteous cause.

<sup>‡</sup> It is remarkable that notwithstanding *Jesus Christus* is always written IHS XPS in Latin MSS., yet Greek MSS. (of which one would imagine the other to be an imitation) retain only the first and last letters of those words, thus IS XS. Casley's Cat. of MSS. in the King's Library, Pref. xxiii. quoted in a paper on the Monogram, by C. C. S.

<sup>§</sup> After the arms 53, 54, 55, on the gravestone of Gilbert Segrave, of which however no traces have yet been discovered to be now remaining in Dorchester Church, Lee gives a drawing which clearly applies to the more defaced of the Drayton monuments (56), a bend between six cross crosslets; quartering two bars; in chief a demi-lion, with this description, "On another gravestone defaced, but the crest the Saracen's head *as before*, under this on another stone." It must not be concluded from this that Gilbert Segrave bore the Saracen's head for a crest, but the expression *as before* refers to the Saracen's head in Drayton Church, the heraldic account of which immediately precedes that of Dorchester.

was a special benefactor to Dorchester bridge, and whose arms, together with those of Sir Hugh Segrave<sup>7</sup>, de com. Oxon., were placed on the cross at the foot of it, on separate shields. This family appear to have taken their name from the neighbouring village of Drayton which belonged to Dorchester Abbey, and their arms precisely similar to the above, fig. 57, were to be seen in Drayton Church, A.D. 1574<sup>a</sup>. As no traces of a third male figure of Drayton are now visible in Dorchester Church, it is just possible that Leland by "3 of the Draitons" meant John, Isabella, Richard, and added "Gentilmen" merely to denote their rank, without thinking it necessary to specify that one of the figures represented a lady. This supposition is confirmed by the accounts of later antiquaries. The statement of the worthy rector of Haseley in 1542 (see p. 103) to the effect that "Master Barentine (his parishioner) hath part of these Draitons' lands" is confirmed by the occurrence of the Drayton arms together with those of Sir Hugh Segrave and Stonor<sup>a</sup>, at "Litle Haseley, wher Master Barentine hath a right fair mansion place, and marvelous fair walkes<sup>b</sup>."

Cotemporary with Sir John Drayton was Sir Gilbert Wace, Sheriff for Oxon and Berks 46 and 49 Edw. III., and again 3 and 9 Ric. II.<sup>c</sup> His family possessed lands at Ewelme as early as the reign of Henry III.<sup>d</sup> His monument, of which Leland remarks, "Before the quier door a gentelman caullid Ways," has been bereft of every portion of brass, but the indentations on the stone still shew that the ornamented canopy bore the resemblance to those of the Drayton monuments, which might be expected from the coincidence of date. No certain account can be given of the arms because they appear to have been defaced before A.D. 1574<sup>e</sup>, but the following extract from his will is interesting, as shewing a special con-

<sup>7</sup> Lee, in Wood's MS. D. 14, numbers 68 and 69.

<sup>a</sup> Lee, D. 14.

<sup>a</sup> See account of "Arms formerly in the windows of the manor-house of Little Haseley, Delafield's MSS.," quoted in Mr. Weare's Memoir of Great Haseley Church.

<sup>b</sup> Lel. Itin., vol. ii. p. 8.

<sup>c</sup> Fuller's Worthies.

<sup>d</sup> Testa de Nevill.

<sup>e</sup> No arms are given in D. 14.

nexion with the abbot and canons of Dorchester, so as to account for his having the privilege of sepulture in the choir of their church, and also as fixing the date of his decease.

In Dei nomine Amen. In crastino Sancti Martini Confessoris anno domini millesimo ccccvii<sup>mo</sup>. Gilbertus Wace miles Condo testamentum meum in hunc modum etc. Item volo quod advocacio seu jus patronatus Ecclesie de Chakynden cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis universis per executores vendantur et quod pecunia inde recepta inveniatur unus capellanus pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum celebraturus durante pecunia predicta in loco per abbatem Dorkacestrensem qui pro tempore fuerit limitando. Item etc.

Dat. per copiam per Registrum Lincoln<sup>f</sup>.

Sir Gilbert Wace survived the making of this will (in November 1407) a few months, but no notice of him occurs later than May, 1408, the ninth year of King Henry IV.<sup>s</sup>

"On a flat stonewith two pictures, William<sup>aa</sup>

Yonge and Alicia his wyff, which died the 15th of May, 1430<sup>b</sup>." This coat is thus blazoned by Anthony à Wood, "Lozengie Argent and Vert, on a chevron, Gules, 3 bezants, on a chief Gules, a Goat's head erased between 2 cinquefoils Or; impaling (1), Or, on a chevron between 3 chough's



Gules, a crescent Or; (2.) Azure 3 hatchets Or." These arms were also borne by Dr. John Young, who drew his first breath at Newton Longville, Bucks, became Warden of New College, Oxford, was made titular bishop of Calipolis in Thrace by his friend Cardinal Wolsey, and departed this life A.D. 1526.

<sup>f</sup> This extract has been kindly communicated by Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart, from the Borstall Chartulary, from which source Anthony à Wood obtained his information when it was in the possession of the Lady Penelope Dynham, of Borstall, and to which Bishop Tanner refers in these words, "*Vide Cartas quamplurimas ad hanc abbatiam (sc. Dorchester) spectantes in registro dominorum de Borstall, penes dominum Johannem Aubrey, de eadem Baronetum, 1695.*" Almost every thing of general interest in the Borstall Chartulary is printed or epitomized in the Parochial Antiquities of Bp. Kennet, and the notices relating to Dorchester have been introduced into the present memoir.

<sup>s</sup> In the quotation from Anthony à Wood page 30, the two figures which make up this number have accidentally been transposed in the course of printing.

<sup>aa</sup> Lee in Wood's MS., D. 14.

His brass effigy, habited in episcopal vestments, is still to be seen in the ante-chapel at New College, but his arms do not appear on the monument<sup>1</sup>.

The next important memorandum in the 'note book of the Portcullis pursuant of 1574 is one which has already been partly noticed. "Sir John Delabare, byshop of St. Davis, and Richard Drayton, Esq., speceall benefactors of the brydge<sup>2</sup>." This information was obtained from a brass-plate fastened to the cross which stood close by the bridge, as we learn from Bishop Godwin, who read the same inscription when a young man at Oxford<sup>1</sup>. By reference to Pat. 5. Ric. II., p. 1, m. 5. in Appendix B, it will be perceived that this bridge had fallen into so dangerous a state of dilapidation in the time of Richard the Second, that no parties being liable for the repairs, certain tolls were granted for three years. In the course of half a century after the termination of this royal grant, the bridge being again in a decayed state, Bishop De la Bere and Richard Drayton, Esq. were public-spirited enough to take upon themselves the chief burden of the repair. The Bishop of St. David's appears to have been attached to Dorchester as his native place, and to have resided there when not obliged by his important duties to be elsewhere. The surname occurs connected with Dorchester as early as the reign of Edward the First<sup>3</sup>. At the beginning of the fourteenth century Sir Richard de la Bere was lord of Headington, Oxon<sup>a</sup>, and sheriff for the county<sup>o</sup>. Delabere House, near Pangbourne, Berks, is said to be so called after an ancient family who came from Dorchester. John de la Bere was Lord Almoner to King Henry the Sixth, appointed Dean of Wells by Pope Eugenius, and at length consecrated Bishop of St. David's 13th November, 1447. Ten years after his consecration he was excused from attend-

<sup>1</sup> Wood's MS., E. I.; see also *Athenæ Oxon.*

<sup>2</sup> Wood's MS., D. 14. This bridge was built in the reign of Edward the Third and taken down A.D. 1815, when its place was supplied by the present one. An engraving of the old Dorchester bridge will be found in the *Gent's Mag.*, vol. 88. part I. page 105.

<sup>3</sup> Godwin, de Præsulibus. Episcopi Menevenses. Bp. Godwin took his Bachelor's degree, Jan. 13, 1580. *Biog. Brit.*

<sup>m</sup> Hundred Rolls.

<sup>a</sup> Bishop Kennett.

<sup>o</sup> Fuller's *Worthies*.

ing parliament on the plea of age and infirmities. He is much blamed as an absentee from his diocese by Leland and Mr. Browne Willis<sup>p</sup>, but it may reasonably be supposed that he was not insensible to the calls of duty. Finding that his advanced age made travelling impracticable, and being at the same time unable to tear himself from the associations of Dorchester, which were so dear to him, he resigned his bishopric previously to his decease, and was succeeded by Robert Tully 20th October, 1459. That his benefactions were not confined to the town of Dorchester, but extended also to the abbey, may be inferred from the following notice in the account of expenditure at the suppression :—

“Item, payde for a priests wages and mete and drynke yerely for ever to syng within the said monastery of Dorchestre for the soules of Sir John Dalaberd, byshop of Sent Davys, Elia Bacon, William Creke, and John Leyveyson<sup>q</sup>,”

£iiij. vjs. viij*d*.

It has been supposed, with some degree of probability, that John de la Bere may be the bishop represented by the effigy now lying in the south aisle of the nave of Dorchester church, which has been commonly supposed to be a cotemporary monument (A.D. 991) of Bishop Æschwine. It is always difficult to determine the date of ecclesiastical costume, because it was not subject to such marked changes as the civil and military ; but from the number and richness of the vestments, as also the moulding and ornament at the feet of the effigy, it cannot be earlier than the fourteenth century, and may be much later. Upon the whole, however, Leland's words (p. 103) are so express as to lead us to conclude that this image of free-stone, although made as late as the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and now destitute of any inscription, is intended to represent Bishop Æschwine, and is the same which formerly lay on his tomb. If any effigy of John de la Bere had been remaining in 1542, it would certainly have been mentioned by the above sagacious antiquary. That

<sup>p</sup> History of St. David's.

<sup>q</sup> Valor. Eccl., vol. ii. pp. 167, 170. The benefactions of Elias Bacon, of East Wittenham, William Creke, and John le Veysin, are mentioned Pat., p. 2. 17 Ed. II. m. 14; and Pat., 19 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 12, in Appendix B.

the abbot and canons were zealous in commemorating the early bishops of Dorchester appears from the following mention by a cotemporary writer of a structure of another kind, placed A.D. 1320 over the body of St. Birinus:—

“Reclamant tamen Canonici Dorchestrenses et dicunt aliud corpus quam Birini apud Wynton fuisse translatum et ipsos translatores in hoc fore deceptos. Ut feretrum marmoreum stupende sculpture circa annum gracie M<sup>l</sup>CCCXX super corpus Birini apud Dorcest<sup>r</sup> est constructum<sup>r</sup>.”

The remaining monument, of which the arms are drawn by Lee, like that of Gilbert Segrave, no longer exists in Dorchester Church, except indeed it be concealed under a pew; but it may nevertheless be made out almost as clearly as that of Sir John Drayton. For this purpose we must have recourse to the account of Anthony à Wood, who thus writes:—  
“In an aisle joining on to the south side of the chancel, under the north wall, lies a flat blue marble, with the picture thereon of a man in armour, engraven from head to foot on a brass plate fastened thereunto, lying between his two wives, on brass plates also, with antique furniture on their heads, and this inscription at their feet:”—

Ye yt beholds & see this bewely grave  
 Whiche beseeche for cherrie hartly to praye  
 To the Lord of mercede our souls to have  
 That be here covered under clothes of claye  
 Whiche fro whome nothing escape may  
 Rath of Pers Ideley & his two wyves  
 By his dreadfull office scisped their libes.

The arms belonging to this monument were,

60. Fig. 57, without the crest, i. e. a bend between six cross crosslets (Drayton), quartering two bars; in chief a demi-lion (Segrave), over the first wife's head, on the right hand of the man.

61. The coat which occupies the dexter side of fig. 64, Ermine, a fess<sup>s</sup>, *name* Pers Ideley, over the man's head.

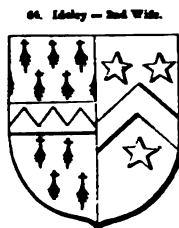
<sup>r</sup> *Historia Anglie a Bruto ad Edwardum Tertium per Beverum.* MSS. Trin. Coll., 62 fol. 66. See also page 62 of this Memoir.

<sup>s</sup> This fess, which in fig. 64 is copied from the MS. of Lee, is somewhat obscure, perhaps parted per dancette Or and Gules, but compared with the arms in Drayton Church, Vairée Or and Gules.

62. Argent, a chevron between three mullets (Gules? name, Creting?) over the second wife's head, on the left hand of the man.

63. Ideley (61) *quartering* Drayton (60.)

64. Ideley *impaling* a chevron between three mullets, as in the annexed engraving. The last two shields were placed at the feet of the male figure, that with the Drayton quartering being of course placed on the side towards the first wife, and that with the impalement towards the second<sup>t</sup>.



From number 63 we may infer that Pers Ideley married to his first wife a coheirress of the Draytons, another coheirress having married into the family of Barentine, of Little Haseley, Oxon. No date being preserved, and the monument being no longer visible, it is impossible to determine with certainty to what period it is to be assigned, but it is probably of the sixteenth century. From its not being mentioned by Leland we may perhaps conclude that it was subsequent to 1542, and from the prayer which it craves of the passers by, it would seem to belong to the reign of Philip and Mary.

The only remaining shield in Lee's account of Dorchester Church which has not been noticed, is No. 59. Or, a wolf rampant, Kidwelly, a family to whom there are several monuments at Little Wittenham, near Dorchester<sup>u</sup>. The remaining memoranda not yet quoted are,

"Robert Bedford and Alyc his wyffe which Rob<sup>t</sup> died the v of Avril 1491."

William Bedford ob. 22 of April 1510.

Agnes Bedford which died the vj<sup>th</sup> daye of Jeneare 1518."

Among the later monuments that which most obtrudes itself upon our notice is one on the north side of the chancel, perched against a pillar which has been barbarously cut away for its reception. It contains on a slab of black marble a long classical or rather Pagan inscription, which

<sup>t</sup> See Wood's MS. E, I, and D, 14.

<sup>u</sup> Mr. Winchell, A.D. 1622, mentions in addition, the arms of Dunch, Barnes, and Winchcombe.

however serves for two persons of the same Christian as well as surname, Edward Clarke, Father and Son, who were both lawyers, and both died at the age of 70 years, the former in 1623, the latter in 1638. These two gentlemen were eminent in their profession, and appear to have been deservedly esteemed by their contemporaries\*. It is much to be regretted that their townsmen and surviving friends did not choose some more proper mode of expressing a sense of their virtues than by so grievously defacing the holy and beautiful house of their fathers, and introducing into it a panegyric, which, if admissible any where, is certainly not so in a place where the memory of the dead should surely be clothed in that humility which we know was essential to the acceptance of their worship while living.

The arms over this monument are Party per chevron Azure and Or, three leopards' faces in chief; an eagle displayed in base, counter-changed.

## APPENDIX B.

*Fin. Oxon. 25 Hen. III. de mess. et terris in Holecumbe.*

This is a final concord between Richard abbot of Dorchester, and Robert of Little Holecumbe with Matilda his wife, respecting a gift by the latter parties of 1 messuage and 30 acres of land in Little Holecumbe.

*Fin. Oxon. 56 Hen. III. de ten. et terris in Parva Milton, Thomele, &c.*

This document, presumed to be the same as that referred to by Bishop Tanner, is a final concord between Walter abbot of Dorchester, and William Le Sage with Roesia his wife, respecting a gift by the latter parties of 1 messuage, 13 acres,

\* These two worthy men had been careful to provide for themselves a better memorial than a long Latin epitaph alike uninteresting to the antiquary and the general observer, for Mr. Hearne testifies that in his day (A.D. 1711) they were frequently talked of by the inhabitants as men not only of deep skill in their profession, but of great probity and integrity, and of uncommon charity to the poor. Letter, &c. *Lel. Itin.*, vol. v. p. 103.



3 roods of land, 4 acres of meadow, and pasture for four oxen in Little Milton; 8 messuages, 4 virgates, 2½ acres of land, and two shillings rent in Thomele, together with 3s. 6d. rent in Ewelme<sup>7</sup>.

*Among the Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Stat. 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94, and preserved in the Tower of London, it is thus contained to wit,*

*Rot. Pat., 9 Edw. II. p. 2. M. 18.\**

Pro Abbate de } Rex omnib; ad quos etc. Salutem. Licet de  
Dorkestr'. } communi consilio etc, per finem tamen quem  
dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkecester fecit nobiscum  
concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredib; nostris  
quantum in nobis est Nicholao de Marlebergh quod ipse duo  
mesuagia quinquaginta acras terre decem acras bosci et quinq;  
solidatas et duas denaratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Dork-  
cestr Piriton' Bixegibwyne et Clifton' dare possit et assignare  
prefato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci habendum et tenen-  
dum eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successorib; suis imper-  
petuum et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta  
mesuagia terram boscum et redditum cum pertinenciis a  
prefato Nicholao recipere possint et tenere sibi et successorib;  
suis sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam  
dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Nicholaus heredes  
sui seu predicti Abbas et Conventus aut successores sui ratione  
statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur  
in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalib; dominis feodi  
illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus, etc. Teste  
Rege apud Westmonasterium xx. die Maii.

per ipsum Regem et per finem viginti solidor.

<sup>7</sup> The official copies from which these extracts are made, as also those from which the subsequent documents have been printed, are preserved in the Library of the Architectural Society.

<sup>\*</sup> The first four of these documents have been printed *in extenso* for the purpose of rendering more intelligible the abbreviations in those which follow.

*Pat. p. 1. 10 Ed. 2. m. 5.*

De Escambio facto } Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem.  
inter Abbatem de } Licet de communi consilio regni nostri  
Dorkcestret Johan- } statutum sit quod non liceat viris reli-  
nem de Stonore. } giosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus.  
Ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia nostra et  
capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur per finem  
tamen quem dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkcestr'  
fecit nobiscum concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et  
heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Johanni de Stannore  
quod ipse duo messuagia centum acras terre et viginte acras  
bosci cum pertinenciis in Bixebrond dare possit et assignare  
prefato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci Habendum et tenendum  
sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in escambium pro  
duobus messuagiis centum acris terre et viginti acris bosci cum  
pertinenciis in Puryton' prefato Johanni per eosdem Abbatem  
et Conventum dandis et concedendis Habendum et tenendum  
eidem Johanni et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi  
illius per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Et  
eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram  
et boscum cum pertinenciis in Byxebrond' a prefato Johanne  
recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis pro  
predictis Mesuagiis terra et bosco cum pertinenciis in Puriton  
eidem Johanni per prefatos Abbatem et conventum dandis con-  
cedendis in escambium predictum sicut predictum est tenore  
presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem Nolentes quod  
predictus Johannes vel heredes sui aut prefati Abbas et Con-  
ventus seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel  
heredes nostros occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu gra-  
ventur. Salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis  
inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud  
Scroby secundo die Decembris.

Per finem viginti solidorum.

*Pat., p. 2. 17 Edw. II. m. 14.*

Pro Abbate et Con- } Rex omnib; ad quos etc. salutem. Licet  
ventu de Dorkecestr'. } de communi consilio regni nostri statu-  
tum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum

alicujus ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, sine licencia nostra et capitalis Domini de quo res illa in mediate tenetur, per finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkecestr' fecit nobiscum concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibz nostris quantum in nobis Elie Bakun de Estwittenham et Willelmo de Crek quod ipsi quinque mesuagia centum acras terre novem acras prati et quatuor solidatas redditus cum pertinenciis in Dorkecestr' Drayton' Bensynton' Buttserelfield' et Brudecote dare possint et assignare eidem Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum quendam capellanum divina singulis diebz pro animabz progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie et animabz predictorum Elie et Willelmi et animabz antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in Abbatia de Dorkecestr' celebraturum imperpetuum et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram pratum et redditum cum pertinenciis a predictis Elia et Willelmo recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum divina singulis diebz pro animabz predictis in Abbatia predicta celebraturum imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem nolentes quod predicti Elias et Willelmus aut heredes sui seu prefati Abbas et Conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur Salvis tamen capitalibz feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii.

Per finem Centum solidorum.

*Patent., 19 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 12.*

Pro Abbate de } Rex omnibz ad quos etc. Salutem. Licet de  
Dorkecestr. } communi etc. per finem tamen quem dilectus  
nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkecestr' fecit nobiscum concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibz nostris quantum in nobis est Elie Bacun de Est Wittenham Willielmo Creke et Johanni le Veysin quod ipsi duo mesuagia quatuor viginti acras terre, quatuor acras prati et duas acras bosci cum pertinenciis in Warberwe et Nettlebed que de nobis tenentur

in capite ut de manerio de Bensyngton' in manu nostra existente sicut per inquisitionem per dilectum nobis Ricardum le Wayte Escaetorem in Com. Suth. Wiltes. Oxon. Berk. Bed. et Buk. de mandato nostro inde factam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam est computum et sexaginta acras terre et triginta solidatas reddit' cum pertinenciis in Henle et Clifton' dare possint et assignare prefato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci, habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum quendam Canonicum capellanum divina singulis diebz in Abb'ia predicta pro animabz predictorum Elie Willielmi et Johannis et pro animabz omnium fidelium defunctorum celebraturum imperpetuum. Et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram pratum, boscum, et redditum, cum pertinenciis a prefatis Elia Willielmo et Johanne recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum dictum Canonicum capellanum divina singulis diebz in Abb'a predicta pro animabz predictis celebraturum imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predicti Elias Willielmus et Johannes vel heredes sui aut prefati Abbas et Conventus seu successores sui ratione premissorum seu statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros Justiciarios Escaetores Vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscumque occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur, Salvis tamen nobis et aliis capitalibz dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc T. R. apud Westmonasterium quinto die Decembris.

per ipsum Regem et finem duarum marcarum.

*Patent Roll, 4 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 41.*

Pro Abbate et Conventu de Dorchestre	} R. Omnibus ad quos etc. Sciatis qd cum per l'ras n'ras patentes concessimus et licenciam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus n'ris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Xpo Abbi et Conventu de Dorchestre quod ipsi t'ras ten' et redditus cum ptin' usq' ad valenciam decem marcar' p' annu' juxta verum valorem eorundem tam de feodo suo pprio quam alieno, exceptis t'ris ten' et redditibus que de nobis tenentur in Capite acquirere possint habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis imppe-
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tuum, Statuto de t'ris et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante, prout in l'ris n'ris pdcis plenius continetur. Nos volentes concessionem n'ram pdcam effcui debito mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedim' pro nobis et heredibz nris quantu' in nob' est Elie de Pushull et Henr' Le Veysyn qd ipsi unam carucatam t're viginti et sex solidatas et duas denaratas redditus cum ptin' in Hunt'combe que de nob' non tenentur, que quidem t'ra p'te redditu' p'dcm valet p' annu' in omnibz exitibz juxta verum valorem ejusdem viginti solidos sicut p' inquisicoem inde p' dilm et fidelem nrm Simonem de Bereford Esc nrm cit' Trentam de mandato nro fcam et in Cancellar' nra retornatam est comptum, dare possint et assignare p'fatis abbi et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppetuu' in partem satisfaccois decem marc. terrar. ten. et reddituum predict. Et eisdem Abbati et Conventui qd ipsi predictos terram et redditum cum ptin' a p'fatis Elia et Henr' recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis p'dcis sicut p'dcm est tenore p'senciu' similite licenciam dedim' specialem, statuto p'dco non obstante. Nolentes qd p'dci Elias et Henr' vel heredes sui aut p'fati abbas et conventus seu successores sui r'one statuti p'dci per nos vel heredes nros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen capitalibz dnis feodi illius s'vicibz inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Turrim London' xij. die Febr'.

Memb. 35.

Pro Abb'e et Conventu

R. Omibz ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis } qd cum nos nup' p' l'ras n'ras pa-

de Dorcestre. } tentes de gratia n'ra sp'ali concesserim' et licenciam dederim' pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nob' est dilectis nob' in Xpo Abb'i et Conventui de Dorcestr' qd ipsi t'ras, ten' et redditus ad valenciam decem marcar per annum juxta verum valorem eorundem tam de feodo suo proprie quam alieno, exceptis t'ris ten' et redditibz que de nob' tenentr in Capite, adquirere possent habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppetuu', Statuto de t'ris et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante prout in l'ris nris p'dcis plenius continetr, Nos volentes concessionem nram p'dcam effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedim' pro nobis et heredibz nris qntum in nob' est Nich'o

de Hunt<sup>c</sup>combe qd ipse manerium de Hunt<sup>c</sup>combe cum ptin' exceptis una carucata t're et viginti et sex solidatis et duabs denaratis redditus in eodem man<sup>o</sup>io, quod quide' man<sup>o</sup>ium de nob' non tenetr in Capite, et p'ter t'ram et redditum p'dcos valet p' annum in omnibz exitibz juxta verum valorem ejusdem q<sup>tuor</sup> libras q<sup>tuor</sup> solidos et novem denar', sicut p' inquisitionem inde p' dilectm et fidelem nrm Simonem de Bereford escaetorem nrm cit<sup>a</sup> Trenta' de mandato nro scdm et in Cancellar' n'ram retornatam est comp'tum, dare possit et assignare p'fatis abb'i et conventui habend et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppetuum in ptem satisfaccois decem marc' t'r', ten' et reddit' predict', Et eisdem Abb'i et conventui qd ipsi man<sup>o</sup>iu' p'dcm cum ptin' exceptis t'ra et redditu p'dcis a p'fato Nicholao recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis p'dcis imppetuum sicut p'dcm est tenore p'sencium similitr licenciam dedim<sup>a</sup> specialem, Statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes qd predictus Nicholaus vel heredes sui aut p'fati abbas et conventus seu successores sui ratione Statuti p'dci p' nos vel he'des nros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen Capitalibz dnis feodi illius s'viciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Redynges. xxvj. die Marcii.

*Patent Roll, 13 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 31.*

Pro Abbe et Conventu } R. Omibz ad quos etc. Saltm. Sciatis  
de Dorkchester' in ptem } qd cum nuper per l'ras nras patentes  
Satisfaccois. } concesserimus et licenciam dederimus  
pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis fuit dilectis nobis in Xpo abbati et Conventui de Dorkchestre qd ipsi terras, ten' et redditus cum ptin' ad valenciam decem librar' p' annum juxta verum valorem eor'dem tam de feodo suo pprio qm alieno, terris ten' et redditibz que de nobis tenentr in Capite exceptis, adquirere possent habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imp'p'm. Statuto de terris et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante, prout in l'ris nris p'dcis plenius continentr. Nos concessionem nram p'dcam volentes effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis est Henrico Le Veysyn de Warberwe quod ipse unam carucatam t're octo acras boeci

et quatuor solidatas redditus cum ptin' in Netlebedde et Thonfeld qui de nobis non tenentr, qui quidem terra et boscus valent p' annum viginti et quinq' solidos sicut p' inquisitionem inde p' dilectum et fidelem nrm Willielmum Trussel escaetorem nrm citra Trentam de mandato nro captam et in Cancellaria nra retornatam est comptum, dare possit et assignare eisdem Abbati et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppm in valorem quadraginta et trium solidor p' annum in ptem satisfaccois decem libratar t're et redditus p'dcar. Et eisdem abbati et conventui qd ipsi t'ram boscum et redditum p'dcos cum ptin' a prefato Henr recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis p'dcis imppm, sicut predictum est, tenore p'sencium similit' licenciam dedimus sp'alem, statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes qd predicto Henr' vel heredes sui aut p'fati abbas et conventus seu successores sui r'one statuti p'dci p' nos vel heredes nros aut ministros nros quoscumq' inde occonentr in aliquo seu g'ventr, Salvis tamen capitalibz dnis feodi illius s'viciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. T. Edwardo, Duce Cornub et Comite Cestr' filio nro Carisimo custode Angl', apud Westm' xvj die Febr.'

*Patent Roll, 44 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 21.*

P' Abbe et Conventu } Rex omnibus ad quos etc. Salutem.  
de Dorchestr', de ex- } Constat nobis p' inspeccoen Rotulor'  
emplificaoe. } Cancellar' n're qd nos nup' lras nras  
patentes sub sigillo quo tunc utebamr in Angl' fieri fecim' in  
hec verba. Edwardus Dei gra' Rex Angl' dns Hibn' et dux  
Aquit' archiepis epis abb'ibz prioribz comitibz baronibz justic'  
vicecomitibz p'positis ministris et omibz ballivis et fidelibz suis  
saltm. Inspecimus cartam celebris memorie dni H. quondam  
Regis Angl' proavi n'ri in hec verba. Henr' Dei gra Rex  
Angl' dns Hibn' dux Normann' Aquit' et comes Andeg'  
archiepis epis abb'ibz prioribz comitibz baronibz justic' vice-  
comitibz p'positis ministris et omibz ballivis et fidelibz suis  
saltm. Sciatz nos dedisse concessisse et hac carta nra confir-  
mase p' nob et heredibz nris Deo et ecclie Sce Marie Karleol'  
et ven'abili pri Walt'o ejusdem ecclie Epo et successoribz  
suis homagium et totum s'vicium Will'i Huntercumbe que nob  
fecit et fac'e debuit de t'ra sua in Huntercumbe et in Besinton',

acil't de terra sua in Hunt<sup>c</sup>umbe viginti solidos et de t<sup>r</sup>a sua in Bensynton duos solidos et undecim denarios habend' et tenend' eidem Epo et successoribz suis de nobis et heredibz nris imppetuum in liberam puram et ppetuam elemosinam. Ita qd predictus Will's et heredes sui eidem Epo et successoribz suis decetero subsint et respondeant tam de homagiis suis q<sup>m</sup> de predicto s<sup>v</sup>icio cum ptin' sicut nobis inde respondere debuerunt ante hanc collacoem nram. Concessimus eciam pro nobis et heredibz nris p<sup>d</sup>co Will'o qd ipse et heredes sui habeant in p<sup>d</sup>cis t<sup>r</sup>is omnes libtates et quietancias quas p<sup>d</sup>co epo concessimus habend' sibi et successoribz suis. Quare volumus et firmiter p<sup>c</sup>ipim' pro nobis et heredibz nris qd p<sup>d</sup>cus epus et successores sui h'eant et teneant imppetuum de nobis et heredibz nris in liberam puram et ppetuam elemosinam homagium et totum s<sup>v</sup>iciu' predictum ejusdem Will'i de Hunt<sup>c</sup>umbe cum ptin que nob fecit et fac<sup>e</sup> debuit de t<sup>r</sup>a sua in Hunt<sup>c</sup>umbe et de Bensynton' Ita qd p<sup>d</sup>cus Will's et heredes sui eidem Epo et successoribz suis de cet<sup>o</sup> subsint tam de homagiis suis quam de p<sup>d</sup>co s<sup>v</sup>icio cum ptin sicut nobis inde respondere debuerunt ante hanc collacoem nram, et qd p<sup>d</sup>cus Wills et heredes sui h'eant in p<sup>d</sup>cis t<sup>r</sup>is suis, omnes lib'tates et quietancias quas p<sup>d</sup>co epo concessimus habend' sibi et successoribz suis in t<sup>r</sup>is epatus sui sicut p<sup>d</sup>em est. Hiis testibz Willo de Ferar', Hugone de Vivon' Rado fil' Nich'i Godefrido de Craucombe, Johe fil' Ph'i, Amaur' de Sco Amando, Henr' de Capella, Galfro de Caus et aliis. Dat p' manum ven<sup>a</sup>bilis p<sup>r</sup>is Radi Cicestren' Epi Cancellar' nri apud Weltham vicesimo t<sup>c</sup>io die Aug' anno regni nri decimo nono. Ac Nichus de Hunt<sup>c</sup>umbe consanguineus et heres p<sup>d</sup>ci Willi p<sup>d</sup>cas t<sup>r</sup>as cu' libtatibz et aliis ptin' suis dilectis nobis in Xpo (abbati) et conventui de Dorchestre p' cartam suam de licencia nra jam dederit et concesserit habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppm. Nos donacoem et concessio-nem ipsius Nich'i p<sup>d</sup>cas acceptantes eas pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis est concedimus iidem abbas et convent<sup>u</sup> h'eant (et) teneant p<sup>d</sup>cas t<sup>r</sup>as cum lib'tatibz et aliis ptin' suis sibi et successoribz suis ut p<sup>d</sup>em est, eodem modo quo idem Nich'us et antecessores sui t<sup>r</sup>as illas cum dcis libtatibz et aliis ptin' a tempore confeccois ipeius proavi nri hucusq'



r'onabilitr tenuerunt. Hiis testibs ven<sup>a</sup>abili pre H. Lincoln' Epo Cancellar' nro, Joh'e de Eltham, Comite Cornub' fre nro, Rog<sup>o</sup> de Mortuo Mari Comite March', Olivero de Ingham, Joh'e Mautravers Senescallo hospicii et aliis. Dat' p' manum nram apud Wodestok vicesimo nono die Marcii anno regni nri quarto. Nos autem tenorem litterarum nostrarum predictarum, Sub sigillo quo nunc utimr in Angl' ad requisicoem dilecti nobis in Xpo nunc Abb'is abbie p'dce duxim<sup>a</sup> exemplificand' p' p<sup>a</sup>esentes. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Westm' xxij. die Marcii.

*Patent Roll, 2 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 5.*

Pro Epo decano et Capitu- } Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. Salu-  
lo ecclie Beate Marie Lin- } tem. Inspeximus cartam dni E.  
coln' de Confirmatione } nup' regis Angl' avi nri in hec  
verba. Edwardus Dei gra' Rex Angl' dns Hibn' et dux Aquit',  
Archiepis epis Abb'ibz prioribz comitibz baronibz justic' vice-  
comitibz prepositis ministris et omnibz ballivis et fidelibz suis  
saltm. Inspeximus cartam celebris memorie dni W. quondam  
Regis Angl' progenitoris nri in hec verba. W. Rex Anglor  
T. Vicecomiti omnibzque vicecomitibz ep'atus Remigii Epi  
saltm. Sciatis me transtulisse sedem Ep'atus Dorchacestren'  
in Lincolniam Civitatem Auctoritate et Consilio Alex'i Pape  
et legator' ejus necnon L. Archiepi, et alior' episcopor' regni  
mei, ac ibidem t<sup>ra</sup>am ab omnibz consuetudinibz solutam et  
quietam sufficient' dedisse ad construend' Matrem Ecclesiam  
tocius Epatus et ejusdem officinas. Huic autem ecclie pro  
salute anime mee aliquid beneficii dare volens primum duo  
maneria concedo, Welletonam videlicet et Slaffordiam cum ap-  
pendiciis, ac deinde ecclias trium maneriorum meor' cum t<sup>ris</sup>  
et decimis scilt, Chircheton Castre atque Wallyngoure. Addo  
eciam omnem decimam tocius redditus eor'dem man'ior' atq'  
duas ecclias in Linconia scilt' Sci Laurencii et Sci Martini  
Preterea deprecacione et exhortacione Remigii Epi Concedo  
eidem ecclie manerium quoddam quod vocatr Lestona, quodq'  
Waldeovus Comes dudum per manum meam predicto Epo  
dederat et quoddam alt<sup>u</sup>m quod dicitr Waburna videlt quod  
sibi olim cum Epali baculo concesseram. Quatuor quoq' ecclias  
Bedefordensem scilt atq' Lestoniensem necnon et Buchinge-

hamnensem ac Eilesbiriensem quas p<sup>o</sup>decessores sui tenuerant quasq' sibi dederam perhenniter possidendas, ipsius consensu ac concessione p<sup>o</sup>dce ecclie cum omnibus appendiciis ppetualit' concedo atq' auct'e regali confirmo. T. L. Archiepo et E. vicecomite, &c.

*Patent Roll, 5 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 5.*

De pontagio } Rex ballivis ville Dorcestr' salutem. Sciatis qd  
concesso } in auxilium emendacionis et repa'cionis pontis  
ultra aquam Thamis' ppe villam p<sup>o</sup>dcam existentis que in multis  
locis diruta est et confracta ad magnum dampnum et nocu-  
mentum ville p<sup>o</sup>dce ac populi nri ultra dcam pontem transe-  
uncium ad cujus emendacionem seu repacionem nullus tenetr  
nisi ex sua mera et ppria voluntate ut accepimus, concessimus  
vobis de gra' nra sp'ali qd a die confeccois p<sup>o</sup>senciu' usq' ad  
finem triu' annor' px' futur' capere possitis per vos et de-  
putatos v'ros de rebs venalibz ultra dcam pontem transeuntibz  
consuetudines subscriptas, vide't, de quolibet sumagio bladi  
cujuscumq' generis sit aut blasei ven' unum quadrantem de  
qualibet carectata bladi ven' unum denar', de quolibet equo  
equa bove et vacca ven' unum quadrantem, de decem ovibz  
capris et porcis ven' unu' quadrantem, de quolibet sumagio  
panni ven' unum quadrantem, de qualibet centena linee tele  
canvacii pannor' Hibn' ven' unum quadrantem. de qualibet  
carecta carcata cum averagio ponderis ven' unum obolu', de  
qualibet carectata maeremii vel bosci ven' unum qdrantem,  
de qualibet centena fagettor' ven' unum quadrantem. de quo-  
libet trusello cujuscumq' mercimonii ven' summam quinq'  
solidor' excedente, unum quadrantem. de qualibet centena  
stanni eris vel cupri ven' unum obolum. Et de qualibet alia  
re venali valoris quinq' solidor' hic non specificata, ultra  
pedcam pontem transeunte, lanis coriis pellibz lanutis ac  
ferro et plumbo dumtaxat exceptis, unum quadrantem. Et  
ideo vobis mandamus qd consuetudines predictas usq' ad finem  
dcor' trium annor' capiatz et eas circa repacionem et emen-  
dacionem pontis predictae ponatz sicut predictum est. Com-  
pleto autem termino pdcor' trium annor' dce consuetudines  
penitus cessent et deleant. In cujus etc. per predictos tres  
annos duratur'. T. R. apud Westm ix die Decembr'.

*Patent Roll, 16 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 36.*

De t̄ris datis ad } Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. salutem.  
 manum mort' in } Sciatis qd cum dns E. nup' Rex Angl  
 plenam satisfaccoem } avus nr p' l'ras suas patentes de gra'  
 sua speciali concesserit et licenciam dederit pro se et heredibz  
 suis quantum in ipso fuit dilcis nobis in Xpo Abbi et con-  
 ventui de Dorchestre qd ipsi t̄ras ten' et redditus cum ptin'  
 ad valorem decem librar' p' annu' juxta verum valorem  
 eor'dem tam de feodo suo p'prio qm alieno exceptis t̄ris ten'  
 et redditibz que de ipso avo nro tenebant' in capite adquirere  
 possent et tenere sibi et successoribz imppm Statuto de t̄ris  
 et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante  
 prout in l'ris predictis plenius continentr. Nos volentes con-  
 cessionem dci avi nri pdcam effectui debito mancipari, con-  
 cessim<sup>s</sup> et licenciam dedim<sup>s</sup> pro nobis et heredibz nris quan-  
 tum in nobis est Willo Vicario ecclesie de Stratfeld' Mortymer  
 et Ric'o Mason de Euston qd ipsi quatuor mesuagia unum  
 toftum quinquaginta et quatuor acras t̄re et dimid' et sex  
 acras prati cum ptin' in Dorchestre Warbourgh, Drayton,  
 Bredecote et Clifton dare possint et assignare p̄fatis abb'i et  
 conventui habend' et tenend' eisdem Abb'i et conventui et  
 successoribus suis in plenam satisfaccoem dictarum decem librar'  
 t̄rar' ten' et reddituu' p' annu' imppm. Et eisdem Abbi et  
 Conventui qd ipsi dca mesuagia toftum t̄ram et pratum cum  
 ptin' a p̄fatis Willo et Rico recipere possint et tenere sibi et  
 successoribz suis in forma p̄dca imppm sicut p̄dc'm est, tenore  
 p̄senciu' simili' licenciam dedim<sup>s</sup> specialem. Statuto p̄dco  
 non obstante. Nolentes qd p̄fati Willielmus et Ricardus vel  
 heredes sui aut p̄dci Abbas et conventus seu successores sui  
 r'one statuti p̄dci etc. T. R. apud Notyngham xxvii. die  
 Junii.

*Patent Roll, 20 Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 17.*

Pro abbate et } Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. salutem.  
 Conventu de Dor- } Licet etc. de gra tamen nra spali et pro  
 chestre. } centum solidis quos dilci nobis in Xpo  
 Abbas et Conventus de Dorchestre alias dict' Dorckacestre  
 nobis solverunt in Hanap'io nro concessim<sup>s</sup> et licenciam de-  
 dim<sup>s</sup> pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis est ven'abili

pri Johanni Epo Lincoln ac dilectis nob' in Xpo decano et Capitulo eccle Cathedralis Beate Marie Lincoln' qd ipsi quatuor acras t're vocat' le Conynggere viginti et quatuor acras pasture vocat' Le Hurst' et totam piscariam ipsius epi in aquis Thamisi' et Thamestre cum ptin' in Dorcheestre alias dict' Dorckacestre in com' Oxon' una cum cuniculis ac omimodis aliis proficuis et comoditatibz que de t'ra pastura et piscaria p'dcis aliqualit' pvenire pot'unt, que quidem t'ra pastura et piscaria de nobis tenent' in capite tanq'm parcella fundacionis eccle p'dce que de fundacione pgenitor' nror' quondam regum Angl' nro patronatu existit, dare possint et assignare p'fatis abbi et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis una cum libero ingressu et egressu ad t'ram pasturam et piscarium p'dcas ac cum cuniculis et omimodis aliis pficuis et comoditatibz ad dcas t'ram pasturam et piscariam qualic'cumque spectantibz sive ptinentibz imppm. Reddendo et solvendo singulis annis p'fato epo et successoribz suis loci p'dci, sede plena, ac decano et capitulo ejusdem loci qui custodiam omnium temporalium ejusdem ep'atus in qualibet vacacione ejusdem habent, sede vacante, quinquaginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios feodi firme ad festa Sci Michaelis et Annunciacois B'e Marie p' equales porciones, Et eisdem abb'i et Conventui qd ipsi t'ram pasturam et piscariam predictas una cum cuniculis ac omnibz aliis pficuis et comoditatibz ad easdem t'ram pasturam et piscariam qualic'cumque spectantibus sive ptinentibus a p'fatis epo Decano et Capitulo recipere possint et tenere eisdem abb'i et conventui et successoribz suis una cum libero ingressu et egressu ad t'ram pasturam et piscariam p'dcas ac cum cuniculis et omimodis aliis pficuis et commoditatibz ad dcas t'ram pasturam et piscariam qualic'cumque spectantibus sive ptinentibus imppm Reddendo et solvendo singulis annis p'fato epo et subcessoribz suis loci p'dci, sede plena, ac decano et capitulo ejusdem loci qui custodiam omnium temporalium ejusdem ep'atus in qualibet vacacoe ejusdem habent, sede vacante quinquaginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios feodi firme ad festa p'dca p' equales porcoes imppm sicut p'dcm est, tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedim' spalem. Statuto predicto ut aliquo alio statuto incontrarium fco seu eo qd terra pastura et piscaria p'dce ac omnia pficua et comoditates inde pvenientes sunt pcella seu jus

fundacois Epatus predicti aut dce ecclie B'e Marie Lincoln seu de nob' tenent' in Capite in ppetuam elemosinam, vel pro aliquo onere inde inveniend non obstantibz. Nolentes qd pdci epus decanus et Capitulum vel successores sui aut p'fati abbas et Conventus seu successores sui ratione premissor' p' nos vel heredes nros justic' escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nros vel heredum nror' quoscumq occasionentur molestentr in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Westm. xij. die Februar'.

Per breve de privato Sig.

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## APPENDIX C.

*From "Ministers' Accounts." Oxford, 29 Hen.  
VIII. in the Exchequer.*

*Com'. Oxon'.*

COMP'A omniu' et singuloru' Ballivoru' Firmarioru' ac omnium aliorum Ministroru' dn'i Regis nunc, Henrici Octavi, de omnibus et singlis domin' maneriis villis villatis Necnon de omnimodis aliis possession' et hereditam' quibuscumq nuper ad diversa Monasteria et prioratus in Com' pred'c'o dudu' virtute et auctoritate parlamenti suppressis et dissolutis spectan' sive p'tin' in man' d'ci d'ni Regis modo existen' Videl't a Festo S'ci Mich's Arch'i Anno Regni dci' Dni Regis Vicesimo Octavo usq idem Festum Sancti Michis Archi extunc prox' Sequen' Anno Regni ejusdem dni Regis Vicesimo Nono, Scilt' per unum annum integrum.

(omission.)

Terr' et possessiones nuper Monast. de Dorchester  
ptinen'.

*Officiu' Coll. Redd'.*

Comp'us, Rici' Andrewys, Ball' ac Coll' Redd' ibm' p' tempus pred'cm.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla Sicut Continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni preceden'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup>. null'.

*Redd' Cust' tenen' in Dorchester.*

Sed r' Comp'm de viij<sup>s</sup>. de redd'u unius Cotagij ib'm in tenura Alicie Sommerbye sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad festa Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Michis Archi ut per Rentale inde factum et renovatum per Joh'em Marsshe nuper p'orem de Dorchester Vicesimo Secundo die Novembris Anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi Vicesimo Octavo penes Auditorem Remanen' plenius patet.

Et de viij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagij in tenura Rici Smythe Sibi concess'. per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagij et unius p'vi prati in tenura Thome Baxster sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u j cotagii ib'm in tenura Joh's Prior Sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius cotagii ib'm in Tenura Thome Smythe sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de v<sup>s</sup>. de Reddu' unius Cotagii in tenura Joh'is Smyth sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius cotagij ibidem in tenura Johanne Pymme sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagii et unius prati in tenura Ric 'Pery sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagij ibidem in tenura Willmi Masonn sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura Johis Watsonn sic sibi dim'i per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura ejusdem Johis Watsonn sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u j Cotagij ib'm in tenura Jacobi Moyse per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagij ib'm in tenura Joh'is Tayllour sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura Martini Jesstyne sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u duoru' Cotagioru' unius prati et cert' Clausoru' in tenura Johannis Holmes sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius cotagii ib'm in tenura Joh'is Skutt sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de v<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Cotagij et unius clausi ib'm in tenura Hugonis Myddleton sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iiij<sup>s</sup>. de redd'u unius Cotagii in tenura Ric'i Grene sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. de redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura Joh'is Sandforde sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de lxxvj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u Ricardi Bewforest.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. x<sup>li</sup>. xix<sup>s</sup>.

*Redd'us et firma cu' Redd'u assis' in Byrcote.*

Et de v<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u Certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Ricardi [Bedford] sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad eodem termin'.

[Et de viij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius messuagii et certarum terr' ib'm in tenura Radi Sydwaye sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.]

Et de iiij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' vocat' Barns Lande in tenura Simonis Maynemanne Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius messuagii et certaru' terraru'.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. l<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

*Redd'us custum' tenen' in Drayton et Brytwell.*

Et de xvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius clausi et certaru' terraru' in tenura Ric'i Palling sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' E. T.

Et de viij<sup>s</sup>. de redd'u cujusdam pyscarie in Brytwell in tenura Thome Warde sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terrarum in Brytwell in tenura Emme Whyte vidue sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' vocat' harpys landes in tenura Roberti Stone sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de lxij<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagij et certarum terrarum ibidem in tenura Ricardi Molynas sic sibi dimi' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad Eosdem Terminos.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>l</sup>. xiiij<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

*Redd'us Assis' et Custum' tenen' in Warborowe.*

Et de xlvj<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de redd' j Mesuag' et cert' terr' in tenura Thome Flete per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de redd' cert' terr' et prat' ib'm in tenura Thome Jacob p' Cop' Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij<sup>a</sup>. de redd' j mesuagii cum cert' terr' in tenur' Rogeri Yong per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xix<sup>d</sup>. de Redd j Mess' ib'm q' Joh'es Bysley libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij<sup>l</sup>. vij<sup>a</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. ob. de redd'u divers' ten' ib'm q' ten' ib'm lib'e tenent' Sol' ad E. T.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xj<sup>l</sup>. xvij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob'.

*Redd' et firm' Redd' cust' tenenciu' in Huntercombe.*

Et de viij<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Thome Spyer sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Messuagii in Tenura Thome Belsonne sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et Certarum terraru' in tenura Joh'is Castell sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Curs Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vij<sup>a</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Messuagii ib'm in tenura Thome Andrewe sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et Certaru' terraru' in tenura Thome Sharp sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' id' E. T.

Et de iij<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' vocat' Mynnyngs sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.



Et de v<sup>a</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et cert' terr' in tenura Reginaldi More sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et cert' terr' in ten' Will'mi Wyllys sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iiij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' in tenura Will'mi Aley sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de v<sup>a</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terr' in tenura Will'mi Horwood sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam Sol' ad E. T.

Et de lxxv<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u firme ib'm in tenura Thome Spyer sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vij<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm q' Ricus Eton libe' tenet Sol' ad eosdem terminos.

Et de v<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' q' Willm'us Molles libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Sm<sup>a</sup> vij<sup>ll</sup>. iiij<sup>a</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

*Redd' cust' tenen' in Sowndenes.*

Et de xvj<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terrar' ibidem in tenura Thome . . . . sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxj<sup>a</sup>. de redd'u unius Mesuagii et Cert' terr' ib'm in tenura Ric'i Butler sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii cu' cert' terr' ib'm in tenura Thome Butler sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij<sup>a</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii cum certis terris ib'm in tenura Johis Wylleys sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Will' Pallyng sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol ad E. T.

Et de ij<sup>a</sup>. de redd'u certaru' terr' in tenura Thome Fylpotts sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius mesuagii et certaru' terraru' in tenura Willmi' Andrewys sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terr' ibidem in tenura Thome Kabell sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius messuagii ib'm in tenura Johis Ramseye sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Thome Berde sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Thome Sharp sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm in tenura Willmi Tanner sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm q' Thomas Sheperde libe tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius mesuagii ib'm q' Thomas Raynes libere tenet Sol' ad eodem terminos.

Sma cxvj<sup>s</sup>. xi<sup>d</sup>.

*Redd' Assis' cu' Redd' customar' tenen' in Clyftonne.*

Et de xvj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ibidem in ten' Thome Aysleye sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ibidem in tenura Johanne Wyse vidue sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xx<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Johis' Gammonde sic sibi dimiss' p' Cop' sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxv<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mess' et cert' terr' ib'm in tenura Thome Bedforde sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Curie sol' ad E. T.

Et de xj<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u diversoru' tentoru' et terraru' ib'm q' Rogerus Yong libe' tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii q' Ricus Bedforde libe' tenet' Sol' ad eodem Terminos.

Et de iiij<sup>s</sup>. de redd'u j' meas' q' Ricardus Orcharde libe' tenet Sol' ad eodem terminos.

Et de xx<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ibidem q' Thomas Skoryar libe' tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius mesuagii q' Johes Nichols libe' tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ix<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii q' Johes' Whyte libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Et de v<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius mesuagii q' Magister Sancte Elene de Abbingtonn. libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Et de liij.<sup>s</sup> iij.<sup>d</sup> de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et cert' terr' ib'm in tenur' Thome Mayne p' Indenturam Sigillo Conven'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> vij<sup>ll</sup>. ii<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

*Redd' Cust' tenen' de Mylton, Watlyngton, Henley, et Thomleye.*

Et de xlij.<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Will'mi Ashedenne sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxvj.<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. de redd'u unius mesuagii et certaru' terr' ibm' in tenura Rici Emery sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj.<sup>s</sup>. vij.<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius cotagii in Henleye per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xl.<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' et Tenementor' in Thomleye in tenura Johis Browne militis Sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Sm<sup>a</sup> cxv.<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

*Redd'us in Brokhampton.*

Et de x<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ibidem in tenura Joh'is Dayntonne sic sibi dimiss' p' Indenturam Sol' ad E. T.

Sma x<sup>s</sup>.

*Redd' assis' in Benston et Walyngforde.*

Et de iij.<sup>s</sup>. vij.<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii q' Radus Spyer et Thomas Spyer libe' tenent Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij.<sup>s</sup>. ii<sup>d</sup>. ob.' de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm q' Will'mus Benet libe' tenent sol' ad E. T.

Et de v<sup>d</sup>. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ibidem q' Johis Merywether libe' tenet Sol' ad eodem terminos.

Et de v<sup>s</sup>. de Redd'u unius mesuagii ibidem q' Thomas Pol-lamptonne libere tenet Sol' ad eodem terminos.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xj.<sup>s</sup>. iij.<sup>d</sup>. ob.

*Decime bosc' de Netelbed.*

De aliquo proficuo provenien' de firma decimarum bosc' ib'm nuper solut' p' priorem et Conven' de Rewleye ad viij<sup>s</sup>. per annu' non r' Eo qd dictu' nuper Monasteriu' in manub' dni Regis modo dissolut' existit et nichil inde le' per manus dicti Computan'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> null'.

*Pencio de Tuffelde.*

Sed r' Comp'm de ij<sup>s</sup>. vjd. de pensione Rectorie de Tuffelde.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. vjd.

*Perquis' Cur'.*

Et de xviij<sup>s</sup>. vjd. provenien' de p'quis' Cur' ibidem hoc Anno tent' ut p' Rotul' earundem p' Auditor vis' et examinat'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xviij<sup>s</sup>. vjd.

*Vendic' Bosc'.*

Et de v<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. p' dictum Computan' Recept' pro duodecim quercis p' ann' vend' per sacr'm suum sup' hunc Comp'm.

Sm<sup>a</sup> v<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

Nota quod d'cus Comput' h'et informat' versus eum exhibit pro divers' vast' p' ip'm f'cis' in bos'is dni R' ibm' pro quibus non onerat se ult' dict' sum' de v<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. hic onerat ideo fiat scrutiniu' pro eis' in Cur' dni' R' ut in prox' Compo onerat.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Totalis On'is lvij<sup>ll</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>. D quibz'.

*Redd' Res'.*

Idem Computat in Redd'u annuatim resolut' Ep'o Lincoln imp'm exeun' de certis terris et pratis in Dorchester Et Sic in allocacio'e hoc anno ut in annis preceden' iij<sup>ll</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. vjd.

Et in Redd'u Resoluto d'co Ep'o Lincoln exeun' de terris in Myltonne ad xij<sup>d</sup>. per annum Et sic in allocac'oe per tempus hujus Compi xij<sup>d</sup>.

Et in consimil' denariis Solutis d'co Ep'o Lincoln' exeun' de d'cis terris in Draytonne hoc anno ut in annis et Comp'is preceden' vij<sup>d</sup>.

Et in consimilibus denariis Solutis Mag'ro Collegii S'ce Marie Magdalene Oxon exeun' de dominio de Dorchester hoc anno ut in annis preceden' iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>ll</sup>.

Et in consim'ibus denarijs Solutis Miloni Hamptonne pro terris in Cliftonne hoc anno ut in nonnullis annis preceden vj<sup>d</sup>.

Et in Redd'u resoluto d'no Regi pro terris in Sownd' per annum x<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Et in redd'u resolut' d'co d'no Regi exeun' de terris in Bensington hoc anno ut in presiden' xvij<sup>s</sup>.

Et in redd'u resolut' Jacobo Hales exeun' de man'ia de Sownd' ut in annis preceden' iij<sup>s</sup>. non allo' in posterum.

Et in Redd'u resolut' dno Rutherfelde exeun' de terris in Chilton p' annu' ij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

Et in Redd'u resolut' Waltero Stoner militi pro terr' in Sownd' per ann' xj<sup>d</sup>.

Et in Redd'u resoluto hundr'o de Bolingdon exeun' de terris in Thomley per annu' viij<sup>d</sup>.

Et in redd'u resoluto d'no Wyndesor pro cert' terr' vocat' harys londs hoc anno ut in preceden' viij<sup>d</sup>.

Et in redd'u resoluto Mag'ro Collegii de Walingforde exeun' de terris in Warborowe ad viij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. ob' p' annu' annuatim recept' p' manus officiarioru' dni' Regis Castri sui de Walingforde de tenen' eiusdem abbas et p' ip'os solut' pred'co Collegio de Wallingforde pr'dict in nonnullis annis solvere consuerint Et sic in allocac'e p' d'cm tempus viij<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. ob'. statundenup' de viij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. ob' quosc'.

Sma xiiij<sup>li</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. iij. ob'

### *Pencion' cu' al'.*

Et in consimil' denar' solutis Rectori de Magna Baldon pro Augmentacion' vicar' ss de precio duoru' quart' frumenti hoc anno ut in annis preceden' xij<sup>s</sup>. iijj<sup>d</sup>.

Et in denarijs solutis Ep'o Lincoln pro Sinodal' et procurac' omniu' Eccl'iaru' predcarum hoc anno ut in diversis annis preceden' xij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xxvj<sup>s</sup>.

### *Feod' et vad'.*

Et in consimilibus denarijs per dictum computan' Solut' Joh' Danney militi senescalli omniu' dominioru' terraru' et tentorum d'co nup' Monasterio pertinen' p' l'ras paten' Sigillo conven' d'ci monaster' Sigillat' sic sibi concess' ad terminu' vite sue Et sic in allocacione xxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Et in stipendio Cli'ci Auditor Scriben' hunc Comp'm prout allocar' consuerit in annis preceden' ij<sup>a</sup>.

Et in feodo Rog'i Hache Coll' Redd' ib'm sic sibi concess' p' l'ras paten' sigillo conven' d'ci nup' Monaster' sigill' dat'.

Et sic in allocaco'e xx<sup>a</sup>.

Et in feodo d'ci Rogeri Hachemanne Sup'visoris ac Custod' bosc', de Dorchester Rewleye et Goryng sibi concess' p' l'ras paten' dni sub sigillo Curie augment' reven' Corone eiusdem dni R' ad xxs. p' a<sup>m</sup> viz. in all'one h'mo'i xx<sup>a</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup> lxviij<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

### *Alloc' Redd'.*

Et in Alloc' d'co Computan' fact' pro def'cu Redd' j tenti sup'ius in titulo cust' tenen' in Mylton Watlington et Henley ac onerat' ad vj<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. p' a<sup>m</sup> Eoq' reman' in man' d'ni R' p' totum tempus huius comp'i tam ob def'cu conduct' q<sup>am</sup> repacion' Et sic in alloc' p' antedictum tempus vj<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup> vj<sup>a</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

### *Expens' Sen<sup>li</sup>.*

Et in denar' p' dictum computan' Solut' pro expens' Senescall' Cur' et aliorum officiariorum dni R' ib'm existen' ut per bill' remanen' xvij<sup>a</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xvij<sup>a</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>.

### *Lib'acio denar'.*

Et in denar' p' dictum Compt' lib'at Johi Danast' Recept' dni R' Augment' Reven' Corone eiusd' dni R' in Com' Oxon de exit' officii sui hujus anni debet ad festum Sancti Mich'is Arch'i d'co anno vicesimo nono ut per bill' man' eiusdem Recept' signat' et remanen'.

xxxv<sup>li</sup>. xj<sup>a</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. ob'.

R. Rc. ib'm.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xxxv<sup>li</sup>. xj<sup>a</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Sm<sup>a</sup> om' alloc' et libat' pd' lvj<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>a</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. Et deb't xls. Q'n exon'ant' hic eo q'd Thome Pope Armig' eandem summam de xl<sup>a</sup>. recept' de ten' in Thomley debet' pro anno integro finit ad fm Sci Michis Archi virt' et vigore l'rar' dni Regis paten' p'ut

in eisdem litteris paten' in comp'o Joh'is Danaster Rec' ib'm  
irro' pleni' continetur. Et Eq'z.

*Terr' D'nical'.*

Comp'us Edmudi Asshefelde firm' ib'm p' tempus p'd'.

*Arreragia.*

Null' sicut Continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox'  
preceden'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Null'.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xiiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> de firma terraru' d'nical'  
ib'm sic d'co Computan' dimiss' per Indenturam Sigillo Cur'  
Augment' Revencionum Corone eiusdem d'ni Regis sigillat.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xiiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

*Rectoria de Dorchester.*

Et de x<sup>li</sup> de firma Rectorie ib'm sic d'co Computan' dimiss'  
per Indenturam Sigillo dce Curie Augmentacionu' Revencionu'  
Corone D'ni R' sigillat' dat'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> x<sup>li</sup>.

*R. Rec. ibidem.*

Sm' Rec' xxiiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Qui ex on'ant' hic Eoq'  
on'antur in Compo Recept' ib'm de eodem anno.

*Grangium de Holcombe.*

Comp'us Thome Warde firm' ib'm p' tempus pred'cm.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla sicut continetur in pede ultimi comp'i anni prox'  
preced'.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de viij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> de firma Grang' ib'm sic d'co  
computan' dimiss' per indent' sigillo.

Sm<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

*R. Thom' Pope.*

Sm<sup>a</sup> Firme viij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>. De quibus alloc' ei xvij<sup>d</sup> pro Redd'u resolut' Epo' Lincoln pro certis terr' ib'm Et deb't vij<sup>li</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. Qui exon'ant' hic Eoq' predict' <sup>no' r' ca' p'</sup>. Thom's Pope eand'm suam recepit de firmario ib'm virtut' et vigore dict' L'rar' dni Regis paten' prout in eisd'm l'ris paten' quar' tent' in memor' huj<sup>us</sup> Offic' irro' plenius continetur.

Et eq'z.

*Molendin' aquat' in Dorchester.*

Comp'us Rogeri Hatcheman firm' ib'm p' tempus p'd.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla sicut continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni preceden'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup> null'.

*Firma Molendini.*

Sed r' Comp'm de cxv<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. de firma Molendini ibidem ac decimis d'ci Molendini ac cu' certis terris et Cotag' ibm sic d'co Comp'o dimiss'.

Et de xij<sup>s</sup> de Redd'u j cotagii j orrei et certar' terr' ibm sic dco' comp' dimiss'.

R. Rec' ib'm.

Sm<sup>a</sup> vj.<sup>li</sup> vij.<sup>s</sup> iij.<sup>d</sup>

Sm<sup>a</sup> Firme vj.<sup>li</sup> vij.<sup>s</sup> iij.<sup>d</sup>

Qui exon'antur hic Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ib'm de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

*Rectoria de Bensingtonn.*

Comp'us Henrici Reybone firm' ib'm p' tempus pred'.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla sicut patet in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox' preceden'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup> null'.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xxj<sup>li</sup> de firma Rectorie ib'm cu' decimis et omnibus profic' et Commoditat' eidem p'tinen' sic dimiss' d'co firmario p' Indenturam Sigillo conven' de Dorchester Sigill'



dat' nono die Julij anno quarto Regis Henrici Octavi habendum tenendum et gaudendu' a dat' ejusdem Indentur' usq; ad finem et terminu' xxxj annor' Reddend' inde annuatim ut supra ad festa Nativitatis Sci Joh'is Bap'te Natalis d'ni et annunciac'ois beate Marie Virginis ut plenius per d'cam Indenturam.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xxj<sup>u</sup>.

*R. Rec' ibidem.*

Sm<sup>a</sup> Firme xxj<sup>u</sup>. Que exon'ant' hic Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ibm de eod' anno.

Et eq.

*Rectoria de Warborowe.*

Comp'us Joh'is Holmes firm ibm p' tempus pd'.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla Sicut patet in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox' preceden'.  
Sm' null'.

*Firm<sup>a</sup> Rectorie.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xxiiiij<sup>u</sup> de firma Rectorie ibm et om'i et singul' decimarum cum omnibus proficuis eidem Rectorie p'tinen' sic dicto Computan' dimiss' per Indenturam Sigillo Conven' de Dorchester sigill' dat' iiiij<sup>to</sup> die Maij anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi xxv. h'endum a decessu sive resignacione Rogeri Abbatis Monasterij pred'ci usq; ad terminum xxj annoru' Solvend' ad quatuor anni terminos Et d'cus firmar' ss propr' cust' inveniet panem et vinu' et ad festu' pasche duas cereas sup' summo altar.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xxiiiij<sup>u</sup>.

Sma. Firme xxiiiij<sup>u</sup>. Que exon'ant' hic Eoq' onerantur in Comp'o receptoris ibm de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

*Rectoria de Drayto'.*

Comp'us Ric'i Molyners firm' ibm p' tempus p'd'.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla sicut Continet' in pede ultimi Comp'i anni preceden'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup>. Null'.

*Firma Rector.*

Sed r' Comp'm de vj<sup>li</sup>. de firma Rectorie ibm cu' omibus decimis eidem pertinen' sic dco computan' dimiss' ad voluntatem Sol' ad quatuor anni terminos usuales.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xj<sup>li</sup>.

R. Rec'. ibm. Sm<sup>a</sup>. Firme xj<sup>li</sup>. Que exonerantur hic Eoq on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ibm de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

*Rector de Stodham et Cheselhampto'.*

Comp'us Thome Reade firm' ib'm p' tempus p'd'.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla Sicut Continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox' preced.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. Null'.

*Firma Rector'.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xvij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. de firma ecclie p'och' et Rector' ibm cum omnibus et singlis suis p'tinen' aliquo modo dce Rector' ptinen' Sic d'co Computan' dimiss' p' Indenturam sigillo conven' de Dorchester sigillat' dat' Secundo die Maij anno xxv. R. Henrici Octavi h'endum tenendum et gaudendum usq' ad finem et terminu' xxxj annoru' Reddendo inde annuatim ut Supra ad festa Nativitatis Sci Joh'is Bap'te Sancti Mich'is Arch'i Natalis dni et Annunciacionis beate Marie ut per Indenturam.

Sm xvij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. Firme xvij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. Qui exon'ant' Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ibm de eod' anno.

Et eq'.

*Rectoria de Sherborowe pred'.*

Comp'us Leonardi Chamb'leyn firm' ibm p' tempus.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla sicut patet in pede ultimi Comp'i anni px' preceden'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> null'.

*Firma Rector'.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xij<sup>li</sup> de firma Rectorie ibidem et unius orrei cum omnibus decimis garbaru' et feni Sic Leonardo Chamb'leyn dimiss' p' Indenturam Sigillo Conven' de Dorchester sigillat dat' xxj<sup>mo</sup> die Aprilis anno xxij<sup>o</sup> dict' dni Regis h'endum a festo Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis ante datam presenciu' usq; ad finem et terminu' xxj annorum Reddendo inde annuatim ut supra Solvend' ad duos anni terminos videl't ad festa Nativitatis sancti Joh'is bapt'e et sc'i Thom' ap'li ut per dictam Indenturam penes Auditor remanen' plenius patet.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xij<sup>li</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup> firme xij<sup>li</sup> de quibus alloc' ei xxxj<sup>d</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> pro quadam pencione exeun' de dc'a Rectoria et annuatim solut' Abbati de Osneye Et Deb't x<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 R. Rec'. ib'm.  
 Qui exon'antur hic eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Receptoris ibidem de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

*Rectoria de Clyfto'.*

Comp'us Will'mi Yong firm' ibm p' tempus pred'.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla Sicut patet in pede ultimi Compi anni prox' preceden'.  
 Sm<sup>a</sup> Null'.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de ix<sup>li</sup> de firma Rector' ibidem cu' omibz et singlis suis ptinen' Sic dco' Computan' dimiss' per Indent' sigillo Conven' de Dorchester Sigillat' dat' xv die Marcij anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi decimo septimo hendum tenendum et gaudendum a dat' eiusdem Indenture usq; ad finem et term' xvj annoru' Reddendo inde annuatim ut supra ad festu' Sancti Petri advincul et purificationis beate marie virginis equal'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> ix<sup>li</sup>.

R. Rec' ibm Sm<sup>a</sup> Firme ix<sup>li</sup>. Que exonant' hic eo qd onantur in Compo Recept' ibm de eodm anno.

Et eq'.

*Rector. de Birdcote.*

Compus Johnis Drabyn firm' ibm per tempus pdict'.

*Arreragia.*

Nulla sicut patet in pede ultimi Compi anni prox' preced'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup>. Null'.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> de firma rect' ibm cum omibz x<sup>ls</sup> et oblaconi' dict' Rector' ptinen' in t<sup>a</sup> dict' Comput' ad volunt' Reddend' inde per annu' ut supra ad festa sci Petri qd di<sup>r</sup> ad vincla et purific' bte Marie Virg' equis porconibz.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

R. Rec' ibm.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. Firme iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Qui exonant<sup>r</sup> hic eo qd onant<sup>r</sup>.  
in Compo Recept' ibm de eodm anno.

Et eq'.

*Rect' de Overe.*

Compus Rogeri Hatcheman Firm' ibm p' tempus pd'

*Arreragia.*

Null sicut patet in pede ultimi comp'i anni px' pced'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup>. Null'.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de lxxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> de firma Rect' ibm cum omibz decimis eidm Rector' ptinen' sic dimiss' dco Compi p' Indentur' Sigillo Curie Augment' Reven' Corone dni Regis sigillat'.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. lxxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

R. Rec' ibm Sm<sup>a</sup>. Firme lxxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. qbz. allo<sup>r</sup>. ei ix<sup>d</sup>. pro Redd'u Res' Dno Regi p' terr' in Overe pd' hoc anno ut in annis pced' Et debt lxxvj<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. Qui onerant' in compo Rec' ibm de eodm anno.

Et eq'.

*Rect' de Baldon.*

Compus Thome Byssseley Firm' ibm p' tempus pdict'.

*Arrerag.*

Null' prout patet in pede ultimi Compi anni px' preced'.  
Sm<sup>a</sup>. Null.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xij<sup>li</sup>. de firma Rect' ibm cum suis ptinen sic dimiss' prefat Thome Bisseley ad volunt' sol' ad iiij. anni terminos usual'.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. vij<sup>li</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. Firm' vij<sup>li</sup>. Que exonant' hic Eo qd dict' Rector' concess' est Dionisio Toppis Generoso per lras dni Regis paten' ad term vite sue absque Compo seu aliquo alio provide dict' dno Reg' et Success' s' solvend' seu faciendo prout in eisdm litteris paten' in Compo Iohis Danaster Rec' ibm irro<sup>r</sup> pleni' continetur.

Et Eq'.

*Rect' de Pyshull et Netelbed.*

Compus Rogeri Hatcheman firm' ibm per tempus predict.

*Arrerag'.*

Nulla prout patet in pede ultimi Compi anni px' pceden'.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Nulla.

*Firma.*

Sed r' Comp'm de xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> de firm' Rector' de Netelbed cum omibz domibus edific' orreis terris glebis pratis pascuis pastur' decimis oblaconibus profic' commodit et emolument' quibuscumque eidm Rect' ptinen ac cu' decimis proficuiis et emolument' quibuscumq' de et in hamlett de Pueshull pdict' sic dimiss' dco Comput' per Indentur' ad termi xxi unius anno' Reddendo inde ut sup<sup>a</sup> ad duos anni termios viz ad Festa Annunc' bte Marie Virginis et sancti Michis Archi equis porconibz prout per dict' Indentur' Sigillo Curie Augmen' Reven' Corone dni Regis sigillat dat' &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Firme xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> Qui exonant' hic eo qd' onant' in Compo Recept' ibm de eodm anno et sic.

Eq'.

PARTIC' P CONC' HEN' VIIJ. A. 1. ASHFELD.

*Com Oxon.*

*Pcell' Revenc' nup Mon' de Dorchest in dco Com'.*

Firma terr' dnical' ibm p annu' cu' situ dci nup Mon' unacu' cimiterio ac oñibꝫ domibꝫ edificiis ortis pomariis gard' terr' et solo infra procincti dci nup Monasti accum oñibꝫ et singul' terr' prat' pascuis et pastur' et aquis subscripti eidm nup Mon' ptinen' viz. vij. virgaꝫ terr' et di in Campis voc' Dorchest' Feld ac xxj. acr' prat' in prato de Drayton et Dorchester et j. sepal' prat' Voc' Humfreys Mede cont' p est j. acr' et di. duo pt'. unde unu' voc' Heyhurste Mede et alter voc' Longhurst Mede cont' p estimac' xij. acr' 1. prat' voc' Prystmores cont' iij. acr' et unius Pastur' Voc' le Greate Maynes cont' xxi. acr' unius pastur' voc' le lytell Maynes cont' iij. acr' unius pec' terr' Voc' le Conyerthe cont' dimid' acr' unius al' pec' terr' cont' duas acr' unius pecie terr' voc' Forge Garden ac cert' aquar' et extes nup in tenur' Johnis Brodwat necnon unius clausi voc' Water Meynes cont' p estimac' viij. acr' ac decim' omnium et singul' premiss' unacu' oñibꝫ commod' et proficuis premiss' seu eor' alicui ptinen' ac eciam prebend' et Rector' de Dorchest' cu' oblaconibꝫ sci Buriani dicto nup Mon' spect' et ptineñ unacu' oñibꝫ et oñimod' decim' proficuis et emolument' eidm Rector' ptiñ sive spectan Except' inde et dno Regi hered' et success' s' oñino reservat' oñibꝫ Vicar' et advocac' eccliar' ac oñibꝫ gross' arboribus et bosc' de et sup premiss' crescen' et existen

Val't in. necnon oibꝫ et oñimod' Flibꝫ et hujusmodi <sup>xxiiij. 11 xiiij.</sup> <sub>iiij. 4 q.</sub> edificiis infra situm et procinctu dict' nup

Mon' que dñs dñs Rex imposterum ibm prosterni et auferri mandaverit cu' tribꝫ peciis prat' in dco prat' voc' le Hurste ac pastur' ad duos equos ibm annuat post Fenu' inde levat et asportat q Rogeri Haccheman nup dimiss' Fuerunt in tenur' Edmundi Ashfeld sic sibi dimiss' p Indentur' sub sigillo cur' Augment' Revenc' Corone ejusd' dñi R. sigillat' dat

decimo die Novembr anno r'. r' Henr' viij.<sup>vi</sup> xxviij.<sup>vo</sup> Hend' a Festo sci Michis Archi ultimo p'terito usq' finem t'rmini xxj. annor' Reddend' inde p annu' xxiiij.li. xiiij.s. iiij.d. q.<sup>a</sup> ad Fest' Annunc' bte Marie Virginis et sci' Michis, Archi equal'r.

Situs dci nup Monast' cu' teŕr dñical' necnon Rector' ac redd' custum Tenenc' in Dorchester in dco Com Oxon'.

Et pd' dns Rex vult et p p'sentes concedit q<sup>d</sup>. <sup>xxviij.<sup>u</sup> xiiij.<sup>u</sup></sup>  
Idm Dns' Rex Hered' et successores sui omnia domos <sup>iiij.<sup>a</sup> q.<sup>a</sup></sup>  
et edific' p'missor t'm in maeremiis q'm in cooptur tegul' et Slate de tempore in tempus tociens quociens necesse et oportunu' fu'it bene et sufficient' Repar' sustentat' et manutener' Facient durant t'rmino p'd' omib' al' Repac' p dcm Firmar' supportand' et p'd' Firmar' et Assignat' sui h'ebunt competen' et sufficient' hedgbote Fyrebote Ploughbote et Cartebote de et sup p'miss' crescen' et existen' et non alibi annuat' expendend' et occupand' t'rmino p'd' duran' ut in eadm Indentur' int' al' plenius apparere poterit.

Redd' Custum' Tenenc in Dorchester ad F'm anūciac' b'te Marie Virginis et Sc'i Michis Archi equal'r solvend' p annū x<sup>u</sup>. xix<sup>a</sup>.

Per-quis' Cur' cum finib' am'rciament' H'iet't Releviis et al' Casual' ibm' coib' annis p estimac'. xx.

Alloc' Denar' solut' Curator' de Dorchester pro stipend' suo exeunt' de (Repris) Rcor' ibm p annu' viij.li.

Alloc' Redd' Resolut' Gardianis et sociis Collegii beate Marie Oxon' exeunt' de dñio de Dorchester' p annū iiij.s. iiij.d. } viij.<sup>u</sup> iiij.<sup>u</sup> iiij.<sup>a</sup>

Et Remañ Clare p annū

xxviij.<sup>u</sup> x.<sup>a</sup> q.<sup>a</sup>

Molend' aquat' vocat Overey Myll cū ptinent' necnon cert' terr' ibm.

Firma Molend' aquatic' ibm cu' decimis dict' molend' accum cert' terr' et Cotagiis ibm sic dimiss' Rogero Hatcheman p

Indentur' ut dicit' Hend' ad terminum annorum Reddendo inde p annū cxv.<sup>a</sup> iiij.<sup>d</sup>. val'tin vj.<sup>u</sup> viij.<sup>u</sup> iiij.<sup>a</sup>

Firma unius Cotagii unius orrei et cert' terr' ibm in tenur' ejusd' Rogeri Hatcheman ad volunt' eni' Reddend' inde p annū xij<sup>a</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Totlis Clari valor' ultra Repris' p'd' xxxiiij.<sup>u</sup> xviij.<sup>u</sup> iiij.<sup>a</sup> q.<sup>a</sup>.

Ex<sup>r</sup> p Willm Cavendyshsh Audit'.

Thys demaynes [Custumary Rents] and Myll wythe there ap-  
 purtenaunces as I have lernyd ar ffrom eny of the Kynges houses  
 Whereunto hys ma<sup>tie</sup> hathe eny accesse & Repayer fouer myles  
 And ffrom eny of the Kynges pkes Forestes & Chases fouer  
 myles They are no pcell of eny other manor or other heredyt-  
 ment excedynge the clere yerely value of xl.<sup>li</sup>. What Fyne  
 wylbe gyven for the same I know not ne cannot lerne [There  
 is no patronage for it is but a s'rvyce at Will] I have not  
 made eny pticulr of the p'rmysses to eny p'sone but only thys.  
 And he is the Ferm' hym sylfe y<sup>t</sup> desyreth to by the p'mysaes.

M<sup>d</sup>. that the oblacons of Saynte Buryan expressed above w<sup>t</sup>  
 in the sayd p'sonage [of Dorchester] & letten to Ferme to  
 Edmund Asshefeld thys berer w<sup>t</sup> the same p'sonage is charged  
 in the boke of the tenthe at xxvj.s viij.d by the yere as by the  
 same boke more playnly dothe appere.

(No<sup>a</sup>. pro bosc. supvidend' iiij. die Apil Anno regni regis  
 Henr' viij. xxxv<sup>to</sup> pro Edmund Asshefeld.)

Furste the Scit of the late monastery of Dor-  
 chester w<sup>t</sup> the rente of the same and the mill } xxxiiij.<sup>l</sup> xvij.<sup>s</sup> iiij.<sup>d</sup>  
 is of y<sup>e</sup> clere yerly value of

Inde deducte for the decaye of the oblacions of St. Buryan'  
 xxvj.s viii.d Et reñ clar xxxiiij.li. x.s viij.d inde pro x<sup>ma</sup>. lxvij.s  
 j.d Et reñ uli clar xxx.<sup>li</sup> iiij.<sup>s</sup> vij.<sup>d</sup> q<sup>a</sup>. Wich rated att  
 xx<sup>th</sup>. yeres p'chase doth amounte to the sune of D.ciiij.li xij.s  
 j.d Adde therto for the Woodez vj.li And then the hole is  
 D.cix.li xij.s j.d All to be p<sup>d</sup>. in hande.

Memor<sup>d</sup>. the Kinge must discharge the bier of all Incum-  
 beraunce except Leasez and the tenth before res'ved and ex-  
 cepte viij.li for the Stipend of the Selary of the p'ste s'veinge  
 the Cur ther and except iiij.s iiij.d dewe to the Wardene of  
 Saynt Mary of Oxforde and except xxvj.s iiij.d. for the obla-  
 cons of St. Buryan and exceptet all such charg as the Fermo<sup>r</sup>.  
 or ten<sup>ante</sup> ther ar bounde to paye.

William Seint John.

Rychard Ryche.

Ric: Southwell.

Edm. Asshefeld.

M<sup>d</sup>. that I Edmond Asshilde doo desire to purchas of the  
 Kinge ma<sup>tie</sup> by vertue of his Graces Commission of Sale the



pr'misses being of the clere yerly value of xxxiiij.li. xvij.s. iiij.d. the tenth ne the de kaye of the oblacons of S<sup>t</sup>. Buryan not deducted. In Witnes whereof I the said Edmond have subscribed & Seallid this Cedule the day & yere menconed in the rate made of the same.

Com' Oxon'

The Scyte & demeanes of the late Monasterye of Dorchester in the seyde countye w<sup>t</sup> the psonage and one myll there called Overy Myll w<sup>t</sup> two cotages one barne and certeyne lande there in the holding of Roger Hatcheman in the seyde countye pcell of the possessyons of the seyde late Monasterye.

Therbe growing aboute the seyde scyte and demeanes and in the hedge incasing the landes pteyning to the same and other the landes aforseyd ccclx. elmes and Ashes of lx & lxxx yeris grow<sup>t</sup> wherof c. reservyd to the Fermo<sup>r</sup> there for his houseboote Hedgeboote fyerboote ploughboote and carteboote w<sup>ch</sup> he hath by coven<sup>ante</sup> as appereth by an Indenture bering date the x<sup>th</sup> daye of November in the xxviij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of o<sup>r</sup> Sovereigne lorde King Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> a c. valuid at viij.d. the tree, & clx. resydue valuid at iiij.d. the tree w<sup>ch</sup> is in the Holle.

vj.<sup>th</sup>

p me Willm. Cowp.

OXFORD :

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## NOTES.

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PAGE 2, LINE 21.

THE Norman church appears to have consisted of the present nave.

How far the discoveries made in the recent repairs of the north aisle may affect the solution of this question, is for others to determine. Would the perforation of the walls by the Normans, in order to throw out their transepts, imply the existence of the Saxon walls? The sanctity attached by all early architects to the remains of a pre-existing chancel, might account for the rude state in which those walls were left. The remains are massive enough to lead to the conjecture, that a tower originally stood in the centre of the building. The present tower might have been completely altered in its arrangement. It was rebuilt, according to an entry in the parish register, in 1602. Now, the present schoolroom bearing traces of having been part of an old conventual building, there might have been two Norman turrets flanking the ancient grand entrance from the abbey into the nave. Traces of one Norman turret still exist. On the eastern wall of the school are traces of a window, such as is not unusually found above the gateways into old conventual buildings. In the plan left by Anthony à Wood, the communication between the cloisters and the present schoolroom premises appears uninterrupted, the present pathway now existing being a very modern intrusion.

## P. 4, l. 1.

## A doorway now built up.

On removal of the plaster during the late repairs, traces of a large Norman doorway have come to light. It occupied the site of the Early English door now blocked up. It probably was the original north entry into the church when the building consisted only of a single nave. On the transept being thrown out, it was found probably more convenient to remove it, and it then existed where it appears walled up in this engraving. When the cloisters were built, and the wall of the nave pierced with arches and thrown into the parish church, the Early English door was inserted for a more convenient access to the rood-loft. The dripstones of this Early English door and of the door leading from the outer church into the south aisle are of a similar date.

## P. 12, l. 24.

## The Grecian screen.

The altar-screen, panelling, and communion-table here mentioned are now removed, and the sedilia carefully restored.

## P. 13, l. 6.

## Drawing his sword, or rather his dagger.

The "*Misericorde*." From the way in which the belt has been dragged from its original position, and the exhibition of fierceness in the expression, it might be conjectured that he was surprised when he met his death-wound; and the sculpture is an accurate representation of the event. An eminent archæologist has suggested, that the tongue of the lion being protruded, is significant of his having been slain in battle. If in fight with the Saracens, his assailants came not off scatheless, in contest with such a fierce assailant, and

fearing to attack him in fair field, he was waylaid and murdered.

In one of the canopies recently discovered are the same emblems of the lion with the protruded tongue,—had this monument formerly a canopy?

P. 14.

Monument of John de Sutton.

On the repaving of the chancel in the year 1746, this tomb was opened. "In it lay a skeleton entire, neither disordered nor diminished. The body was originally wrapped or wound up in leather, finely gilt; with satin [shroud?], having leathern shoes on the feet, and a chalice with a flat cover on it of pewter, or some common metal, on the right side near the shoulder. The whole was laid on a sarcophagus, or stone coffin, in which all was left to rest, being covered with its proper gravestone, which is 8 ft. 2 in. long, and 3 ft. 6 in. wide, having embossed thereon an ancient crozier, held by a left hand, with four plain crosses at the corners of the stone."—*From MSS. in possession of J. M. Davenport, Esq.*

P. 21, l. 16.

Across the west end of this aisle is an arch, &c.

In the Introduction will be found an account of the discovery of the shaft of this arch enclosed in the masonry of the wall, run up upon the destruction of the Early English chapel, into which the remaining arches crossing the transept once led.

P. 22, l. 4.

The timber roof has now been rebuilt.

The timber roof to which the text refers, was of the date of the demolition of the chapel, and the insertion of the window, which forms such a remarkable contrast to the taste of the Early English remaining windows in

this aisle. It is possible portions of the old roof were used in the construction of the roof now removed.

P. 39, l. 23.

The tower, &c.

The tower was rebuilt, according to an entry in the parish register, in 1602 :—"The tower of Dorchester rebuilt by J. W. 1602."

*Addition to note p. 48, at the bottom of the page.*

Tiles with a leopard passant have been found in the recent repairs of the north aisle in the foundations of the Norman transept, no longer existing.

A tile bearing the arms of the De Clares,—vid. No. 48 in the illustrations of the arms,—was found in the foundation of the Norman transept.

PROPOSED RESTORATION  
OF  
DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH.

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THE Committee of the Oxford Architectural Society in issuing a second circular on this subject have to announce that, acting with the full concurrence of the Vicar and Churchwardens, they have decided upon commencing the Restoration immediately after the Long Vacation.

A sufficient sum has been already raised to restore the South Window of the Chancel with the Sedilia and Piscina underneath it: and it is hoped that many persons will be induced to come forward and contribute when they see the work fairly begun.

Though considerable encouragement has been given to the efforts of the Committee, they cannot help feeling that very much remains to be accomplished, and that the support of the Public is indispensably necessary to carry out the Restorations that have been proposed. And they wish to impress upon the Members of the Society that they look to their individual exertions for the success of a design they are all partakers in. They would request them to do all in their power to publish the facts of the case, and to raise Subscriptions from those of their acquaintances and friends who may feel an interest in Church Restoration.

It is intended, in the second place, to raise the Eastern Gable to its original pitch, and to renew the magnificent East Window, the head of which has been destroyed with the lowering of the Gable; and afterwards to restore

the remainder of the Chancel, as funds may admit. But the Committee feel a strong anxiety that the effort they are now making should not be confined to one portion of the Building, and that they may have the satisfaction of seeing the Abbey Church of Dorchester entirely rescued from its present state of neglect. And, as the sum required to effect this most desirable object—though large—is not greater than the interest which attaches to the Edifice may lead them reasonably to hope for, they trust that their exertions will be so seconded, that they may eventually be enabled to complete the whole Restoration.

OXFORD, MAY 28TH, 1845.

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